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(54) Title: INTERLEUKIN 17 RECEPTOR-LIKE PROTEIN		
(57) Abstract The present invention relates to a novel IL17RLP protein which is a member of the interleukin (IL)-17 receptor family. In particular, isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding the human IL17RLP protein. IL17RLP polypeptides are also provided as are vectors, host cells and recombinant methods for producing the same. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of IL17RLP activity. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting immune system-related disorders and therapeutic methods for treating, diagnosing, detecting, and/or preventing immune system-related disorders.		

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Interleukin 17 Receptor-Like Protein

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a novel human gene encoding a polypeptide
5 which is a member of the interleukin (IL)-17 receptor family. More specifically,
isolated nucleic acid molecules are provided encoding a human polypeptide named
Interleukin 17-Receptor-Like Protein, hereinafter referred to as IL17RLP. IL17RLP
polypeptides are also provided, as are vectors, host cells and recombinant methods for
producing the same. Also provided are diagnostic methods for diagnosing and/or
10 detecting disorders related to the immune system and therapeutic methods for treating
and/or preventing such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods
for identifying agonists and antagonists of IL17RLP activity.

Background of the Invention

Cytokines typically exert their respective biochemical and physiological effects
15 by binding to specific receptor molecules. Receptor binding will then stimulate
specific signal transduction pathways (Kishimoto, T., et al., *Cell* 76:253-262 (1994)).
The specific interactions of cytokines with their receptors are often the primary
regulators of a wide variety of cellular process including activation, proliferation, and
differentiation (Arai, K. -I, et al., *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 59:783-836 (1990); Paul, W.
20 and Seder, R., *Cell* 76:241-251 (1994)).

Human interleukin (IL)-17 was only recently identified. IL-17 is a 155 amino
acid polypeptide which was molecularly cloned from a CD4+ T-cell cDNA library
(Yao, Z., et al., *J. Immunol.* 155:5483-5486 (1995)). The IL-17 polypeptide
contains an N-terminal signal peptide and contains approximately 72% identity at the
25 amino acid level with a T-cell trophic herpesvirus saimiri (HVS) gene designated
HVS13. High levels of IL-17 are secreted from CD4-positive primary peripheral
blood leukocytes (PBL) upon stimulation (Yao, Z., et al., *Immunity* 3:811-821
(1995)). Treatment of fibroblasts with IL-17, HVS13, or another murine homologue,
designated CTLA8, activate signal transduction pathways and result in the stimulation
30 of the NF-kappaB transcription factor family, the secretion of IL-6, and the
costimulation of T-cell proliferation (Yao, Z., et al., *Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995)).

An HVS13-Fc fusion protein was used to isolate a murine IL-17 receptor
molecule which does not appear to belong to any of the previously described cytokine
receptor families (Yao, Z., et al., *Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995)). The murine IL-17
35 receptor (mIL-17R) is predicted to encode a type I transmembrane protein of 864

amino acids with an apparent molecular mass of 97.8 kDa. mL-17R is predicted to possess an N-terminal signal peptide with a cleavage site between alanine-31 and serine-32. The molecule also contains a 291 amino acid extracellular domain, a 21 amino acid transmembrane domain, and a 521 amino acid cytoplasmic tail. A soluble recombinant IL-17R molecule consisting of 323 amino acids of the extracellular domain of IL-17R fused to the Fc portion of human IgG1 was able to significantly inhibit IL-17-induced IL-6 production by murine NIH-3T3 cells (*supra*).

Interestingly, the expression of the IL-17 gene is highly restricted. It is typically observed primarily in activated T-lymphocyte memory cells (Broxmeyer, H. *J. Exp. Med.* 183:2411-2415 (1996); Fossiez, F., *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 183:2593-2603 (1996)). Conversely, the IL-17 receptor appears to be expressed in a large number of cells and tissues including (Rouvier, E., *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 150:5445-5456 (1993); Yao, Z., *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 155:5483-5486 (1995)). It remains to be seen, however, if IL-17 itself can play an autocrine role in the expression of IL-17. IL-17 has been implicated as a causative agent in the expression of IL-6, IL-8, G-CSF, Prostaglandin E (PGE₂), and intracellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 (Fossiez, F., *supra*; Yao, Z., *et al.*, *Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995)). Each of these molecules possesses highly relevant and potentially therapeutically valuable properties. For instance, IL-6 is involved in the regulation of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell growth and expansion (Ikebuchi, K., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:9035-9039 (1987); Gentile, P. and Broxmeyer, H. E. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. USA* 628:74-83 (1991)). IL-8 exhibits a myelosuppressive activity for stem and immature subsets of myeloid progenitors (Broxmeyer, H. E., *et al.*, *Ann. Hematol.* 71:235-246 (1995); Daly, T. J., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:23282-23292 (1995)). G-CSF acts early and late to activate and stimulate hematopoiesis in general (more specifically, neutrophil hematopoiesis) while PGE₂ enhances erythropoiesis, suppresses lymphopoiesis and myelopoiesis in general, and strongly suppresses monocytopenia (Broxmeyer, H. E. *Amer. J. Ped. Hematol./Oncol.* 14:22-30 (1992); Broxmeyer, H. E. and Williams, D. E. *CRC Crit. Rev. Oncol./Hematol.* 8:173-226 (1988)).

IL-17 receptor appears to be structurally unrelated to any previously described cytokine receptor family. Despite the existence of 12 cysteine residues in the extracellular domain, their relative positions are not characteristic of receptor molecules classified as members of the immunoglobulin superfamily (Williams, A. and Barclay, A. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 6:381-405 (1988)), the TNFR family (Smith, C., *et al.*, *Science* 248:1019-1023 (1990)), the hematopoietin receptor family

(Cosman, D. *Cytokine* 5:95-106 (1993)), or any previously described tyrosine kinase receptors (Hanks, S., *et al.*, *Science* 241:42-52 (1988)).

Thus, there is a need for polypeptides that function as receptor molecules for cytokines and, thereby, function in the transfer of an extracellular signal ultimately to the nucleus of the cell, since disturbances of such regulation may be involved in disorders relating to cellular activation, hemostasis, angiogenesis, tumor metastasis, cellular migration and ovulation, as well as neurogenesis. Therefore, there is a need for identification and characterization of such human polypeptides which can play a role in detecting, preventing, ameliorating or correcting such disorders.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising a polynucleotide encoding at least a portion of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone deposited as plasmid DNA with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) as ATCC Deposit Number 209198 on August 8, 1997. The ATCC is located at 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, USA. The nucleotide sequence determined by sequencing the deposited IL17RLP clone, which is shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1), contains an open reading frame encoding a complete polypeptide of 426 amino acid residues, including an initiation codon encoding an N-terminal methionine at nucleotide positions 10-12, and a predicted molecular weight of about 47.1 kDa. Nucleic acid molecules of the invention include those encoding the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine shown in SEQ ID NO:2, or the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the cDNA clone in ATCC Deposit Number 209198, which molecules also can encode additional amino acids fused to the N-terminus of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence.

The encoded polypeptide has a predicted leader sequence of 19 amino acids underlined in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C; and the amino acid sequence of the predicted mature IL17RLP protein is also shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C as amino acid residues 20-426, and as residues 1-407 in SEQ ID NO:2.

In another embodiment, the encoded polypeptide has a predicted leader sequence from Met-(-19) to Ser-(-6) of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Met-1 to Ser-14 of the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C); an extracellular domain from Ala-(-5) to Trp-271 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Ala-15 to Tyr-290 of the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C); a transmembrane domain from Leu-272 to Leu-292 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Leu-291 to Leu-311 of

the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C); and an intracellular domain from Met-293 to Leu-407 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Met-312 to Leu-426 of the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C). The predicted length of the leader peptide in this embodiment is within the originally predicted range of 14-
5 19 amino acids.

In an additional embodiment, the IL17RLP transmembrane domain may have an N-terminal boundary beginning at amino acid residue Pro-268, Gly-269, Gly-270, Trp-271 or Leu-272 of the IL17RLP sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., amino acid residues Pro-287, Gly-288, Gly-289, Trp-290 or Leu-291 of the IL17RLP
10 sequence as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C) and a C-terminal boundary including amino acid residue Tyr-291, Leu-292, Met-293 or Trp-294 of the IL17RLP sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., amino acid residues Tyr-310, Leu-311, Met-312 or Trp-313 of the IL17RLP sequence as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C).

Thus, one aspect of the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule
15 comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions -19 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2
20 excepting the N-terminal methionine (i.e., positions -18 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (c) a nucleotide sequence encoding the predicted mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence at positions 1 to 407 in SEQ ID NO:2; (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising the predicted extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence at positions 1 to 271 in SEQ ID NO:2;
25 (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide having the predicted extracellular and intracellular domains, but lacking the predicted transmembrane domain; (f) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP
30 polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP
35 polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; and (j) a nucleotide sequence complementary to any of the nucleotide sequences in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) above.

Further embodiments of the invention include isolated nucleic acid molecules that comprise, or alternatively consist of, a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, or 90% identical, and more preferably at least 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical, to any of the nucleotide sequences in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i), above, or a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a polynucleotide in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i), above. This polynucleotide which hybridizes does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence consisting of only A residues or of only T residues. An additional nucleic acid embodiment of the invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of an epitope-bearing portion of a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h), above.

An additional nucleic acid embodiment of the invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of an epitope-bearing portion of a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (g), above. A further embodiment of the invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which contains at least one amino acid substitution, but not more than 50 amino acid substitutions, even more preferably, not more than 40 amino acid substitutions, still more preferably, not more than 30 amino acid substitutions, and still even more preferably, not more than 20 amino acid substitutions. Of course, in order of ever-increasing preference, it is highly preferable for a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of a IL17RLP polypeptide to have an amino acid sequence which contains not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid substitutions. Conservative substitutions are preferable.

In another embodiment, the present invention includes a polynucleotide of 1,918 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO:17) which encodes the IL17RLP polypeptide provided in SEQ ID NO:18. The IL17RLP of SEQ ID NO:18 differs from the IL17RLP provided in SEQ ID NO:2 only by the deletion of the C-terminal two residues (Cys-406 and Leu-407 of SEQ ID NO:2) and the addition of nine amino acid residues (Leu-425 through Ile-433 of SEQ ID NO:18). The extracellular domain of IL17RLP is identical in SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:18. The IL17RLP polynucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:17 was derived from sequencing the HAPOR40 cDNA clone deposited with the ATCC with ATCC Deposit No. 209198 on August 8, 1997.

The present invention also relates to recombinant vectors, which include the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention, and to host cells containing the recombinant vectors, as well as to methods of making such vectors and host cells and for using them for production of IL17RLP polypeptides or peptides by recombinant techniques.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a process for producing such polypeptide by recombinant techniques comprising culturing recombinant prokaryotic and/or eukaryotic host cells, containing an IL17RLP nucleic acid sequence, under conditions promoting expression of said protein and subsequent recovery of said protein.

The invention further provides an isolated IL17RLP polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) the amino acid sequence of the full-length IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions -19 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (b) the amino acid sequence of the full-length IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 excepting the N-terminal methionine (i.e., positions -18 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (c) the amino acid sequence of the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions 1 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (d) the amino acid sequence of the predicted extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions 1 to 271 of SEQ ID NO:2); (e) the amino acid sequence of a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide having the predicted extracellular and intracellular domains, but lacking the predicted transmembrane domain; (f) the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (g) the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (h) the complete amino acid sequence of the mature IL17RLP encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198, and; (i) the complete amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198. The polypeptides of the present invention also include polypeptides having an amino acid sequence at least 80% or 85% identical, more preferably at least 90% identical, and still more preferably 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to those described in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) above, as well as polypeptides having an amino acid sequence with at least 90% similarity, and more preferably at least 95% similarity, to those above.

An additional embodiment of this aspect of the invention relates to a peptide or polypeptide which comprises, or alternatively consists of, the amino acid sequence of an epitope-bearing portion of a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence described in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i), above. Peptides or polypeptides
5 having the amino acid sequence of an epitope-bearing portion of an IL17RLP polypeptide of the invention include portions of such polypeptides with at least six or seven, preferably at least nine, and more preferably at least about 30 amino acids to about 50 amino acids, although epitope-bearing polypeptides of any length up to and including the entire amino acid sequence of a polypeptide of the invention described
10 above also are included in the invention.

A further embodiment of the invention relates to a polypeptide which comprises, or alternatively consists of, the amino acid sequence of an IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which contains at least one amino acid substitution, but not more than 50 amino acid substitutions, even more preferably, not
15 more than 40 amino acid substitutions, still more preferably, not more than 30 amino acid substitutions, and still even more preferably, not more than 20 amino acid substitutions. Of course, in order of ever-increasing preference, it is highly preferable for a peptide or polypeptide to have an amino acid sequence which comprises the amino acid sequence of an IL17RLP polypeptide, which contains at least one, but not
20 more than 20, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 amino acid substitutions. In specific embodiments, the number of additions, substitutions, and/or deletions in the amino acid sequence of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C, or fragments thereof (e.g., the mature form and/or other fragments described herein), is 1-5, 5-10, 5-25, 5-50, 10-50, 50-150, 50-200 or 100-250, conservative amino acid substitutions are preferable.

25 In another embodiment, the invention provides an isolated antibody that binds specifically to a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence described in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) above. The invention further provides methods for isolating antibodies that bind specifically to a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence as described herein. Such antibodies are useful diagnostically or
30 therapeutically as described below.

The invention also provides for pharmaceutical compositions comprising IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, particularly human IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, which may be employed, for instance, to treat, diagnose, detect, and/or prevent disorders relating to cellular activation, hemostasis,
35 angiogenesis, tumor metastasis, cellular migration and ovulation, as well as neurogenesis. Methods of treating, diagnosing, and/or detecting individuals in need of IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides are also provided.

The invention further provides compositions comprising an IL17RLP polynucleotide or an IL17RLP polypeptide for administration to cells *in vitro*, to cells *ex vivo* and to cells *in vivo*, or to a multicellular organism. In certain particularly preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention, the compositions comprise an
5 IL17RLP polynucleotide for expression of an IL17RLP polypeptide in a host organism for treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of disease. Particularly preferred in this regard is expression in a human patient for treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of a dysfunction associated with aberrant endogenous activity of an IL17RLP polypeptide.

10 The present invention also provides a screening method for identifying compounds capable of enhancing or inhibiting a biological activity of the IL17RLP polypeptide, which involves contacting a ligand which is inhibited by the IL17RLP polypeptide with the candidate compound in the presence of an IL17RLP polypeptide, assaying receptor-binding activity of the ligand in the presence of the candidate
15 compound and of IL17RLP polypeptide, and comparing the ligand activity to a standard level of activity, the standard being assayed when contact is made between the ligand itself in the presence of the IL17RLP polypeptide and the absence of the candidate compound. In this assay, an increase in ligand activity over the standard indicates that the candidate compound is an agonist of IL17RLP activity and a
20 decrease in ligand activity compared to the standard indicates that the compound is an antagonist of IL17RLP activity.

In another aspect, a screening assay for agonists and antagonists is provided which involves determining the effect a candidate compound has on IL17RLP binding to a ligand. In particular, the method involves contacting the ligand with an IL17RLP
25 polypeptide and a candidate compound and determining whether IL17RLP polypeptide binding to the ligand is increased or decreased due to the presence of the candidate compound. In this assay, an increase in binding of IL17RLP over the standard binding indicates that the candidate compound is an agonist of IL17RLP binding activity and a decrease in IL17RLP binding compared to the standard indicates
30 that the compound is an antagonist of IL17RLP binding activity.

It has been discovered that IL17RLP is expressed not only in adult pulmonary tissue, but also in Crohn's Disease tissue, kidney pyramid, cortex, and medulla tissues, hippocampus, frontal cortex of the brain from a patient with epilepsy, adrenal gland tumor, striatum depression, osteoclastoma, endometrial tumor, and
35 hypothalamus from a patient with Schizophrenia. Therefore, nucleic acids of the invention are useful as hybridization probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample. Similarly, polypeptides and

antibodies directed to those polypeptides are useful to provide immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). In addition, for a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, significantly higher or lower levels of IL17RLP gene expression may be detected in certain tissues (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid or spinal fluid) taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to a "standard" IL17RLP gene expression level, i.e., the IL17RLP expression level in healthy tissue from an individual not having the immune system disorder. Thus, the invention provides a diagnostic method useful during diagnosis of such a disorder, which involves: (a) assaying IL17RLP gene expression level in cells or body fluid of an individual; (b) comparing the IL17RLP gene expression level with a standard IL17RLP gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the assayed IL17RLP gene expression level compared to the standard expression level is indicative of disorder in the immune system.

An additional aspect of the invention is related to a method for treating, diagnosing, and/or detecting an individual in need of an increased level of IL17RLP activity in the body comprising administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an isolated IL17RLP polypeptide of the invention or an agonist thereof.

A still further aspect of the invention is related to a method for treating, diagnosing, and/or detecting an individual in need of a decreased level of IL17RLP activity in the body comprising, administering to such an individual a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an IL17RLP antagonist. Preferred antagonists for use in the present invention are IL17RLP-specific antibodies.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C show the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) and deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) of IL17RLP.

The predicted leader sequence of about 19 amino acids is underlined. Note that the methionine residue at the beginning of the leader sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C is shown in position number (positive) 1, whereas the leader positions in the corresponding sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 are designated with negative position numbers. Thus, the leader sequence positions 1 to 19 in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C correspond to positions -19 to -1 in SEQ ID NO:2.

Six potential asparagine-linked glycosylation sites are marked in the amino acid sequence of IL17RLP. The sites are marked with the bold pound symbol (#) above the nucleotide sequence coupled with a bolded one letter abbreviation for the

asparagine (N) in the amino acid sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C; that is, the actual asparagine residues which are potentially glycosylated is bolded in Figure 1A, 1B, and 1C. The potential N-linked glycosylation sequences are found at the following locations in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence: N-67 through W-70 (N-67, V-68, S-69, W-70); N-103 through E-106 (N-103, Y-104, T-105, E-106); N-156 through S-159 (N-156, F-157, T-158, S-159); N-183 through A-186 (N-183, I-184, T-185, A-186); N-197 through T-200 (N-197, F-198, T-199, T-200); and N-283 through K-286 (N-283, K-284, S-285, K-286). Two potential cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites are also marked in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C with a bolded lysine symbol (K) in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence and an asterisk (*) above the first nucleotide encoding that lysine residue in the IL17RLP nucleotide sequence. The potential cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sequences are found in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence at the following locations: K-141 through threonine-231 (K-228, K-229, Q-230, T-231) and K-319 through S-322 (K-319, K-320, T-321, S-322). Three potential Protein Kinase C (PKC) phosphorylation sites are also marked in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C with a bolded serine or tyrosine symbol (S or T) in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence and an asterisk (*) above the first nucleotide encoding that serine tyrosine residue in the IL17RLP nucleotide sequence. The potential PKC phosphorylation sequences are found in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence at the following locations: S-77 through R-79 (S-77, I-78, R-79); T-89 through K-91 (T-89, G-90, K-91); and T-384 through K-386 (T-384, Q-385, K-386). Three potential Casein Kinase II (CK2) phosphorylation sites are also marked in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C with a bolded serine symbol (S) in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence and an asterisk (*) above the first nucleotide encoding the appropriate serine residue in the IL17RLP nucleotide sequence. The potential CK2 phosphorylation sequences are found at the following locations in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence: S-178 through D-181 (S-178, L-179, W-180, D-181); S-402 through D-405 (S-402, V-403, C-404, D-405); and S-414 through E-417 (S-414, P-415, S-416, E-417). A single potential myristylation site is found in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C. The potential myristylation site is marked in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C with a double underline delineating the amino acid residues representing the potential myristylation site in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence. The potential myristylation site is located at the following position in the IL17RLP amino acid sequence: G-116 through F-121 (G-116, G-117, K-118, W-119, T-120, F-121).

Mutations in one or more of the amino acid residues in the above-recited potential structural features of the IL17RLP polypeptide are contemplated as mutations

which may affect biological, structural, binding or other characteristics of an IL17RLP DNA or polypeptide of the invention.

Figure 2 shows the regions of identity between the amino acid sequences of the IL17RLP protein and translation product of the murine mRNA for IL-17 receptor (SEQ ID NO:3), determined by the computer program Bestfit (Wisconsin Sequence Analysis Package, Version 8 for Unix, Genetics Computer Group, University Research Park, 575 Science Drive, Madison, WI 53711) using the default parameters.

Figure 3 shows an analysis of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence. Alpha, beta, turn and coil regions; hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity; amphipathic regions; flexible regions; antigenic index and surface probability are shown. In the "Antigenic Index or Jameson-Wolf" graph, the positive peaks indicate locations of the highly antigenic regions of the IL17RLP protein, i.e., regions from which epitope-bearing peptides of the invention can be obtained.

In the "Antigenic Index or Jameson-Wolf" graph, the positive peaks indicate locations of the highly antigenic regions of the IL17RLP protein, i.e., regions from which epitope-bearing peptides of the invention can be obtained. Non-limiting examples of antigenic polypeptides or peptides that can be used to generate IL17RLP-specific antibodies include: a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Ser-14 to about Val-22 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Cys-24 to about Pro-32 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Ile-41 to about Arg-49 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Thr-89 to about Val-97 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Thr-110 to about Lys-118 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Ala-144 to about Ser-152 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Thr-240 to about Val-248 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Gly-258 to about Thr-267 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Leu-280 to about Gly-288 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Cys-404 to about Glu-412 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Pro-415 to about Ser-423 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Gly-409 to about Glu-417 in SEQ ID NO:2, and a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Cys-404 to about Leu-426 in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (which is identical to the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 with exception to the numbering schemes as detailed above).

The data presented in Figure 3 are also represented in tabular form in Table I. The data presented in Table I is identical to that originally presented in Figure 3. The columns are labeled with the headings "Res", "Position", and Roman Numerals I-XIV. The column headings refer to the following features of the amino acid sequence presented in Figure 3 and Table I: "Res": amino acid residue of SEQ ID NO:2 or Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (which is the identical sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, with the exception that the residues are numbered 1-426 in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C and -19 through 407 in SEQ ID NO:2); "Position": position of the corresponding residue within SEQ ID NO:2 or Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (which is the identical sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, with the exception that the residues are numbered 1-366 in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C and -19 through 407 in SEQ ID NO:2); I: Alpha, Regions - Garnier-Robson; II: Alpha, Regions - Chou-Fasman; III: Beta, Regions - Garnier-Robson; IV: Beta, Regions - Chou-Fasman; V: Turn, Regions - Garnier-Robson; VI: Turn, Regions - Chou-Fasman; VII: Coil, Regions - Garnier-Robson; VIII: Hydrophilicity Plot - Kyte-Doolittle; IX: Hydrophobicity Plot - Hopp-Woods; X: Alpha, Amphipathic Regions - Eisenberg; XI: Beta, Amphipathic Regions - Eisenberg; XII: Flexible Regions - Karplus-Schulz; XIII: Antigenic Index - Jameson-Wolf; and XIV: Surface Probability Plot - Emini.

Detailed Description

The present invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a polynucleotide encoding a IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, which was determined by sequencing a cloned cDNA. The nucleotide sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) was obtained by sequencing the HAPOR40 clone, which was deposited on August 8, 1997 at the American Type Culture Collection, 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, and given accession number ATCC 209198. The deposited clone is contained in the pBluescript SK(-) plasmid (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA).

The IL17RLP protein of the present invention shares sequence homology with the translation product of the murine mRNA for IL-17 receptor (Figure 2; SEQ ID NO:3). Murine IL-17 receptor is thought to be an important component of the IL-17 cytokine signal transduction pathway. IL-17 receptor appears to be structurally unrelated to any members of previously described cytokine receptor families. The IL-17/IL-17 receptor complex activates NF-kappaB activity. NF-kappaB is a transcription factor known to regulate a large number of gene products involved in growth control. NF-kappaB-induced gene products include molecules involved in

immune, inflammatory, or acute phase responses, such as immunoglobulin light chain, major histocompatibility complex (MHC), IL-2R alpha chain, and cytokines such as IL-1beta, IL-6, and TNFalpha. NF-kappaB directly stimulates the HIV enhancer in T-cells and can itself be activated by different viral proteins with
5 oncogenic potential, such as the hepatitis B virus HBX protein, EBV LMP1, and HTLV-1 Tax protein. The induction of NF-kappaB by Tax results in up-regulation of IL-2 and IL-2R and subsequently uncontrolled T-cell growth. IL-17 and HVS13, a gene product of HVS and a murine counterpart of IL-17, strongly induce IL-6 expression. IL-6 is a potent growth factor for myelomas, plasmacytomas, and
10 hybridomas and is involved in the growth of Lennert's Lymphoma T-cells.

Nucleic Acid Molecules

Unless otherwise indicated, all nucleotide sequences determined by sequencing a DNA molecule herein were determined using an automated DNA sequencer (such as the Model 373 from Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA),
15 and all amino acid sequences of polypeptides encoded by DNA molecules determined herein were predicted by translation of a DNA sequence determined as above. Therefore, as is known in the art for any DNA sequence determined by this automated approach, any nucleotide sequence determined herein may contain some errors. Nucleotide sequences determined by automation are typically at least about 90%
20 identical, more typically at least about 95% to at least about 99.9% identical to the actual nucleotide sequence of the sequenced DNA molecule. The actual sequence can be more precisely determined by other approaches including manual DNA sequencing methods well known in the art. As is also known in the art, a single insertion or deletion in a determined nucleotide sequence compared to the actual sequence will
25 cause a frame shift in translation of the nucleotide sequence such that the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by a determined nucleotide sequence will be completely different from the amino acid sequence actually encoded by the sequenced DNA molecule, beginning at the point of such an insertion or deletion.

By "nucleotide sequence" of a nucleic acid molecule or polynucleotide is
30 intended, for a DNA molecule or polynucleotide, a sequence of deoxyribonucleotides, and for an RNA molecule or polynucleotide, the corresponding sequence of ribonucleotides (A, G, C and U), where each thymidine deoxyribonucleotide (T) in the specified deoxyribonucleotide sequence is replaced by the ribonucleotide uridine (U).

35 Using the information provided herein, such as the nucleotide sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1), a nucleic acid molecule of the present

invention encoding a IL17RLP polypeptide may be obtained using standard cloning and screening procedures, such as those for cloning cDNAs using mRNA as starting material. Illustrative of the invention, the nucleic acid molecule described in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) was discovered in a cDNA library derived from
5 human adult pulmonary tissue.

Additional clones of the same gene were also identified in cDNA libraries from the following tissues: Crohn's Disease tissue, kidney pyramid, cortex, and medulla tissues, hippocampus, frontal cortex of the brain from a patient with epilepsy, adrenal gland tumor, striatum depression, osteoclastoma, endometrial tumor, and
10 hypothalamus from a patient with Schizophrenia.

The determined nucleotide sequence of the IL17RLP cDNA of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) contains an open reading frame encoding a protein of 426 amino acid residues, with an initiation codon at nucleotide positions 10-12 of the nucleotide sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1), and a deduced
15 molecular weight of about 47.1 kDa. The amino acid sequence of the IL17RLP protein shown in SEQ ID NO:2 is about 28.6% identical to the murine mRNA for IL-17 receptor (Figure 2; Yao, Z., *et al.*, *Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995); GenBank Accession No. U31993).

The open reading frame of the IL17RLP gene shares sequence homology with
20 the translation product of the murine mRNA for IL-17 receptor (Figure 2; SEQ ID NO:3). The murine IL-17 receptor is thought to be important in regulation of immune cell signal transduction cascades and the resulting regulation of cell growth, differentiation, and activation-state. The homology between the murine IL-17 receptor and IL17RLP indicates that IL17RLP may also be involved in regulation of
25 immune cell signal transduction cascades and the resulting regulation of cell growth, differentiation, and activation-state.

As one of ordinary skill would appreciate, due to the possibilities of sequencing errors discussed above, the actual complete IL17RLP polypeptide encoded by the deposited cDNA, which comprises about 426 amino acids, may be somewhat
30 longer or shorter. More generally, the actual open reading frame may be anywhere in the range of ± 20 amino acids, more likely in the range of ± 10 amino acids, of that predicted from either the first methionine codon from the N-terminus shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1). It will further be appreciated that, depending on the analytical criteria used for identifying various functional domains,
35 the exact "address" of the extracellular, intracellular and transmembrane domains of the IL17RLP polypeptide may differ slightly from the predicted positions above. For example, the exact location of the IL17RLP extracellular domain in SEQ ID NO:2 may

vary slightly (e.g., the address may "shift" by about 1 to about 20 residues, more likely about 1 to about 5 residues) depending on the criteria used to define the domain. In this case, the ends of the transmembrane domain and the beginning of the extracellular domain were predicted on the basis of the identification of the hydrophobic amino acid sequence in the above indicated positions, as shown in Figure 3. In any event, as discussed further below, the invention further provides polypeptides having various residues deleted from the N-terminus of the complete polypeptide, including polypeptides lacking one or more amino acids from the N-terminus of the extracellular domain described herein, which constitute soluble forms of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein.

In another embodiment, the present invention includes a polynucleotide of 1,918 nucleotides (SEQ ID NO:17) which encodes the IL17RLP polypeptide provided in SEQ ID NO:18. The IL17RLP of SEQ ID NO:18 differs from the IL17RLP provided in SEQ ID NO:2 only by the deletion of the C-terminal two residues (Cys-406 and Leu-407 of SEQ ID NO:2) and the addition of nine amino acid residues (Leu-425 through Ile-433 of SEQ ID NO:18). The extracellular domain of IL17RLP is identical in SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:18. The IL17RLP polynucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:17 was derived from sequencing the HAPOR40 cDNA clone deposited with the ATCC with ATCC Deposit No. 209198 on August 8, 1997.

It will further be appreciated that, depending on the analytical criteria used for identifying the exact location of the cleavage site of the precursor form of the mature IL17RLP molecule shown in SEQ ID NO:2 may vary slightly, depending on the criteria used to define the cleavage site. In this case, the ends of the signal peptide and the beginning of the mature IL17RLP molecule were predicted using the HGSI SignalP computer algorithm. One of skill in the art will realize that another widely accepted computer algorithm used to predict potential sites of polypeptide cleavage, PSORT, will predict the cleavage of an N-terminal signal peptide from the IL17RLP polypeptide at a point slightly different from that predicted by the HGSI SignalP algorithm. In either case, as discussed further below, the invention further provides polypeptides having various residues deleted from the N-terminus of the complete polypeptide, including polypeptides corresponding to either of the predicted mature IL17RLP polypeptides described herein.

Leader and Mature Sequences

The amino acid sequence of the complete IL17RLP protein includes a leader sequence and a mature protein, as shown in SEQ ID NO:2. More in particular, the

present invention provides nucleic acid molecules encoding a mature form of the IL17RLP protein. Thus, according to the signal hypothesis, once export of the growing protein chain across the rough endoplasmic reticulum has been initiated, proteins secreted by mammalian cells have a signal or secretory leader sequence which is cleaved from the complete polypeptide to produce a secreted "mature" form of the protein. Most mammalian cells and even insect cells cleave secreted proteins with the same specificity. However, in some cases, cleavage of a secreted protein is not entirely uniform, which results in two or more mature species of the protein. Further, it has long been known that the cleavage specificity of a secreted protein is ultimately determined by the primary structure of the complete protein, that is, it is inherent in the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide. Therefore, the present invention provides a nucleotide sequence encoding the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone identified as ATCC Deposit No. 209198. By the "mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone in ATCC Deposit No. 209198" is meant the mature form(s) of the IL17RLP protein produced by expression in a mammalian cell (e.g., COS cells, as described below) of the complete open reading frame encoded by the human DNA sequence of the clone contained in the deposited clone HAPOR40.

In addition, methods for predicting whether a protein has a secretory leader as well as the cleavage point for that leader sequence are available. For instance, the method of McGeoch (*Virus Res.* 3:271-286 (1985)) uses the information from a short N-terminal charged region and a subsequent uncharged region of the complete (uncleaved) protein. The method of von Heinje (*Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:4683-4690 (1986)) uses the information from the residues surrounding the cleavage site, typically residues -13 to +2 where +1 indicates the amino terminus of the mature protein. The accuracy of predicting the cleavage points of known mammalian secretory proteins for each of these methods is in the range of 75-80% (von Heinje, *supra*). However, the two methods do not always produce the same predicted cleavage point(s) for a given protein.

In the present case, the deduced amino acid sequence of the complete IL17RLP polypeptide was analyzed by a variation of the computer program "PSORT", available from Dr. Kenta Nakai of the Institute for Chemical Research, Kyoto University (Nakai, K. and Kanehisa, M. *Genomics* 14:897-911 (1992)), which is an expert system for predicting the cellular location of a protein based on the amino acid sequence. As part of this computational prediction of localization, the methods of McGeoch and von Heinje are incorporated. Thus, the computation

analysis above predicted a single cleavage site within the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (see above discussion).

As one of ordinary skill would appreciate from the above discussions, due to the possibilities of sequencing errors as well as the variability of cleavage sites in different known proteins, the mature IL17RLP polypeptide encoded by the deposited
5 cDNA is expected to consist of about 407 amino acids (presumably residues 1 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2, but may consist of any number of amino acids in the range of about 407-412 amino acids (e.g., 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, and/or 412); and the actual leader sequence(s) of this protein is expected to be 14-19 amino acids (presumably
10 residues -19 through -1 of SEQ ID NO:2), but may consist of any number of amino acids in the range of 14-19 amino acids (e.g., 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and/or 19).

In another embodiment, the encoded polypeptide has a predicted leader sequence from Met-(-19) to Ser-(-6) of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Met-1 to Ser-14 of the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C); an extracellular
15 domain from Ala-(-5) to Trp-271 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Ala-15 to Trp-290 of the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C); a transmembrane domain from Leu-272 to Leu-292 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Leu-291 to Leu-311 of the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C); and an intracellular domain from Met-293 to Leu-407 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., from Met-312 to Leu-426 of
20 the amino acid sequence presented in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C). The predicted leader peptide in this embodiment is within the originally predicted range of 14-19 amino acids.

In an additional embodiment, the IL17RLP transmembrane domain may have an N-terminal boundary beginning at amino acid residue Pro-268, Gly-269, Gly-270,
25 Trp-271 or Leu-272 of the IL17RLP sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., amino acid residues Pro-287, Gly-288, Gly-289, Trp-290 or Leu-291 of the IL17RLP sequence as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C) and a C-terminal boundary including amino acid residue Tyr-291, Leu-292, Met-293 or Trp-294 of the IL17RLP sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., amino acid residues Tyr-310, Leu-311, Met-312 or
30 Trp-313 of the IL17RLP sequence as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C).

As indicated, nucleic acid molecules of the present invention may be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, or in the form of DNA, including, for instance, cDNA and genomic DNA obtained by cloning or produced synthetically. The DNA may be double-stranded or single-stranded. Single-stranded DNA or RNA may be the coding
35 strand, also known as the sense strand, or it may be the non-coding strand, also referred to as the anti-sense strand.

By "isolated" nucleic acid molecule(s) is intended a nucleic acid molecule, DNA or RNA, which has been removed from its native environment. For example, recombinant DNA molecules contained in a vector are considered isolated for the purposes of the present invention. Further examples of isolated DNA molecules include recombinant DNA molecules maintained in heterologous host cells or purified (partially or substantially) DNA molecules in solution. Isolated RNA molecules include *in vivo* or *in vitro* RNA transcripts of the DNA molecules of the present invention. Isolated nucleic acid molecules according to the present invention further include such molecules produced synthetically. However, a nucleic acid contained in a clone that is a member of a library (e.g., a genomic or cDNA library) that has not been isolated from other members of the library (e.g., in the form of a homogeneous solution containing the clone and other members of the library) or which is contained on a chromosome preparation (e.g., a chromosome spread) or a nucleic acid present in a preparation of genomic DNA (e.g., intact, sheared, and/or cut with one or more restriction enzymes) that has not been isolated from other nucleic acids in the preparation, is not "isolated" for the purposes of this invention.

Isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention include DNA molecules comprising an open reading frame (ORF) with an initiation codon at positions 10-12 of the nucleotide sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1).

Also included are DNA molecules comprising the coding sequence for the predicted mature IL17RLP protein shown at positions 1-407 of SEQ ID NO:2.

In addition, isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention include DNA molecules which comprise a sequence substantially different from those described above but which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, still encode the IL17RLP protein. Of course, the genetic code and species-specific codon preferences are well known in the art. Thus, it would be routine for one skilled in the art to generate the degenerate variants described above, for instance, to optimize codon expression for a particular host (e.g., change codons in the human mRNA to those preferred by a bacterial host such as *E. coli*).

In another aspect, the invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the plasmid deposited as ATCC Deposit No. 209198 on August 8, 1997.

Preferably, this nucleic acid molecule will encode the mature polypeptide encoded by the above-described deposited cDNA clone. Also preferably, this nucleic

acid molecule will encode the extracellular domain encoded by the above-described cDNA clone.

The invention further provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) or the
5 nucleotide sequence of the IL17RLP cDNA contained in the above-described deposited clone, or a nucleic acid molecule having a sequence complementary to one of the above sequences. Such isolated molecules, particularly DNA molecules, are useful as probes for gene mapping, by *in situ* hybridization with chromosomes, and for detecting expression of the IL17RLP gene in human tissue, for instance, by
10 Northern blot analysis.

The present invention is further directed to nucleic acid molecules encoding portions of the nucleotide sequences described herein as well as to fragments of the isolated nucleic acid molecules described herein. In particular, the invention provides a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence representing the portion of SEQ ID
15 NO:1 which consists of positions 1-1290 of SEQ ID NO:1.

In addition, the invention provides nucleic acid molecules having nucleotide sequences related to extensive portions of SEQ ID NO:1 which have been determined from the following related cDNA clones: HHPCH63R (SEQ ID NO:4) and HETCC45RA (SEQ ID NO:5). Such polynucleotides may preferably be excluded
20 from the invention.

Further, the invention includes a polynucleotide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, any portion of at least about 25 nucleotides, at least about 30 nucleotides, at least about 35 nucleotides, at least about 40 nucleotides, at least about 45 nucleotides, preferably at least about 50 nucleotides, at least about 60 nucleotides,
25 at least about 70 nucleotides, at least about 80 nucleotides, at least about 90 nucleotides, or at least about 100 nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1 from residue 50-1800, 100-1800, 200-1800, 300-1800, 400-1800, 500-1800, 600-1800, 50-650, 100-650, 200-650, 300-650, 400-650, 500-650, 50-500, 100-500, 200-500, 300-500, 400-500, 50-400, 100-400, 200-400, 300-400, 50-300, 100-300, 200-300, 50-200,
30 100-200, and 50-100.

More generally, by a fragment of an isolated nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of the deposited cDNA or the nucleotide sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) is intended fragments at least about 15 nt, and more preferably at least about 20 nt, more preferably at least about 25 nt, still
35 more preferably at least about 30 nt, more preferably at least about 35 nt, and even more preferably, at least about 40 nt, more preferably at least about 45 nt, in length which are useful as diagnostic probes and primers as discussed herein. Of course,

larger fragments 50-300 nt in length (e.g., 50 nt, 55 nt, 60 nt, 65 nt, 70 nt, 75 nt, 80 nt, 85 nt, 90 nt, 95 nt, 100 nt, 125 nt, 150 nt, 175 nt, 200 nt, 225 nt, 250 nt, 275 nt, and/or 300 nt (of course, fragment lengths in addition to those recited herein are also useful)) are also useful according to the present invention as are fragments

5 corresponding to most, if not all, of the nucleotide sequence of the deposited cDNA or as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1). By a fragment at least 20 nt in length, for example, is intended fragments which include 20 or more contiguous bases from the nucleotide sequence of the deposited cDNA or the nucleotide sequence as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1). Preferred nucleic acid fragments

10 of the present invention include nucleic acid molecules encoding epitope-bearing portions of the IL17RLP polypeptide as identified, for example, in Figure 3 and described in more detail below.

In specific embodiments, the polynucleotide fragments of the invention encode a polypeptide which demonstrates a functional activity. By a polypeptide

15 demonstrating "functional activity" is meant, a polypeptide capable of displaying one or more known functional activities associated with a complete, mature, extracellular domain, or active form of the IL17RLP polypeptide. Such functional activities include, but are not limited to, biological activity ((e.g., activation of signal transduction pathways resulting in the stimulation of the NF-kappaB transcription

20 factor family, the secretion of IL-6, and the costimulation of T-cell proliferation; induction of IL-6, IL-8, G-CSF, Prostaglandin E (PGE₂), and intracellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 expression; regulation of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell growth and expansion; myelosuppressive activity for stem and immature subsets of myeloid progenitors; activation and stimulation of hematopoiesis in general (more

25 specifically, neutrophil hematopoiesis); enhancement of erythropoiesis; suppression of lymphopoiesis and myelopoiesis; and strong suppression of monocytopenia)), antigenicity [ability to bind (or compete with a IL17RLP polypeptide for binding) to an anti-IL17RLP antibody], immunogenicity (ability to generate antibody which binds to an IL17RLP polypeptide), the ability to form polymers with other IL17RLP or

30 IL17RLP-like polypeptides, and ability to bind to a receptor or ligand for an IL17RLP polypeptide.

Preferred nucleic acid fragments of the present invention also include nucleic acid molecules encoding polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, one or more of the following domains of IL17RLP: Domain I (i.e., Val-49 through

35 Leu-62 of SEQ ID NO:2 (Val-68 through Leu-81 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain II (Cys-154 through Thr-166 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Cys-173 through Thr-185 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain III (Gln-202 through Gln-208 of SEQ

ID NO:2 (i.e., Gln-221 through Gln-227 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain IV (Asp-241 through Val-249 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Asp-260 through Val-268 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain V (Thr-255 through Leu-261 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Thr-274 through Leu-280 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain VI (Leu-310
5 through Tyr-319 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Leu-329 through Tyr-338 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain VII (Cys-340 through Leu-346 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Cys-359 through Leu-365 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); and Domain VIII (Ile-354 through Gly-358 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Ile-373 through Gly-377 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)).

10 In specific embodiments, the polynucleotide fragments of the invention encode antigenic regions. Non-limiting examples of antigenic polypeptides or peptides that can be used to generate IL17RLP-specific antibodies include: a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about from about Ser-14 to about Val-22, from about Cys-24 to about Pro-32, from about Ile-41 to
15 about Arg-49, from about Thr-89 to about, from about Thr-110 to about Lys-118, from about Ala-144 to about Ser-152, from about Thr-240 to about Val-248, from about Gly-258 to about Thr-267, from about Leu-280 to about Gly-288, from about Cys-404 to about Glu-412, from about Pro-415 to about Ser-423, from about Gly-409 to about Glu-417, and from about Cys-404 to about Leu-426 in Figures 1A,
20 1B, and 1C (which is the identical sequence to that shown in SEQ ID NO:2, with the exception of the numbering schemes as described above).

In additional embodiments, the polynucleotides of the invention encode functional attributes of IL17RLP. Preferred embodiments of the invention in this regard include fragments that comprise alpha-helix and alpha-helix forming regions
25 ("alpha-regions"), beta-sheet and beta-sheet forming regions ("beta-regions"), turn and turn-forming regions ("turn-regions"), coil and coil-forming regions ("coil-regions"), hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha amphipathic regions, beta amphipathic regions, flexible regions, surface-forming regions and high antigenic index regions of IL17RLP.

30 The data representing the structural or functional attributes of IL17RLP set forth in Figure 3 and/or Table I, as described above, was generated using the various modules and algorithms of the DNA*STAR set on default parameters. In a preferred embodiment, the data presented in columns VIII, IX, XIII, and XIV of Table I can be used to determine regions of IL17RLP which exhibit a high degree of potential for
35 antigenicity. Regions of high antigenicity are determined from the data presented in columns VIII, IX, XIII, and/or IV by choosing values which represent regions of the polypeptide which are likely to be exposed on the surface of the polypeptide in an

environment in which antigen recognition may occur in the process of initiation of an immune response.

Certain preferred regions in these regards are set out in Figure 3, but may, as shown in Table I, be represented or identified by using tabular representations of the data presented in Figure 3. The DNA*STAR computer algorithm used to generate Figure 3 (set on the original default parameters) was used to present the data in Figure 3 in a tabular format (*See* Table I). The tabular format of the data in Figure 3 may be used to easily determine specific boundaries of a preferred region.

The above-mentioned preferred regions set out in Figure 3 and in Table I include, but are not limited to, regions of the aforementioned types identified by analysis of the amino acid sequence set out in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C. As set out in Figure 3 and in Table I, such preferred regions include Garnier-Robson alpha-regions, beta-regions, turn-regions, and coil-regions, Chou-Fasman alpha-regions, beta-regions, and coil-regions, Kyte-Doolittle hydrophilic regions and hydrophobic regions, Eisenberg alpha- and beta-amphipathic regions, Karplus-Schulz flexible regions, Emini surface-forming regions and Jameson-Wolf regions of high antigenic index.

Table I

	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
5	Met	1	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-1.43	0.61	.	.	.	-0.60	0.30
	Ser	2	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-1.86	0.87	.	.	.	-0.60	0.20
	Leu	3	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-1.77	1.13	.	.	.	-0.60	0.13
	Val	4	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-2.19	1.09	.	.	.	-0.60	0.17
	Leu	5	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-2.39	1.16	.	.	.	-0.60	0.11
10	Leu	6	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-2.38	1.27	.	.	.	-0.60	0.13
	Ser	7	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-2.89	1.09	.	.	.	-0.60	0.18
	Leu	8	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-2.74	1.13	*	*	.	-0.60	0.18
	Ala	9	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-1.78	1.01	*	*	.	-0.60	0.11
	Ala	10	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-1.27	0.33	*	.	.	-0.30	0.17
15	Leu	11	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-1.04	0.33	*	*	.	-0.30	0.27
	Cys	12	A	.	B	.	.	T	.	-1.60	0.14	*	.	.	0.10	0.27
	Arg	13	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-1.00	0.29	*	.	.	0.40	0.20
	Ser	14	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.30	0.21	.	.	.	0.70	0.37
	Ala	15	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.29	-0.47	.	.	.	1.75	1.37
20	Val	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	0.89	-1.04	*	.	F	2.50	1.21
	Pro	17	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	1.24	-0.61	*	.	F	3.00	1.39
	Arg	18	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	0.28	-0.51	.	.	F	2.70	1.99
	Glu	19	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.58	-0.37	.	.	F	1.70	1.99
	Pro	20	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.50	-0.61	.	.	F	1.70	2.23
25	Thr	21	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	1.01	-0.47	.	.	F	0.95	0.61
	Val	22	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.92	-0.04	.	.	.	0.50	0.35
	Gln	23	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.81	0.34	.	.	.	0.18	0.30
	Cys	24	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.50	-0.09	*	.	F	1.41	0.36
	Gly	25	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.37	-0.09	*	.	F	1.69	0.71
30	Ser	26	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.47	-0.30	*	.	F	2.37	0.40
	Glu	27	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.02	-0.27	*	.	F	2.80	1.16
	Thr	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	0.81	-0.46	*	.	F	2.12	1.57
	Gly	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	1.48	-0.46	.	.	F	1.84	1.82
	Pro	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	1.53	-0.84	.	.	F	1.86	1.82
35	Ser	31	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	1.23	0.07	.	.	F	0.88	1.32
	Pro	32	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.42	0.20	.	*	F	0.60	1.32
	Glu	33	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	0.73	0.46	.	.	F	-0.05	0.71
	Trp	34	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	1.04	0.43	.	*	.	-0.20	0.91
	Met	35	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.26	0.54	.	*	.	-0.60	0.80
40	Leu	36	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.74	0.11	.	*	.	-0.30	0.77
	Gln	37	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.07	0.80	.	*	.	-0.60	0.61
	His	38	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	-0.14	0.57	.	*	.	-0.60	0.43
	Asp	39	.	A	.	.	T	.	.	-0.20	0.39	.	.	.	0.10	0.81
	Leu	40	.	A	.	.	.	.	C	0.40	0.13	.	.	.	0.24	0.46
45	Ile	41	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.40	-0.27	*	*	.	1.38	0.57
	Pro	42	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.51	-0.09	*	*	F	1.87	0.28
	Gly	43	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.54	-0.09	*	*	F	2.61	0.66
	Asp	44	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.27	-0.77	*	.	F	3.40	1.58
	Leu	45	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.66	-0.77	*	*	F	2.11	0.84
50	Arg	46	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.69	-1.20	*	*	F	1.92	1.67
	Asp	47	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.90	-0.99	.	*	F	1.43	0.74
	Leu	48	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	1.03	-0.99	.	.	.	1.09	1.56
	Arg	49	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.18	-1.24	.	.	.	0.75	1.23
	Val	50	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	0.68	-0.60	*	.	.	0.60	0.55
55	Glu	51	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	0.26	-0.11	*	*	F	0.45	0.96
	Pro	52	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	-0.04	-0.31	.	*	F	0.45	0.70
	Val	53	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.09	0.07	*	*	F	0.00	1.27
	Thr	54	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.79	0.07	*	*	F	-0.15	0.55
	Thr	55	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.24	0.57	*	.	F	-0.45	0.36
60	Ser	56	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.59	0.63	*	.	F	-0.45	0.69

Table I (continued)

5	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
	Val	57	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.38	0.41	.	.	F	-0.45	0.47
	Ala	58	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.23	-0.07	.	.	F	0.45	0.55
	Thr	59	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.24	0.20	.	*	F	0.25	0.64
10	Gly	60	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.33	0.20	.	.	F	0.40	1.16
	Asp	61	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.84	0.24	.	.	F	0.25	0.80
	Tyr	62	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.59	0.43	.	*	.	-0.20	0.46
	Ser	63	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.00	0.56	.	*	.	-0.60	0.46
	Ile	64	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.54	0.53	.	*	.	-0.60	0.44
15	Leu	65	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.50	1.17	.	*	.	-0.60	0.21
	Met	66	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.79	0.80	.	*	.	-0.60	0.21
	Asn	67	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.40	1.33	*	*	.	-0.60	0.31
	Val	68	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.91	1.29	*	*	.	-0.60	0.28
	Ser	69	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.91	1.29	*	*	.	-0.60	0.24
20	Trp	70	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.69	0.67	*	*	.	-0.60	0.29
	Val	71	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.09	0.77	.	*	.	-0.60	0.39
	Leu	72	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.68	0.13	*	*	.	-0.30	0.49
	Arg	73	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.12	0.24	*	*	.	-0.30	0.47
	Ala	74	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.71	-0.29	*	*	.	0.30	0.85
25	Asp	75	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.31	-0.24	*	*	.	0.30	0.72
	Ala	76	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.27	-0.93	*	*	.	0.60	0.72
	Ser	77	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.27	-0.24	*	*	.	0.30	0.59
	Ile	78	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.33	-0.06	*	*	.	0.30	0.29
	Arg	79	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.33	-0.06	*	*	.	0.30	0.57
30	Leu	80	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.64	-0.06	*	*	.	0.30	0.43
	Leu	81	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.01	0.04	*	*	.	-0.30	0.89
	Lys	82	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.60	-0.64	*	*	F	0.75	0.91
	Ala	83	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.38	0.04	*	*	F	-0.15	0.77
	Thr	84	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-1.34	-0.07	*	.	F	0.45	0.50
35	Lys	85	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.84	-0.11	*	.	F	0.45	0.19
	Ile	86	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.38	0.37	.	*	.	-0.30	0.27
	Cys	87	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.38	0.30	*	*	.	-0.30	0.18
	Val	88	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.09	-0.19	*	*	.	0.58	0.18
	Thr	89	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.22	0.20	*	*	F	0.41	0.35
40	Gly	90	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.52	-0.09	*	*	F	2.24	1.05
	Lys	91	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.37	0.13	*	*	F	1.92	1.22
	Ser	92	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.73	-0.11	.	*	F	2.80	1.47
	Asn	93	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.34	-0.21	.	*	F	2.52	1.99
	Phe	94	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	1.36	0.11	.	*	F	1.44	1.56
45	Gln	95	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	1.03	0.50	*	*	F	0.86	1.56
	Ser	96	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.13	0.69	*	*	.	0.48	0.52
	Tyr	97	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.54	0.93	.	*	.	-0.20	0.44
	Ser	98	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.12	0.14	.	*	.	0.50	0.50
	Cys	99	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.58	0.31	.	*	.	0.10	0.20
50	Val	100	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.33	0.33	.	*	.	0.12	0.21
	Arg	101	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.32	0.33	.	*	.	0.34	0.24
	Cys	102	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.57	0.43	*	*	.	0.46	0.65
	Asn	103	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.28	-0.14	*	*	.	2.13	1.52
	Tyr	104	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.24	-0.29	*	*	.	2.20	0.78
55	Thr	105	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	1.10	0.50	*	*	.	1.03	1.26
	Glu	106	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	0.68	0.33	.	*	.	0.51	1.36
	Ala	107	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	1.34	0.41	.	.	.	-0.01	1.25
	Phe	108	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	1.03	0.06	*	*	F	0.22	1.50
	Gln	109	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	1.39	0.06	*	*	F	0.00	1.25
60	Thr	110	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	1.49	0.06	*	*	F	0.00	2.43

Table I (continued)

	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
5	Gln	111	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	1.19	-0.01	*	*	F	0.94	4.34
	Thr	112	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	1.43	-0.41	*	*	F	1.48	3.36
	Arg	113	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	1.79	-0.39	.	*	F	1.82	2.30
	Pro	114	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.83	-0.44	.	*	F	2.76	1.32
	Ser	115	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.86	-0.84	.	*	F	3.40	1.82
10	Gly	116	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.54	-0.41	.	*	F	2.61	0.98
	Gly	117	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.16	0.07	.	*	F	1.67	0.91
	Lys	118	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	0.74	0.43	.	*	F	0.63	0.59
	Trp	119	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.71	0.43	*	.	.	-0.26	0.80
	Thr	120	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.12	0.76	*	*	.	-0.45	1.26
15	Phe	121	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.12	1.01	.	*	.	-0.60	0.44
	Ser	122	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.23	1.44	.	*	.	-0.60	0.42
	Tyr	123	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.49	1.31	.	*	.	-0.60	0.25
	Ile	124	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	-1.06	1.26	.	*	.	-0.20	0.45
	Gly	125	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	-0.74	1.11	.	*	.	-0.40	0.25
20	Phe	126	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	-0.86	0.73	.	*	.	-0.40	0.27
	Pro	127	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	-0.56	0.66	.	*	.	-0.40	0.32
	Val	128	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	-0.62	0.37	.	*	.	-0.10	0.52
	Glu	129	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	-0.59	0.43	.	*	.	-0.40	0.87
	Leu	130	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.49	0.29	.	*	.	-0.30	0.42
25	Asn	131	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.49	0.61	.	*	.	-0.60	0.88
	Thr	132	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.17	0.76	.	.	.	-0.60	0.44
	Val	133	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.66	1.44	.	.	.	-0.60	0.38
	Tyr	134	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.24	1.19	.	.	.	-0.60	0.23
	Phe	135	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.47	1.29	.	.	.	-0.60	0.16
30	Ile	136	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.47	1.30	.	.	.	-0.60	0.30
	Gly	137	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	-1.04	1.06	.	.	.	-0.40	0.30
	Ala	138	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	-0.40	0.99	.	.	.	-0.40	0.25
	His	139	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	-0.16	0.63	*	.	.	-0.20	0.54
	Asn	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	-0.04	0.34	.	.	.	0.10	0.88
35	Ile	141	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.84	0.41	.	.	.	0.00	0.88
	Pro	142	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.59	0.31	*	.	F	0.60	1.04
	Asn	143	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.18	0.43	*	.	F	0.35	0.64
	Ala	144	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	1.21	0.43	.	.	F	0.64	1.47
	Asn	145	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	1.21	-0.26	.	*	.	1.53	1.65
40	Met	146	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	1.76	-0.69	.	*	.	1.97	1.71
	Asn	147	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	1.76	-0.66	.	*	F	2.86	1.68
	Glu	148	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.46	-0.73	.	*	F	3.40	1.61
	Asp	149	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.44	-0.74	.	.	F	3.06	2.19
	Gly	150	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	1.14	-0.74	.	.	F	2.52	1.35
45	Pro	151	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	0.89	-0.76	.	.	F	1.98	1.04
	Ser	152	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	0.89	-0.11	.	*	F	0.99	0.46
	Met	153	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.19	0.29	*	*	.	-0.30	0.75
	Ser	154	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.12	0.64	.	*	.	-0.60	0.42
	Val	155	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.08	0.70	.	*	.	-0.60	0.45
50	Asn	156	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.08	0.70	.	*	.	-0.60	0.61
	Phe	157	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.12	0.51	.	*	.	-0.60	0.71
	Thr	158	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	-0.19	0.56	.	*	F	-0.05	0.94
	Ser	159	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	-0.70	0.49	.	*	F	0.15	0.31
	Pro	160	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.16	0.77	.	*	F	0.35	0.30
55	Gly	161	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.12	-0.01	.	.	F	1.25	0.35
	Cys	162	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	-0.07	-0.00	.	.	.	0.70	0.35
	Leu	163	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-0.36	0.30	*	.	.	-0.30	0.16
	Asp	164	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-0.01	0.49	*	.	.	-0.60	0.16
60	His	165	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-0.04	0.06	*	*	.	-0.30	0.60
	Ile	166	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.34	0.24	*	.	.	-0.15	1.13

Table I (continued)

	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
5	Met	167	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.06	-0.44	*	*	.	0.45	1.36
	Lys	168	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.91	-0.44	*	*	.	0.45	1.99
	Tyr	169	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.24	-0.94	*	.	F	0.90	5.69
	Lys	170	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.42	-1.06	*	.	F	0.90	3.08
10	Lys	171	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.36	-1.03	*	.	F	0.90	1.14
	Lys	172	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.37	-1.03	*	*	F	0.90	1.46
	Cys	173	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.98	-1.29	*	.	.	0.60	0.74
	Val	174	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.92	-0.86	*	.	.	0.60	0.36
	Lys	175	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.07	-0.47	*	.	F	0.45	0.24
15	Ala	176	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	-0.27	0.21	*	.	F	0.01	0.38
	Gly	177	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.31	0.56	*	.	F	0.27	0.53
	Ser	178	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.14	-0.09	.	*	F	1.53	0.44
	Leu	179	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.00	0.34	*	*	F	1.29	0.68
	Trp	180	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.07	0.24	*	*	F	1.60	1.11
20	Asp	181	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.34	0.50	.	*	F	0.79	0.58
	Pro	182	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.10	0.60	.	*	F	0.98	1.01
	Asn	183	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.27	0.41	*	.	F	0.67	0.97
	Ile	184	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	0.59	0.07	*	*	.	0.26	0.31
	Thr	185	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.92	0.07	*	*	.	-0.10	0.40
25	Ala	186	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.92	-0.36	.	*	.	0.50	0.50
	Cys	187	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	1.13	-0.36	.	.	.	0.85	1.15
	Lys	188	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	1.13	-1.04	.	.	F	1.30	1.38
	Lys	189	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	1.71	-1.53	*	.	F	1.30	2.37
	Asn	190	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	1.17	-1.54	*	.	F	1.30	6.38
30	Glu	191	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.76	-1.47	*	.	F	1.10	2.37
	Glu	192	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.57	-1.47	.	*	F	1.10	2.05
	Thr	193	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	1.52	-0.83	*	*	F	0.75	0.95
	Val	194	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.78	-0.83	.	*	F	0.75	0.88
	Glu	195	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.47	-0.04	.	*	.	0.30	0.44
35	Val	196	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.16	0.44	.	*	.	-0.60	0.44
	Asn	197	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.16	0.44	.	*	.	-0.60	0.85
	Phe	198	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.06	0.29	.	*	.	-0.30	0.71
	Thr	199	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.01	0.71	.	*	F	-0.30	1.48
	Thr	200	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.36	0.76	.	*	F	-0.33	0.76
40	Thr	201	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.50	0.79	.	*	F	0.39	0.87
	Pro	202	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.61	0.40	.	.	F	0.81	0.97
	Leu	203	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.07	-0.09	*	.	F	1.88	1.32
	Gly	204	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.78	0.19	*	.	F	1.20	1.43
	Asn	205	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.50	0.31	*	.	F	0.93	0.91
45	Arg	206	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.00	0.39	*	.	.	0.61	1.12
	Tyr	207	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.68	0.39	*	*	.	0.34	0.93
	Met	208	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.13	0.64	*	.	.	-0.08	0.41
	Ala	209	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.44	0.64	*	.	.	-0.60	0.36
	Leu	210	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.14	1.14	*	.	.	-0.60	0.31
50	Ile	211	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.28	0.77	*	*	.	-0.60	0.42
	Gln	212	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.92	0.64	.	.	.	-0.60	0.60
	His	213	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.21	0.83	.	.	.	-0.60	0.51
	Ser	214	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.97	0.83	.	.	.	-0.60	0.51
	Thr	215	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.86	0.57	.	.	.	-0.60	0.29
55	Ile	216	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.27	0.96	.	.	.	-0.60	0.19
	Ile	217	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.27	0.84	.	.	.	-0.60	0.19
	Gly	218	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.09	0.86	*	.	.	-0.60	0.22
	Phe	219	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.49	1.01	*	.	.	-0.60	0.24
	Ser	220	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	-1.18	1.11	*	.	.	-0.40	0.29
60	Gln	221	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.50	0.43	*	.	.	-0.60	0.51

Table I (continued)

	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
5	Val	222	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.36	0.43	*	.	.	-0.60	0.92
	Phe	223	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.70	0.14	*	.	.	-0.30	0.93
	Glu	224	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	1.44	0.16	*	.	F	-0.15	0.93
	Pro	225	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.79	-0.24	*	.	F	0.60	2.51
10	His	226	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.79	-0.89	*	.	F	0.90	5.79
	Gln	227	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	2.33	-1.27	*	*	F	0.90	5.79
	Lys	228	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	3.14	-0.79	*	*	F	0.90	5.40
	Lys	229	A	A	.	B	.	.	.	2.56	-1.21	*	*	F	0.90	7.77
	Gln	230	A	A	.	B	.	.	.	2.47	-1.21	.	*	F	0.90	4.53
15	Thr	231	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	1.64	-1.23	.	*	F	0.90	3.04
	Arg	232	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	0.79	-0.59	*	*	F	0.90	1.13
	Ala	233	.	A	B	B	.	.	.	-0.14	0.06	*	*	F	-0.15	0.48
	Ser	234	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.40	0.34	.	*	.	-0.30	0.23
	Val	235	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.26	0.29	.	*	.	-0.30	0.19
20	Val	236	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.26	0.93	.	*	.	-0.60	0.14
	Ile	237	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.71	0.91	*	*	.	-0.60	0.15
	Pro	238	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.12	0.96	.	*	.	-0.60	0.20
	Val	239	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.12	0.31	.	*	.	-0.30	0.44
	Thr	240	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.27	0.06	.	*	F	0.15	0.84
25	Gly	241	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	0.24	-0.63	.	*	F	1.55	0.94
	Asp	242	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.54	-0.63	.	*	F	2.40	1.26
	Ser	243	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.44	-0.77	.	.	F	2.55	0.88
	Glu	244	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.44	-0.77	.	*	F	3.00	1.28
	Gly	245	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.76	-0.56	.	*	F	2.35	0.57
30	Ala	246	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.29	-0.16	.	*	F	1.35	0.74
	Thr	247	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.02	0.14	.	*	.	0.30	0.35
	Val	248	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.07	0.63	.	.	.	-0.30	0.51
	Gln	249	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.18	0.63	.	*	.	-0.60	0.78
	Leu	250	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.53	0.89	.	*	.	-0.60	0.85
35	Thr	251	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.16	1.19	.	*	.	-0.60	0.99
	Pro	252	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.16	0.97	.	*	F	-0.45	0.89
	Tyr	253	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	0.03	1.06	*	*	F	0.10	1.55
	Phe	254	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.31	0.94	*	.	.	-0.20	0.58
	Pro	255	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.20	0.89	*	.	F	0.35	0.37
40	Thr	256	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.51	0.84	*	.	F	0.35	0.31
	Cys	257	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.06	0.09	*	.	F	0.65	0.61
	Gly	258	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.59	-0.13	*	*	F	1.25	0.21
	Ser	259	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.22	0.13	*	.	F	0.65	0.10
	Asp	260	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.40	-0.36	*	*	F	0.85	0.37
45	Cys	261	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.76	-0.43	*	*	.	0.98	0.51
	Ile	262	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	1.08	-0.86	*	*	.	1.36	0.77
	Arg	263	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	1.11	-0.81	*	*	.	1.64	0.45
	His	264	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.56	-0.33	*	*	.	2.37	1.22
	Lys	265	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.30	-0.26	*	*	F	2.80	1.30
50	Gly	266	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.44	-0.30	*	*	F	2.37	0.49
	Thr	267	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.22	0.39	*	*	F	1.09	0.30
	Val	268	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.54	0.46	.	*	.	-0.04	0.08
	Val	269	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.51	0.89	.	*	.	-0.32	0.12
	Leu	270	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.87	0.86	.	*	.	-0.60	0.15
55	Cys	271	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.87	0.86	.	.	.	-0.20	0.29
	Pro	272	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-1.41	0.64	.	.	F	-0.05	0.39
	Gln	273	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.77	0.64	.	.	F	0.35	0.35
	Thr	274	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.61	0.39	.	.	F	0.80	1.01
	Gly	275	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	-0.01	0.60	.	*	F	-0.25	0.56
60	Val	276	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.16	0.60	.	*	.	-0.20	0.50

Table I (continued)

	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
5	Pro	277	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.06	0.89	.	*	.	-0.20	0.29
	Phe	278	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.06	0.40	.	*	.	0.14	0.49
	Pro	279	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.37	0.37	.	.	.	0.93	1.05
	Leu	280	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.76	0.13	.	.	F	1.22	1.09
10	Asp	281	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.31	-0.30	.	*	F	2.76	2.52
	Asn	282	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.57	-0.70	.	.	F	3.40	2.19
	Asn	283	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	2.06	-1.13	.	.	F	3.06	5.31
	Lys	284	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.92	-1.39	.	.	F	2.85	4.91
	Ser	285	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	2.39	-0.96	.	.	F	2.24	3.02
15	Lys	286	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	2.10	-0.93	.	.	F	2.23	1.86
	Pro	287	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.29	-0.41	.	.	F	1.77	0.98
	Gly	288	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.08	0.27	.	.	F	1.30	0.60
	Gly	289	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.22	0.31	.	*	F	1.17	0.47
	Trp	290	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.29	1.00	*	.	.	-0.21	0.25
20	Leu	291	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.14	1.26	.	.	.	-0.34	0.21
	Pro	292	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.74	1.51	.	.	.	-0.47	0.17
	Leu	293	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.70	1.77	.	.	.	-0.60	0.14
	Leu	294	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.17	1.24	.	.	.	-0.60	0.22
	Leu	295	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.69	1.24	.	.	.	-0.60	0.12
25	Leu	296	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.73	1.50	.	.	.	-0.60	0.12
	Ser	297	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-3.11	1.46	.	.	.	-0.60	0.11
	Leu	298	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.61	1.27	.	.	.	-0.60	0.13
	Leu	299	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-2.09	1.07	.	.	.	-0.60	0.23
	Val	300	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-2.13	1.30	.	.	.	-0.60	0.18
30	Ala	301	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-2.13	1.56	.	.	.	-0.60	0.16
	Thr	302	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-2.69	1.56	.	.	.	-0.60	0.16
	Trp	303	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.47	1.51	.	.	.	-0.60	0.16
	Val	304	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.00	1.37	.	.	.	-0.60	0.16
	Leu	305	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.03	1.30	.	.	.	-0.60	0.11
35	Val	306	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.69	1.50	.	.	.	-0.60	0.07
	Ala	307	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.19	1.34	.	.	.	-0.60	0.15
	Gly	308	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-2.50	1.39	.	.	.	-0.60	0.15
	Ile	309	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-1.93	1.31	*	*	.	-0.60	0.21
	Tyr	310	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-1.01	1.59	*	*	.	-0.60	0.21
40	Leu	311	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.19	1.09	*	*	.	-0.60	0.42
	Met	312	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.40	1.16	*	*	.	-0.60	0.82
	Trp	313	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.86	0.47	*	*	.	-0.60	0.91
	Arg	314	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.86	-0.29	.	*	.	0.45	2.16
	His	315	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	1.14	-0.29	*	.	.	0.45	1.53
45	Glu	316	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	2.00	-0.90	*	.	.	0.75	2.91
	Arg	317	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	2.29	-1.81	*	.	F	0.90	2.97
	Ile	318	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	2.28	-1.33	*	.	F	0.90	3.15
	Lys	319	.	A	.	.	T	.	.	1.47	-1.44	*	.	F	1.30	2.43
	Lys	320	.	A	.	B	T	.	.	1.20	-0.66	*	*	F	1.30	1.08
50	Thr	321	.	A	.	B	.	.	C	0.89	-0.27	*	.	F	0.80	2.06
	Ser	322	.	A	.	B	.	.	C	0.47	-0.47	*	*	F	0.80	1.48
	Phe	323	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	1.04	0.01	*	.	F	0.00	1.07
	Ser	324	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	0.19	0.50	.	.	F	-0.30	1.07
	Thr	325	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.67	0.70	.	.	F	-0.45	0.66
55	Thr	326	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.57	1.00	.	.	F	-0.45	0.63
	Thr	327	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.48	0.64	.	.	F	-0.45	0.72
	Leu	328	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.67	0.69	.	*	F	-0.45	0.78
	Leu	329	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.32	0.89	*	*	F	-0.45	0.38
	Pro	330	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.87	0.40	*	.	F	-0.15	0.52
60	Pro	331	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.37	0.56	*	*	F	-0.45	0.47

Table I (continued)

	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
5	Ile	332	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.91	0.56	*	*	F	-0.45	0.47
	Lys	333	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.96	0.51	*	*	F	-0.45	0.23
	Val	334	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.39	0.73	.	.	.	-0.60	0.11
	Leu	335	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.39	1.06	.	*	.	-0.60	0.24
10	Val	336	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.48	0.80	*	*	.	-0.60	0.19
	Val	337	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.59	1.19	*	*	.	-0.60	0.34
	Tyr	338	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-1.52	0.54	*	.	.	-0.20	0.71
	Pro	339	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	-1.33	0.54	.	.	F	-0.05	0.67
	Ser	340	A	.	.	.	T	T	.	-1.22	0.47	.	*	F	0.35	0.48
15	Glu	341	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	-0.40	0.61	.	.	F	-0.05	0.27
	Ile	342	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.42	0.36	.	.	.	-0.30	0.24
	Cys	343	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.36	0.43	.	*	.	-0.60	0.24
	Phe	344	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.32	0.53	.	*	.	-0.60	0.20
	His	345	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.69	1.21	.	*	.	-0.60	0.20
20	His	346	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-0.93	1.10	.	*	.	-0.60	0.20
	Thr	347	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	-0.74	1.29	.	*	.	-0.20	0.36
	Ile	348	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	-0.39	1.29	*	.	.	-0.20	0.23
	Cys	349	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	0.31	1.27	*	.	.	-0.20	0.24
	Tyr	350	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	-0.36	0.77	*	.	.	-0.20	0.29
25	Phe	351	.	.	B	B	.	.	.	-1.13	1.07	*	.	.	-0.60	0.36
	Thr	352	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	-0.82	1.07	*	.	.	-0.60	0.56
	Glu	353	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.07	0.90	*	.	.	-0.60	0.61
	Phe	354	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.70	0.54	*	.	.	-0.45	1.14
	Leu	355	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	0.28	0.26	*	*	.	-0.15	1.07
30	Gln	356	A	.	.	B	.	.	.	1.09	0.34	*	*	.	-0.30	0.33
	Asn	357	.	.	.	B	T	.	.	1.10	0.34	*	*	.	0.10	0.75
	His	358	.	.	.	B	.	.	C	1.10	-0.06	*	*	.	0.65	1.22
	Cys	359	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.94	-0.74	.	*	.	1.55	1.22
	Arg	360	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	0.87	-0.50	*	*	F	1.15	0.56
35	Ser	361	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	0.06	-0.21	.	*	F	0.85	0.29
	Glu	362	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	0.06	-0.03	.	*	F	0.85	0.45
	Val	363	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.13	-0.60	*	*	.	0.60	0.40
	Ile	364	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.51	-0.60	*	*	.	0.60	0.59
	Leu	365	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.40	-0.07	*	*	.	0.30	0.36
40	Glu	366	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.74	0.33	*	.	.	-0.30	0.84
	Lys	367	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.79	-0.31	*	.	F	0.60	2.38
	Trp	368	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.69	-1.00	.	.	F	0.90	5.78
	Gln	369	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.69	-1.69	.	.	F	0.90	6.68
	Lys	370	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.91	-1.00	*	.	F	0.90	2.34
45	Lys	371	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.91	-0.50	*	.	F	0.90	2.25
	Lys	372	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.27	-1.41	*	.	F	0.90	2.25
	Ile	373	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.21	-1.20	.	.	.	0.75	1.11
	Ala	374	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	1.00	-0.77	.	.	.	0.60	0.55
	Glu	375	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.10	-0.34	.	.	.	0.30	0.43
50	Met	376	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	0.06	0.30	*	.	.	-0.30	0.45
	Gly	377	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.28	0.01	*	.	.	0.10	0.77
	Pro	378	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	-0.20	0.43	.	.	.	-0.20	0.47
	Val	379	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	-0.20	1.11	.	.	.	-0.20	0.39
	Gln	380	A	.	.	.	.	T	.	-0.51	1.00	.	.	.	-0.20	0.40
55	Trp	381	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.09	1.06	.	.	.	-0.60	0.37
	Leu	382	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.48	1.03	.	.	.	-0.60	0.87
	Ala	383	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.73	0.39	.	.	.	-0.15	1.00
	Thr	384	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.00	-0.01	*	.	F	0.60	1.91
	Gln	385	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.41	-0.43	*	.	F	0.60	2.34
60	Lys	386	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.70	-0.61	*	.	F	0.90	2.34

Table I (continued)

	Res	Position	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
5	Lys	387	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.56	-1.11	*	.	F	0.90	2.71
	Ala	388	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	1.29	-1.60	*	.	F	0.90	3.12
	Ala	389	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.74	-1.36	*	.	F	0.90	1.16
	Asp	390	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	0.04	-0.71	*	.	F	0.75	0.43
10	Lys	391	A	A	.	.	.	.	.	-0.81	0.07	*	.	.	-0.30	0.37
	Val	392	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	-1.67	0.26	*	.	.	-0.30	0.30
	Val	393	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	-1.38	0.44	*	.	.	-0.60	0.15
	Phe	394	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	-0.79	0.83	*	.	.	-0.60	0.10
	Leu	395	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	-0.79	1.23	*	.	.	-0.60	0.22
15	Leu	396	.	A	B	.	.	.	.	-1.69	0.59	*	*	.	-0.60	0.49
	Ser	397	.	A	.	.	T	.	.	-0.83	0.59	*	.	F	-0.05	0.42
	Asn	398	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	-0.28	0.20	*	.	F	0.45	0.81
	Asp	399	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.43	-0.10	*	.	F	1.40	1.32
	Val	400	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	-0.29	-0.14	*	.	F	1.25	0.73
20	Asn	401	.	.	B	.	T	T	.	0.52	0.04	*	*	F	0.65	0.24
	Ser	402	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.48	-0.36	*	.	.	0.70	0.24
	Val	403	.	.	B	.	.	.	.	0.17	0.07	*	.	.	0.21	0.32
	Cys	404	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.50	-0.09	*	.	.	1.32	0.29
	Asp	405	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.01	0.09	.	.	F	1.18	0.12
25	Gly	406	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.06	0.13	.	.	F	1.89	0.16
	Thr	407	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.06	-0.51	.	.	F	3.10	0.58
	Cys	408	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.91	-0.70	.	.	F	2.39	0.47
	Gly	409	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.23	-0.70	.	.	F	2.48	0.81
	Lys	410	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.93	-0.70	.	.	F	2.17	0.56
30	Ser	411	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	1.07	-0.80	.	.	F	1.81	1.40
	Glu	412	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	1.08	-0.94	.	.	F	1.30	2.18
	Gly	413	.	.	.	.	.	.	C	1.74	-0.99	.	*	F	1.64	1.46
	Ser	414	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	2.09	-0.99	.	*	F	2.18	1.89
	Pro	415	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	1.74	-0.97	.	*	F	2.52	1.75
35	Ser	416	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	2.04	-0.59	.	.	F	2.86	2.38
	Glu	417	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	2.04	-0.61	.	.	F	3.40	3.07
	Asn	418	.	.	.	.	T	.	.	2.09	-1.00	.	.	F	2.86	3.32
	Ser	419	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	2.09	-1.04	.	.	F	2.93	3.32
	Gln	420	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	2.09	-1.04	.	.	F	2.80	2.57
40	Asp	421	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	1.72	-0.61	.	.	F	2.67	2.47
	Ser	422	.	.	.	.	T	T	.	0.91	-0.44	.	.	F	2.09	0.99
	Ser	423	.	.	.	.	.	T	C	0.52	-0.14	.	.	F	2.10	0.47
	Pro	424	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.43	-0.11	.	.	.	1.54	0.36
	Cys	425	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	0.04	0.31	.	.	.	0.73	0.34
45	Leu	426	.	.	B	.	.	T	.	-0.34	0.36	.	.	.	0.52	0.33

Among highly preferred fragments in this regard are those that comprise
 50 reigons of IL17RLP that combine several structural features, such as several features
 set out above.

In another aspect, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule
 comprising a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions
 to a portion of the polynucleotide in a nucleic acid molecule of the invention described
 55 above, for instance, the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198. By

"stringent hybridization conditions" is intended overnight incubation at 42° C in a solution comprising: 50% formamide, 5x SSC (750 mM NaCl, 75 mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 µg/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the filters in 0.1x SSC at about 65° C.

By a polynucleotide which hybridizes to a "portion" of a polynucleotide is intended a polynucleotide (either DNA or RNA) hybridizing to at least about 15 nucleotides (nt), and more preferably at least about 20 nt, more preferably at least about 25 nt, still more preferably at least about 30 nt, and even more preferably about 30-70 (e.g., 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, and/or 70 (of course, fragment lengths in addition to those recited herein are also useful)) nt of the reference polynucleotide. These are useful as diagnostic probes and primers as discussed above and in more detail below.

By a portion of a polynucleotide of "at least 20 nt in length," for example, is intended 20 or more contiguous nucleotides from the nucleotide sequence of the reference polynucleotide (e.g., the deposited cDNA or the nucleotide sequence as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1)). Of course, a polynucleotide which hybridizes only to a poly A sequence (such as the 3' terminal poly(A) tract of the IL17RLP cDNA shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1)), or to a complementary stretch of T (or U) residues, would not be included in a polynucleotide of the invention used to hybridize to a portion of a nucleic acid of the invention, since such a polynucleotide would hybridize to any nucleic acid molecule containing a poly (A) stretch or the complement thereof (e.g., practically any double-stranded cDNA clone).

In preferred embodiments, polynucleotides which hybridize to the reference polynucleotides disclosed herein encode polypeptides which either retain substantially the same biological function or activity as the mature form of the IL17RLP polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence depicted in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) or the clone contained in the deposit (HAPOR40).

Alternative embodiments are directed to polynucleotides which hybridize to the reference polynucleotide (i.e., a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein), but do not retain biological activity. While these polynucleotides do not retain biological activity, they have uses, such as, for example, as probes for the polynucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1, for recovery of the polynucleotides, as diagnostic probes, and as PCR primers.

As indicated, nucleic acid molecules of the present invention which encode a IL17RLP polypeptide may include, but are not limited to those encoding the amino acid sequence of the mature polypeptide, by itself; and the coding sequence for the

mature polypeptide and additional sequences, such as those encoding the about 19 amino acid leader or secretory sequence, such as a pre-, or pro- or prepro- protein sequence; the coding sequence of the mature polypeptide, with or without the aforementioned additional coding sequences.

5 Also encoded by nucleic acids of the invention are the above protein sequences together with additional, non-coding sequences, including for example, but not limited to introns and non-coding 5' and 3' sequences, such as the transcribed, non-translated sequences that play a role in transcription, mRNA processing, including splicing and polyadenylation signals, for example - ribosome binding and stability of mRNA; an
10 additional coding sequence which codes for additional amino acids, such as those which provide additional functionalities.

 Thus, the sequence encoding the polypeptide may be fused to a marker sequence, such as a sequence encoding a peptide which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide. In certain preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention,
15 the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described by Gentz and colleagues (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:821-824 (1989)), for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. The "HA"
20 tag is another peptide useful for purification which corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein, which has been described by Wilson and coworkers (*Cell* 37:767 (1984)). As discussed below, other such fusion proteins include the IL17RLP fused to Fc at the N- or C-terminus.

 The present invention further relates to variants of the nucleic acid molecules
25 of the present invention, which encode portions, analogs or derivatives of the IL17RLP protein. Variants may occur naturally, such as a natural allelic variant. By an "allelic variant" is intended one of several alternate forms of a gene occupying a given locus on a chromosome of an organism (*Genes II*, Lewin, B., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (1985)). Non-naturally occurring variants may be produced
30 using art-known mutagenesis techniques.

 Such variants include those produced by nucleotide substitutions, deletions or additions. The substitutions, deletions or additions may involve one or more nucleotides. The variants may be altered in coding regions, non-coding regions, or both. Alterations in the coding regions may produce conservative or non-conservative
35 amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions. Especially preferred among these are silent substitutions, additions and deletions, which do not alter the properties and

activities of the IL17RLP protein or portions thereof. Also especially preferred in this regard are conservative substitutions.

Most highly preferred are nucleic acid molecules encoding the mature protein having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:18, or the
5 mature IL17RLP amino acid sequence encoded by the deposited cDNA clone.

Most highly preferred are nucleic acid molecules encoding the extracellular domain of the protein having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:18, or the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence encoded by the deposited cDNA clone.

10 Thus, one aspect of the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions -19 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the
15 complete amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2 excepting the N-terminal methionine (i.e., positions -18 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (c) a nucleotide sequence encoding the predicted mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence at positions 1 to 407 in SEQ ID NO:2; (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising the predicted extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid
20 sequence at positions 1 to 271 in SEQ ID NO:2; (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide having the predicted extracellular and intracellular domains, but lacking the predicted transmembrane domain; (f) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the human cDNA contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (g) a nucleotide
25 sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the human cDNA contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the human cDNA contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding the
30 extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the human cDNA contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; and (j) a nucleotide sequence complementary to any of the nucleotide sequences in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) above.

Further embodiments of the invention include isolated nucleic acid molecules
35 that comprise a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90% identical, and more preferably at least 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical, to any of the nucleotide sequences in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i), above,

or a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a polynucleotide in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i), above. This polynucleotide which hybridizes does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence consisting of only A residues or of only
5 T residues. An additional nucleic acid embodiment of the invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of an epitope-bearing portion of a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) or (h), above. A further nucleic acid embodiment of the invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule
10 comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of a IL17RLP polypeptide having an amino acid sequence which contains at least one conservative amino acid substitution, but not more than 50 conservative amino acid substitutions, even more preferably, not more than 40 conservative amino acid substitutions, still more preferably not more than 30 conservative amino acid substitutions, and still even
15 more preferably not more than 20 conservative amino acid substitutions. Of course, in order of ever-increasing preference, it is highly preferable for a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of a IL17RLP polypeptide to have an amino acid sequence which contains not more than 10-20, 10-15, 7-15, 7-10, 5-10, 3-7, 3-5, 2-5, 1-5, 1-3, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 conservative amino acid
20 substitutions.

The present invention also relates to recombinant vectors, which include the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the present invention, and to host cells containing the recombinant vectors, as well as to methods of making such vectors and host cells and for using them for production of IL17RLP polypeptides or peptides by
25 recombinant techniques.

By a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least; for example, 95% "identical" to a reference nucleotide sequence encoding a IL17RLP polypeptide is intended that the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polynucleotide sequence may include up to five point
30 mutations per each 100 nucleotides of the reference nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide. In other words, to obtain a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a reference nucleotide sequence, up to 5% of the nucleotides in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another nucleotide, or a number of nucleotides up to 5% of the total nucleotides in the
35 reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. These mutations of the reference sequence may occur at the 5' or 3' terminal positions of the reference nucleotide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either

individually among nucleotides in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

As a practical matter, whether any particular nucleic acid molecule is at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the nucleotide sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C or to the nucleotides sequence of the deposited cDNA clone can be determined conventionally using known computer programs such as the Bestfit program (Wisconsin Sequence Analysis Package, Version 8 for Unix, Genetics Computer Group, University Research Park, 575 Science Drive, Madison, WI 53711). Bestfit uses the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman to find the best segment of homology between two sequences (*Advances in Applied Mathematics* 2:482-489 (1981)). When using Bestfit or any other sequence alignment program to determine whether a particular sequence is, for instance, 95% identical to a reference sequence according to the present invention, the parameters are set, of course, such that the percentage of identity is calculated over the full length of the reference nucleotide sequence and that gaps in homology of up to 5% of the total number of nucleotides in the reference sequence are allowed. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag and colleagues (*Comp. App. Biosci.* 6:237-245 (1990)). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are both DNA sequences. An RNA sequence can be compared by converting U's to T's. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB alignment of DNA sequences to calculate percent identity are: Matrix=Unitary, k-tuple=4, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=30, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty 0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject nucleotide sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence because of 5' or 3' deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for 5' and 3' truncations of the subject sequence when calculating percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the 5' or 3' ends, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of bases of the query sequence that are 5' and 3' of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a nucleotide is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using

the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This corrected score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only bases outside the 5' and 3' bases of the subject sequence, as displayed by the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are calculated for the
5 purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score.

For example, a 90 base subject sequence is aligned to a 100 base query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletions occur at the 5' end of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matched/alignment of the first 10 bases at 5' end. The 10 unpaired bases represent 10% of the sequence
10 (number of bases at the 5' and 3' ends not matched/total number of bases in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 bases were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 base subject sequence is compared with a 100 base query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so that
15 there are no bases on the 5' or 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only bases 5' and 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present
20 invention.

In certain preferred embodiments, IL17RLP proteins of the invention comprise fusion proteins as described herein wherein the IL17RLP polypeptides are those described as n^1-m^1 , n^2-m^2 , and/or n^3-m^3 herein. In preferred embodiments, the application is directed to nucleic acid molecules at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%,
25 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the nucleic acid sequences encoding polypeptides having the amino acid sequence of the specific N- and C-terminal deletions recited herein. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

The present application is directed to nucleic acid molecules at least 80%,
30 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) or to the nucleic acid sequence of the deposited cDNA, irrespective of whether they encode a polypeptide having IL17RLP activity. This is because even where a particular nucleic acid molecule does not encode a polypeptide having IL17RLP activity, one of skill in the
35 art would still know how to use the nucleic acid molecule, for instance, as a hybridization probe or a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer. Uses of the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention that do not encode a polypeptide having

IL17RLP activity include, *inter alia*, (1) isolating the IL17RLP gene or allelic variants thereof in a cDNA library; (2) *in situ* hybridization (e.g., "FISH") to metaphase chromosomal spreads to provide precise chromosomal location of the IL17RLP gene, as described by Verma and colleagues (*Human Chromosomes: A Manual of Basic Techniques*, Pergamon Press, New York (1988)); and Northern Blot analysis for
5 detecting IL17RLP mRNA expression in specific tissues.

Preferred, however, are nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively consisting of, sequences at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID
10 NO:1) or to the nucleic acid sequence of the deposited cDNA which do, in fact, encode a polypeptide having IL17RLP protein activity. By "a polypeptide having IL17RLP activity" is intended polypeptides exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical, to an activity of the mature or soluble form of the IL17RLP protein of the invention, as measured in a particular biological assay. For example,
15 the IL17RLP protein of the present invention modulates IL-6 secretion from NIH-3T3 cells. An *in vitro* ELISA assay which quantitates the amount of IL-6 secreted from cells in response to treatment with cytokines or the soluble extracellular domains of cytokine receptors has been described (Yao, Z., *et al.*, *Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995)). Briefly, the assay involves plating the target cells at a density of approximately 5×10^6
20 cells/mL in a volume of 500 microliters in the wells of a 24 well flat-bottomed culture plate (Costar). The cultures are then treated with various concentrations of the cytokine or the soluble extracellular domain of cytokine receptor in question. The cells are then cultured for 24 hours at 37°C. At this time, 50 microliters of supernatant is removed and assayed for the quantity of IL-6 essentially as described by the
25 manufacturer (Genzyme, Boston, MA). IL-6 levels are then calculated by reference to a standard curve constructed with recombinant IL-17 cytokine. Such activity is useful for determining the level of IL17RLP-mediated IL-6 secretion.

IL17RLP protein modulates immune system cell proliferation and differentiation in a dose-dependent manner in the above-described assay. Thus, "a
30 polypeptide having IL17RLP protein activity" includes polypeptides that also exhibit any of the same stimulatory activities in the above-described assays in a dose-dependent manner. Although the degree of dose-dependent activity need not be identical to that of the IL17RLP protein, preferably, "a polypeptide having IL17RLP protein activity" will exhibit substantially similar dose-dependence in a given activity
35 as compared to the IL17RLP protein (i.e., the candidate polypeptide will exhibit greater activity or not more than about 25-fold less and, preferably, not more than about tenfold less activity relative to the reference IL17RLP protein).

Lymphocyte proliferation is another *in vitro* assay which may be performed to determine the activity of IL17RLP, soluble, extracellular domains of IL17RLP, and agonists and antagonists (e.g., anti-IL17RLP antibodies). For example, Yao and colleagues (*Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995)) have recently described an *in vitro* assay for determining the effects of various cytokines and soluble cytokine receptors on the proliferation of murine leukocytes. Briefly, lymphoid organs are harvested aseptically, lymphocytes are isolated from the harvested organs, and the resulting collection of lymphoid cells are suspended in standard culture medium as described by Fanslow and coworkers (*J. Immunol.* 147:535-5540 (1991)). The lymphoid cell suspensions may then be divided into several different subclasses of lymphoid cells including splenic T-cells, lymph node B-cells, CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cells, and mature adult thymocytes. For splenic T-cells, spleen cell suspensions (200 x 10⁶ cells) are incubated with CD11b mAb and class II MHC mAb for 30 min at 4°C, loaded on a T-cell purification column (Pierce, Rockford, IL), and the T-cells eluted according to the manufacturer's instructions. Using this method, purity of the resulting T-cell populations should be >95% CD3⁺ and <1% sIgM⁺. For purification of lymph node subsets, B-cells are removed from by adherence to tissue culture dishes previously coated with goat anti-mouse IgG (10µg/mL). Remaining cells were then incubated with anti-CD4 or anti-CD8 for 30 min at 4°C then washed and placed on tissue culture dishes previously coated with goat anti-rat IgG (20 micrograms per milliliter). After 45 min, nonadherent cells are removed and tested for purity by flow cytometry. CD4 and surface Ig-depleted cells should be >90% TCR-ab, CD8⁺, whereas CD8 and surface Ig-depleted cells should be >95% TCR-ab, CD4⁺. Finally, to enrich for mature adult thymocytes, cells are suspended at 10⁸/mL in 10% anti-HSA and 10% low tox rabbit complement (Cedarlane, Ontario, Canada), incubated for 45 min at 37°C, and remaining viable cells isolated over Ficoll-Hypaque (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ). This procedure should yield between 90 and 95% CD3^{hi} cells that are either CD4⁺8⁺ or CD4⁺8⁻.

To analyze the proliferative response of the above-described primary cell cultures, *in vitro* proliferation assays are set up in round bottom or flat bottom 96-well plates using 0.5-1.5 x 10⁵ cells/well. For stimulation, T-cells are incubated with suboptimal concentrations (0.25-0.5 micrograms per milliliter) of Con A (Sigma, St. Louis, MO), PHA (0.25-0.5%; Difco, Detroit, MI), immobilized anti-CD3, or immobilized anti-TCR-ab. Anti-CD3 and anti-TCR-ab are immobilized for >2 hours at 37°C before the addition of effector cells. Incubations are done in the presence and absence of fixed CV-1/EBNA cells transfected with IL17RLP, muteins thereof, a control vector, or a control antigen such as rCD40L (Armitage, *et al.*, *Nature* 357:80

(1992)); Spriggs, *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 176:1543 (1992)). Surface expression of CD40L is monitored by flow cytometry using a human CD40-Fc fusion protein. Cell cultures are pulsed overnight with [³H]-thymidine (1 microcurie per well) for the last 18 hours of a 3 day culture. Labeled cultures are then harvested on a 96-well Inotech
5 harvester and radioactive counts detected using a scintillation counter.

Like other cytokine receptors, IL17RLP exhibits activity on leukocytes including for example monocytes, lymphocytes and neutrophils. For this reason IL17RLP is active in directing the proliferation and differentiation of these cell types. Such activity is useful for immune enhancement or suppression, myeloprotection,
10 stem cell mobilization, acute and chronic inflammatory control and treatment of leukemia. Assays for measuring such activity are well known in the art (Peters, *et al.*, *Immun. Today* 17:273 (1996); Young, *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 182:1111 (1995); Caux, *et al.*, *Nature* 390:258 (1992); and Santiago-Schwarz, *et al.*, *Adv. Exp. Med. Biol.* 378:7 (1995).

15 Of course, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, one of ordinary skill in the art will immediately recognize that a large number of the nucleic acid molecules having a sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the nucleic acid sequence of the deposited cDNA or the nucleic acid sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) will encode a polypeptide
20 "having IL17RLP protein activity." In fact, since degenerate variants of these nucleotide sequences all encode the same polypeptide, this will be clear to the skilled artisan even without performing the above described comparison assay. It will be further recognized in the art that, for such nucleic acid molecules that are not degenerate variants, a reasonable number will also encode a polypeptide having
25 IL17RLP protein activity. This is because the skilled artisan is fully aware of amino acid substitutions that are either less likely or not likely to significantly effect protein function (e.g., replacing one aliphatic amino acid with a second aliphatic amino acid), as further described below.

In specific embodiments, antagonists according to the present invention are
30 nucleic acids corresponding to the sequences contained in IL17RLP, or the complementary strand thereof, and/or to nucleotide sequences contained in the deposited clone HAPOR40. In one embodiment, antisense sequence is generated internally by the organism, in another embodiment, the antisense sequence is separately administered (see, for example, O'Connor, J., *Neurochem.* 56:560 (1991),
35 and Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988). Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through antisense DNA or RNA, or through triple-helix formation. Antisense

techniques are discussed for example, in Okano, J., *Neurochem.* 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988). Triple helix formation is discussed in, for instance, Lee et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., *Science* 241:456 (1988); and
5 Dervan et al., *Science* 251:1300 (1991). The methods are based on binding of a polynucleotide to a complementary DNA or RNA.

For example, the 5' coding portion of a polynucleotide that encodes the mature polypeptide of the present invention may be used to design an antisense RNA oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. A DNA oligonucleotide is
10 designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription thereby preventing transcription and the production of the receptor. The antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into receptor polypeptide.

In one embodiment, the IL17RLP antisense nucleic acid of the invention is
15 produced intracellularly by transcription from an exogenous sequence. For example, a vector or a portion thereof, is transcribed, producing an antisense nucleic acid (RNA) of the invention. Such a vector would contain a sequence encoding the IL17RLP antisense nucleic acid. Such a vector can remain episomal or become chromosomally integrated, as long as it can be transcribed to produce the desired
20 antisense RNA. Such vectors can be constructed by recombinant DNA technology methods standard in the art. Vectors can be plasmid, viral, or others known in the art, used for replication and expression in vertebrate cells. Expression of the sequence encoding IL17RLP, or fragments thereof, can be by any promoter known in the art to act in vertebrate, preferably human cells. Such promoters can be inducible or
25 constitutive. Such promoters include, but are not limited to, the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist and Chambon, *Nature* 29:304-310 (1981), the promoter contained in the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto et al., *Cell* 22:787-797 (1980), the herpes thymidine promoter (Wagner et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 78:1441-1445 (1981), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster, et al., *Nature* 296:39-42 (1982)), etc.
30

The antisense nucleic acids of the invention comprise a sequence complementary to at least a portion of an RNA transcript of an IL17RLP gene. However, absolute complementarity, although preferred, is not required. A sequence
35 "complementary to at least a portion of an RNA," referred to herein, means a sequence having sufficient complementarity to be able to hybridize with the RNA, forming a stable duplex; in the case of double stranded IL17RLP antisense nucleic acids, a single strand of the duplex DNA may thus be tested, or triplex formation may be assayed.

The ability to hybridize will depend on both the degree of complementarity and the length of the antisense nucleic acid. Generally, the larger the hybridizing nucleic acid, the more base mismatches with a IL17RLP RNA it may contain and still form a stable duplex (or triplex as the case may be). One skilled in the art can ascertain a tolerable
5 degree of mismatch by use of standard procedures to determine the melting point of the hybridized complex.

Oligonucleotides that are complementary to the 5' end of the message, e.g., the 5' untranslated sequence up to and including the AUG initiation codon, should work most efficiently at inhibiting translation. However, sequences complementary to
10 the 3' untranslated sequences of mRNAs have been shown to be effective at inhibiting translation of mRNAs as well. See generally, Wagner, R., 1994, Nature 372:333-335. Thus, oligonucleotides complementary to either the 5'- or 3'- non- translated, non-coding regions of the IL17RLP shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C could be used in an antisense approach to inhibit translation of endogenous IL17RLP mRNA.

15 Oligonucleotides complementary to the 5' untranslated region of the mRNA should include the complement of the AUG start codon. Antisense oligonucleotides complementary to mRNA coding regions are less efficient inhibitors of translation but could be used in accordance with the invention. Whether designed to hybridize to the 5'-, 3'- or coding region of IL17RLP mRNA, antisense nucleic acids should be at
20 least six nucleotides in length, and are preferably oligonucleotides ranging from 6 to about 50 nucleotides in length. In specific aspects the oligonucleotide is at least 10 nucleotides, at least 17 nucleotides, at least 25 nucleotides or at least 50 nucleotides.

The polynucleotides of the invention can be DNA or RNA or chimeric mixtures or derivatives or modified versions thereof, single-stranded or double-
25 stranded. The oligonucleotide can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety, or phosphate backbone, for example, to improve stability of the molecule, hybridization, etc. The oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (e.g., for targeting host cell receptors in vivo), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, e.g., Letsinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:6553-6556
30 (1989); Lemaitre et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 84:648-652 (1987); PCT Publication No. WO88/09810, published December 15, 1988) or the blood-brain barrier (see, e.g., PCT Publication No. WO89/10134, published April 25, 1988), hybridization-triggered cleavage agents. (See, e.g., Krol et al., BioTechniques 6:958-976 (1988)) or intercalating agents. (See, e.g., Zon, Pharm. Res. 5:539-549 (1988)). To this
35 end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule, e.g., a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, etc.

The antisense oligonucleotide may comprise at least one modified base moiety which is selected from the group including, but not limited to, 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xantine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine.

The antisense oligonucleotide may also comprise at least one modified sugar moiety selected from the group including, but not limited to, arabinose, 2-fluoroarabinose, xylulose, and hexose.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified phosphate backbone selected from the group including, but not limited to, a phosphorothioate, a phosphorodithioate, a phosphoramidothioate, a phosphoramidate, a phosphordiamidate, a methylphosphonate, an alkyl phosphotriester, and a formacetal or analog thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide is an a-anomeric oligonucleotide. An a-anomeric oligonucleotide forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual b-units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gautier et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6625-6641 (1987)). The oligonucleotide is a 2-O-methylribonucleotide (Inoue et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6131-6148 (1987)), or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue et al., FEBS Lett. 215:327-330 (1987)).

Polynucleotides of the invention may be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, e.g. by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from Biosearch, Applied Biosystems, etc.). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides may be synthesized by the method of Stein et al. (Nucl. Acids Res. 16:3209 (1988)), methylphosphonate oligonucleotides can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:7448-7451 (1988)), etc.

While antisense nucleotides complementary to the IL17RLP coding region sequence could be used, those complementary to the transcribed untranslated region are most preferred.

Potential antagonists according to the invention also include catalytic RNA, or
5 a ribozyme (See, e.g., PCT International Publication WO 90/11364, published October 4, 1990; Sarver et al, Science 247:1222-1225 (1990). While ribozymes that cleave mRNA at site specific recognition sequences can be used to destroy IL17RLP mRNAs, the use of hammerhead ribozymes is preferred. Hammerhead ribozymes cleave mRNAs at locations dictated by flanking regions that form complementary base
10 pairs with the target mRNA. The sole requirement is that the target mRNA have the following sequence of two bases: 5'-UG-3'. The construction and production of hammerhead ribozymes is well known in the art and is described more fully in Haseloff and Gerlach, Nature 334:585-591 (1988). There are numerous potential hammerhead ribozyme cleavage sites within the nucleotide sequence of IL17RLP
15 (Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1)). Preferably, the ribozyme is engineered so that the cleavage recognition site is located near the 5' end of the IL17RLP mRNA; i.e., to increase efficiency and minimize the intracellular accumulation of non-functional mRNA transcripts.

As in the antisense approach, the ribozymes of the invention can be composed
20 of modified oligonucleotides (e.g. for improved stability, targeting, etc.) and should be delivered to cells which express IL17RLP *in vivo*. DNA constructs encoding the ribozyme may be introduced into the cell in the same manner as described above for the introduction of antisense encoding DNA. A preferred method of delivery involves using a DNA construct "encoding" the ribozyme under the control of a strong
25 constitutive promoter, such as, for example, pol III or pol II promoter, so that transfected cells will produce sufficient quantities of the ribozyme to destroy endogenous IL17RLP messages and inhibit translation. Since ribozymes unlike antisense molecules, are catalytic, a lower intracellular concentration is required for efficiency.

30 Endogenous gene expression can also be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the IL17RLP gene and/or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination. (E.g., see Smithies et al., Nature 317:230-234 (1985); Thomas & Capecchi, Cell 51:503-512 (1987); Thompson et al., Cell 5:313-321 (1989); each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). For example, a mutant, non-
35 functional polynucleotide of the invention (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous polynucleotide sequence (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the gene) can be used, with or without a

selectable marker and/or a negative selectable marker, to transfect cells that express polypeptides of the invention *in vivo*. In another embodiment, techniques known in the art are used to generate knockouts in cells that contain, but do not express the gene of interest. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the targeted gene. Such approaches are particularly suited in research and agricultural fields where modifications to embryonic stem cells can be used to generate animal offspring with an inactive targeted gene (e.g., see Thomas & Capecchi 1987 and Thompson 1989, *supra*). However this approach can be routinely adapted for use in humans provided the recombinant DNA constructs are directly administered or targeted to the required site *in vivo* using appropriate viral vectors that will be apparent to those of skill in the art. The contents of each of the documents recited in this paragraph is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

In other embodiments, antagonists according to the present invention include soluble forms of IL17RLP (e.g., fragments of the IL17RLP shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:2) that include the ligand binding domain from the extracellular region of the full length receptor). Such soluble forms of the IL17RLP, which may be naturally occurring or synthetic, antagonize IL17RLP-mediated signaling by competing with the cell surface bound forms of the receptor for binding to IL-20 or IL-20-like ligands. Antagonists of the present invention also include antibodies specific for IL17RLP ligands and IL17RLP-Fc fusion proteins.

The present invention also relates to vectors which include the isolated DNA molecules of the present invention, host cells which are genetically engineered with the recombinant vectors, and the production of IL17RLP polypeptides or fragments thereof by recombinant or synthetic techniques. The vector may be, for example, a phage, plasmid, viral or retroviral vector. Retroviral vectors may be replication competent or replication defective. In the latter case, viral propagation generally will occur only in complementing host cells.

The polynucleotides may be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector is introduced in a precipitate, such as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it may be packaged *in vitro* using an appropriate packaging cell line and then transduced into host cells.

The DNA insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter, such as the phage lambda PL promoter, the *E. coli lac*, *trp*, *phoA* and *tac* promoters, the SV40 early and late promoters and promoters of retroviral LTRs, to name a few. Other suitable promoters will be known to the skilled artisan. The expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination and, in the

transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the transcripts expressed by the constructs will preferably include a translation initiating codon at the beginning and a termination codon (UAA, UGA or UAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the polypeptide to be translated.

- 5 As indicated, the expression vectors will preferably include at least one selectable marker. Such markers include dihydrofolate reductase, G418 or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture and tetracycline, kanamycin or ampicillin resistance genes for culturing in *E. coli* and other bacteria. Representative examples of appropriate hosts include, but are not limited to, bacterial cells, such as *E. coli*,
10 *Streptomyces* and *Salmonella typhimurium* cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells (e.g., *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Pichia pastoris* (ATCC Accession No. 201178)); insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9 cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, 293 and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells. Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art.
- 15 Vectors preferred for use in bacteria include pHE4-5 (ATCC Accession No. 209311; and variations thereof), pQE70, pQE60 and pQE-9 (QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*); pBS vectors, Phagescript vectors, Bluescript vectors, pNH8A, pNH16a, pNH18A, pNH46A (Stratagene); and ptrc99a, pKK223-3, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 (Pharmacia). Preferred expression vectors for use in yeast systems include, but are
20 not limited to, pYES2, pYD1, pTEF1/Zeo, pYES2/GS, pPICZ, pGAPZ, pGAPZalpha, pPIC9, pPIC3.5, pHIL-D2, pHIL-S1, pPIC3.5K, pPIC9K, and PAO815 (all available from Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Among preferred eukaryotic vectors are pWLNEO, pSV2CAT, pOG44, pXT1, and pSG (Stratagene); and pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG and pSVL (Pharmacia). Other suitable vectors will be readily
25 apparent to the skilled artisan.

- In one embodiment, the yeast *Pichia pastoris* is used to express IL17RLP protein in a eukaryotic system. *Pichia pastoris* is a methylotrophic yeast which can metabolize methanol as its sole carbon source. A main step in the methanol
metabolization pathway is the oxidation of methanol to formaldehyde using O₂. This
30 reaction is catalyzed by the enzyme alcohol oxidase. In order to metabolize methanol as its sole carbon source, *Pichia pastoris* must generate high levels of alcohol oxidase due, in part, to the relatively low affinity of alcohol oxidase for O₂. Consequently, in a growth medium depending on methanol as a main carbon source, the promoter region of one of the two alcohol oxidase genes (*AOX1*) is highly active. In the
35 presence of methanol, alcohol oxidase produced from the *AOX1* gene comprises up to approximately 30% of the total soluble protein in *Pichia pastoris*. See, Ellis, S.B., *et*

al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:1111-21 (1985); Koutz, P.J., *et al.*, *Yeast* 5:167-77 (1989); Tschopp, J.F., *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 15:3859-76 (1987). Thus, a heterologous coding sequence, such as, for example, an IL17RLP polynucleotide of the present invention, under the transcriptional regulation of all or part of the *AOX1* regulatory sequence is expressed at exceptionally high levels in *Pichia* yeast grown in the presence of methanol.

In one example, the plasmid vector pPIC9K is used to express DNA encoding an IL17RLP polypeptide of the invention, as set forth herein, in a *Pichea* yeast system essentially as described in "*Pichia* Protocols: Methods in Molecular Biology," D.R. Higgins and J. Cregg, eds. The Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, 1998. This expression vector allows expression and secretion of an IL17RLP protein of the invention by virtue of the strong *AOX1* promoter linked to the *Pichia pastoris* alkaline phosphatase (PHO) secretory signal peptide (i.e., leader) located upstream of a multiple cloning site.

Many other yeast vectors could be used in place of pPIC9K, such as, pYES2, pYD1, pTEF1/Zeo, pYES2/GS, pPICZ, pGAPZ, pGAPZalpha, pPIC9, pPIC3.5, pHIL-D2, pHIL-S1, pPIC3.5K, and PAO815, as one skilled in the art would readily appreciate, as long as the proposed expression construct provides appropriately located signals for transcription, translation, secretion (if desired), and the like, including an in-frame AUG as required.

In one embodiment, high-level expression of a heterologous coding sequence, such as, for example, an IL17RLP polynucleotide of the present invention, may be achieved by cloning the heterologous polynucleotide of the invention into an expression vector such as, for example, pGAPZ or pGAPZalpha, and growing the yeast culture in the absence of methanol.

Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection or other methods. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals (for example, Davis, *et al.*, *Basic Methods In Molecular Biology* (1986)).

The polypeptide (e.g., the mature or the extracellular domain of IL17RLP of the invention) may be expressed in a modified form, such as a fusion protein, and may include not only secretion signals, but also additional heterologous functional or non-functional regions. For instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, may be added to the N-terminus of the polypeptide to improve stability and persistence in the host cell, during purification, or during subsequent

handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties may be added to the polypeptide to facilitate purification. Such regions may be removed prior to final preparation of the polypeptide. The addition of peptide moieties to polypeptides to engender secretion or excretion, to improve stability and to facilitate purification, among others, are familiar and routine techniques in the art. A preferred fusion protein comprises a heterologous region from immunoglobulin that is useful to stabilize and purify proteins. For example, EP-A-O 464 533 (Canadian counterpart 2045869) discloses fusion proteins comprising various portions of constant region of immunoglobulin molecules together with another human protein or part thereof. In many cases, the Fc part in a fusion protein is thoroughly advantageous for use in therapy and diagnosis and thus results, for example, in improved pharmacokinetic properties (EP-A 0232 262). On the other hand, for some uses it would be desirable to be able to delete the Fc part after the fusion protein has been expressed, detected and purified in the advantageous manner described. This is the case when Fc portion proves to be a hindrance to use in therapy and diagnosis, for example when the fusion protein is to be used as antigen for immunizations. In drug discovery, for example, human proteins, such as hIL-5, have been fused with Fc portions for the purpose of high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists of hIL-5 (Bennett, D., *et al.*, *J. Molecular Recognition* 8:52-58 (1995); Johanson, K., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:9459-9471 (1995)).

The IL17RLP protein can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, high performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") is employed for purification. Polypeptides of the present invention include: products purified from natural sources, including bodily fluids, tissues and cells, whether directly isolated or cultured; products of chemical synthetic procedures; and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, polypeptides of the invention may also include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes. Thus, it is well known in the art that the N-terminal methionine encoded by the translation initiation codon generally is removed with high efficiency from any protein after translation in all eukaryotic cells. While the N-terminal methionine on most proteins also is efficiently removed in most

prokaryotes, for some proteins this prokaryotic removal process is inefficient, depending on the nature of the amino acid to which the N-terminal methionine is covalently linked.

In addition to encompassing host cells containing the vector constructs
5 discussed herein, the invention also encompasses primary, secondary, and
immortalized host cells of vertebrate origin, particularly mammalian origin, that have
been engineered to delete or replace endogenous genetic material (e.g., IL17RLP
coding sequence), and/or to include genetic material (e.g., heterologous
10 polynucleotide sequences) that is operably associated with IL17RLP polynucleotides
of the invention, and which activates, alters, and/or amplifies endogenous IL17RLP
polynucleotides. For example, techniques known in the art may be used to operably
associate heterologous control regions (e.g., promoter and/or enhancer) and
endogenous IL17RLP polynucleotide sequences via homologous recombination (see,
15 e.g., US Patent Number 5,641,670, issued June 24, 1997; International Publication
Number WO 96/29411, published September 26, 1996; International Publication
Number WO 94/12650, published August 4, 1994; Koller et al., Proc. Natl. Acad.
Sci. USA 86:8932-8935 (1989); and Zijlstra et al., Nature 342:435-438 (1989), the
disclosures of each of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties).

Polypeptides and Fragments

20 The invention further provides an isolated IL17RLP polypeptide comprising,
or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequence encoded by the deposited
cDNA, or the amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2, or a peptide or polypeptide
comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a portion of the above polypeptides.

To improve or alter the characteristics of IL17RLP polypeptides, protein
25 engineering may be employed. Recombinant DNA technology known to those skilled
in the art can be used to create novel mutant proteins or muteins including single or
multiple amino acid substitutions, deletions, additions or fusion proteins. Such
modified polypeptides can show, e.g., enhanced activity or increased stability. In
addition, they may be purified in higher yields and show better solubility than the
30 corresponding natural polypeptide, at least under certain purification and storage
conditions.

For instance, for many proteins, including the extracellular domain of a
membrane associated protein or the mature form(s) of a secreted protein, it is known
in the art that one or more amino acids may be deleted from the N-terminus or C-
35 terminus without substantial loss of biological function. For instance, Ron and
colleagues (*J. Biol. Chem.*, 268:2984-2988 (1993)) reported modified KGF proteins

that had heparin binding activity even if 3, 8, or 27 N-terminal amino acid residues were missing. In the present case, since the protein of the invention is a member of the interleukin (IL)-17 receptor polypeptide family, deletions of N-terminal amino acids up to the cysteine at position 5 of SEQ ID NO:2 may retain some biological activity such as ligand binding or modulation of target cell activities. Polypeptides having further N-terminal deletions including the cysteine residue at position 5 in SEQ ID NO:2 would not be expected to retain such biological activities because it is known that this residue in the murine IL-17 receptor polypeptide is likely required for forming a disulfide bridge to provide structural stability which is needed for ligand binding and the initiation of the appropriate signal transduction pathways.

However, even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the N-terminus of a protein results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions of the protein, other biological activities may still be retained. Thus, the ability of the shortened protein to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the complete, mature or extracellular domain of the protein generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the complete, mature or extracellular domain of the protein are removed from the N-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N-terminal residues of a complete protein retains such immunologic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art.

Accordingly, the present invention further provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the amino terminus of the amino acid sequence of the IL17RLP shown in SEQ ID NO:2, up to the cysteine residue at position number 5, and polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. In particular, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequence of residues n^1 -407 of SEQ ID NO:2, where n^1 is an integer in the range of -19 to 5, and 5 is the position of the first residue from the N-terminus of the complete IL17RLP polypeptide (shown in SEQ ID NO:2) believed to be required for ligand binding activity of the IL17RLP protein. More in particular, the invention provides polynucleotides encoding polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a member of the group consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues of -18-407, -17-407, -16-407, -15-407, -14-407, -13-407, -12-407, -11-407, -10-407, -9-407, -8-407, -7-407, -6-407, -5-407, -4-407, -3-407, -2-407, -1-407, 1-407, 2-407, 3-407, 4-407, and 5-407 of SEQ ID NO:2. Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or

99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence. Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

Similarly, many examples of biologically functional C-terminal deletion mutants are known. For instance, Interferon gamma shows up to ten times higher activities by deleting 8-10 amino acid residues from the carboxy terminus of the protein (Dobeli, *et al.*, *J. Biotechnology* 7:199-216 (1988)). In the present case, since the protein of the invention is a member of the interleukin (IL)-17 receptor polypeptide family, deletions of C-terminal amino acids up to the cysteine at position 340 of SEQ ID NO:2 may retain some biological activity such as ligand-binding. Polypeptides having further C-terminal deletions including the cysteine residue at position 340 of SEQ ID NO:2 would not be expected to retain such biological activities because it is known that this residue in the murine IL-17 receptor polypeptide is likely required for forming a disulfide bridge to provide structural stability which is needed for receptor binding and signal transduction.

However, even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the C-terminus of a protein results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions of the protein, other biological activities may still be retained. Thus, the ability of the shortened protein to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the complete, mature or extracellular domain of the protein generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of complete, mature or extracellular domain of the protein are removed from the C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking C-terminal residues of a complete protein retains such immunologic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art.

Accordingly, the present invention further provides polypeptides having one or more residues from the carboxy terminus of the amino acid sequence of the IL17RLP shown in SEQ ID NO:2, up to the cysteine residue at position 340 of SEQ ID NO:2, and polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. In particular, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequence of residues -19-m¹ of the amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2, where m¹ is any integer in the range of 340 to 407, and residue 340 is the position of the first

residue from the C- terminus of the complete IL17RLP polypeptide (shown in SEQ ID NO:2) believed to be required for the IL17RLP protein to transfer its extracellular signal to the interior of the cell. More in particular, the invention provides polynucleotides encoding polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a member selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues

5 -19-340, -19-341, -19-342, -19-343, -19-344, -19-345, -19-346, -19-347, -19-348, -19-349, -19-350, -19-351, -19-352, -19-353, -19-354, -19-355, -19-356, -19-357, -19-358, -19-359, -19-360, -19-361, -19-362, -19-363, -19-364, -19-365, -19-366, -19-367, -19-368, -19-369, -19-370, -19-371, -19-372, -19-373, -19-374, -19-375, -19-376, -19-377, -19-378, -19-379, -19-380, -19-381, -19-382, -19-383, -19-384, -19-385, -19-386, -19-387, -19-388, -19-389, -19-390, -19-391, -19-392, -19-393, -19-394, -19-395, -19-396, -19-397, -19-398, -19-399, -19-400, -19-401, -19-402, -19-403, -19-404, -19-405, -19-406, and -19-407 of SEQ ID NO:2. Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. The present

15 invention is also directed to nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence.

20 Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

25 The invention also provides polypeptides having one or more amino acids deleted from both the amino and the carboxyl termini, which may be described generally as comprising, or alternatively consisting of, residues n^1 - m^1 of SEQ ID NO:2, where n^1 and m^1 are integers as described above.

Also included are a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising, or

30 alternatively consisting of, a portion of the complete IL17RLP amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198, where this portion excludes from 1 to about 23 amino acids from the amino terminus of the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198, or from 1 to about 67 amino acids from the carboxy terminus, or any combination of the above amino terminal and carboxy terminal deletions, of the

35 complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198. Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also

encompassed by the invention. The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence. Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

As mentioned above, even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the N-terminus of a protein results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions of the protein, other biological activities may still be retained. Thus, the ability of the shortened IL17RLP mutein to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the complete or mature of the protein generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the complete or mature protein are removed from the N-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N-terminal residues of a complete protein retains such immunologic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art. It is not unlikely that a IL17RLP mutein with a large number of deleted N-terminal amino acid residues may retain some biological or immunogenic activities. In fact, peptides composed of as few as six IL17RLP amino acid residues may often evoke an immune response.

Accordingly, the present invention further provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the amino terminus of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, up to the aspartic acid residue at position number 421 and polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. In particular, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequence of residues n^2 -426 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:2), where n^2 is an integer in the range of 2 to 421, and 422 is the position of the first residue from the N-terminus of the complete IL17RLP polypeptide believed to be required for at least immunogenic activity of the IL17RLP protein. More in particular, the invention provides polynucleotides encoding polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a member selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues of S-2 to L-426; L-3 to L-426; V-4 to L-426; L-5 to L-426; L-6 to L-426; S-7 to L-426; L-8 to L-426; A-9 to L-426; A-10 to L-426; L-11 to L-426; C-12 to L-426; R-13 to L-426; S-14 to L-426; A-15 to L-426; V-16 to L-426; P-17 to L-426; R-18 to L-426; E-19 to L-426; P-20 to L-426; T-21 to L-426; V-22 to L-426;

Q-23 to L-426; C-24 to L-426; G-25 to L-426; S-26 to L-426; E-27 to L-426; T-28 to L-426; G-29 to L-426; P-30 to L-426; S-31 to L-426; P-32 to L-426; E-33 to L-426; W-34 to L-426; M-35 to L-426; L-36 to L-426; Q-37 to L-426; H-38 to L-426; D-39 to L-426; L-40 to L-426; I-41 to L-426; P-42 to L-426; G-43 to L-426; D-44 to

5 L-426; L-45 to L-426; R-46 to L-426; D-47 to L-426; L-48 to L-426; R-49 to L-426; V-50 to L-426; E-51 to L-426; P-52 to L-426; V-53 to L-426; T-54 to L-426; T-55 to L-426; S-56 to L-426; V-57 to L-426; A-58 to L-426; T-59 to L-426; G-60 to L-426; D-61 to L-426; Y-62 to L-426; S-63 to L-426; I-64 to L-426; L-65 to L-426; M-66 to L-426; N-67 to L-426; V-68 to L-426; S-69 to L-426; W-70 to L-426; V-71 to L-426;

10 L-72 to L-426; R-73 to L-426; A-74 to L-426; D-75 to L-426; A-76 to L-426; S-77 to L-426; I-78 to L-426; R-79 to L-426; L-80 to L-426; L-81 to L-426; K-82 to L-426; A-83 to L-426; T-84 to L-426; K-85 to L-426; I-86 to L-426; C-87 to L-426; V-88 to L-426; T-89 to L-426; G-90 to L-426; K-91 to L-426; S-92 to L-426; N-93 to L-426; F-94 to L-426; Q-95 to L-426; S-96 to L-426; Y-97 to L-426; S-98 to L-426; C-99 to

15 L-426; V-100 to L-426; R-101 to L-426; C-102 to L-426; N-103 to L-426; Y-104 to L-426; T-105 to L-426; E-106 to L-426; A-107 to L-426; F-108 to L-426; Q-109 to L-426; T-110 to L-426; Q-111 to L-426; T-112 to L-426; R-113 to L-426; P-114 to L-426; S-115 to L-426; G-116 to L-426; G-117 to L-426; K-118 to L-426; W-119 to L-426; T-120 to L-426; F-121 to L-426; S-122 to L-426; Y-123 to L-426; I-124 to

20 L-426; G-125 to L-426; F-126 to L-426; P-127 to L-426; V-128 to L-426; E-129 to L-426; L-130 to L-426; N-131 to L-426; T-132 to L-426; V-133 to L-426; Y-134 to L-426; F-135 to L-426; I-136 to L-426; G-137 to L-426; A-138 to L-426; H-139 to L-426; N-140 to L-426; I-141 to L-426; P-142 to L-426; N-143 to L-426; A-144 to L-426; N-145 to L-426; M-146 to L-426; N-147 to L-426; E-148 to L-426; D-149 to

25 L-426; G-150 to L-426; P-151 to L-426; S-152 to L-426; M-153 to L-426; S-154 to L-426; V-155 to L-426; N-156 to L-426; F-157 to L-426; T-158 to L-426; S-159 to L-426; P-160 to L-426; G-161 to L-426; C-162 to L-426; L-163 to L-426; D-164 to L-426; H-165 to L-426; I-166 to L-426; M-167 to L-426; K-168 to L-426; Y-169 to L-426; K-170 to L-426; K-171 to L-426; K-172 to L-426; C-173 to L-426; V-174 to

30 L-426; K-175 to L-426; A-176 to L-426; G-177 to L-426; S-178 to L-426; L-179 to L-426; W-180 to L-426; D-181 to L-426; P-182 to L-426; N-183 to L-426; I-184 to L-426; T-185 to L-426; A-186 to L-426; C-187 to L-426; K-188 to L-426; K-189 to L-426; N-190 to L-426; E-191 to L-426; E-192 to L-426; T-193 to L-426; V-194 to L-426; E-195 to L-426; V-196 to L-426; N-197 to L-426; F-198 to L-426; T-199 to

35 L-426; T-200 to L-426; T-201 to L-426; P-202 to L-426; L-203 to L-426; G-204 to L-426; N-205 to L-426; R-206 to L-426; Y-207 to L-426; M-208 to L-426; A-209 to L-426; L-210 to L-426; I-211 to L-426; Q-212 to L-426; H-213 to L-426; S-214 to

L-426; T-215 to L-426; I-216 to L-426; I-217 to L-426; G-218 to L-426; F-219 to L-426; S-220 to L-426; Q-221 to L-426; V-222 to L-426; F-223 to L-426; E-224 to L-426; P-225 to L-426; H-226 to L-426; Q-227 to L-426; K-228 to L-426; K-229 to L-426; Q-230 to L-426; T-231 to L-426; R-232 to L-426; A-233 to L-426; S-234 to
5 L-426; V-235 to L-426; V-236 to L-426; I-237 to L-426; P-238 to L-426; V-239 to L-426; T-240 to L-426; G-241 to L-426; D-242 to L-426; S-243 to L-426; E-244 to L-426; G-245 to L-426; A-246 to L-426; T-247 to L-426; V-248 to L-426; Q-249 to L-426; L-250 to L-426; T-251 to L-426; P-252 to L-426; Y-253 to L-426; F-254 to L-426; P-255 to L-426; T-256 to L-426; C-257 to L-426; G-258 to L-426; S-259 to
10 L-426; D-260 to L-426; C-261 to L-426; I-262 to L-426; R-263 to L-426; H-264 to L-426; K-265 to L-426; G-266 to L-426; T-267 to L-426; V-268 to L-426; V-269 to L-426; L-270 to L-426; C-271 to L-426; P-272 to L-426; Q-273 to L-426; T-274 to L-426; G-275 to L-426; V-276 to L-426; P-277 to L-426; F-278 to L-426; P-279 to L-426; L-280 to L-426; D-281 to L-426; N-282 to L-426; N-283 to L-426; K-284 to
15 L-426; S-285 to L-426; K-286 to L-426; P-287 to L-426; G-288 to L-426; G-289 to L-426; W-290 to L-426; L-291 to L-426; P-292 to L-426; L-293 to L-426; L-294 to L-426; L-295 to L-426; L-296 to L-426; S-297 to L-426; L-298 to L-426; L-299 to L-426; V-300 to L-426; A-301 to L-426; T-302 to L-426; W-303 to L-426; V-304 to L-426; L-305 to L-426; V-306 to L-426; A-307 to L-426; G-308 to L-426; I-309 to
20 L-426; Y-310 to L-426; L-311 to L-426; M-312 to L-426; W-313 to L-426; R-314 to L-426; H-315 to L-426; E-316 to L-426; R-317 to L-426; I-318 to L-426; K-319 to L-426; K-320 to L-426; T-321 to L-426; S-322 to L-426; F-323 to L-426; S-324 to L-426; T-325 to L-426; T-326 to L-426; T-327 to L-426; L-328 to L-426; L-329 to L-426; P-330 to L-426; P-331 to L-426; I-332 to L-426; K-333 to L-426; V-334 to
25 L-426; L-335 to L-426; V-336 to L-426; V-337 to L-426; Y-338 to L-426; P-339 to L-426; S-340 to L-426; E-341 to L-426; I-342 to L-426; C-343 to L-426; F-344 to L-426; H-345 to L-426; H-346 to L-426; T-347 to L-426; I-348 to L-426; C-349 to L-426; Y-350 to L-426; F-351 to L-426; T-352 to L-426; E-353 to L-426; F-354 to L-426; L-355 to L-426; Q-356 to L-426; N-357 to L-426; H-358 to L-426; C-359 to
30 L-426; R-360 to L-426; S-361 to L-426; E-362 to L-426; V-363 to L-426; I-364 to L-426; L-365 to L-426; E-366 to L-426; K-367 to L-426; W-368 to L-426; Q-369 to L-426; K-370 to L-426; K-371 to L-426; K-372 to L-426; I-373 to L-426; A-374 to L-426; E-375 to L-426; M-376 to L-426; G-377 to L-426; P-378 to L-426; V-379 to L-426; Q-380 to L-426; W-381 to L-426; L-382 to L-426; A-383 to L-426; T-384 to
35 L-426; Q-385 to L-426; K-386 to L-426; K-387 to L-426; A-388 to L-426; A-389 to L-426; D-390 to L-426; K-391 to L-426; V-392 to L-426; V-393 to L-426; F-394 to L-426; L-395 to L-426; L-396 to L-426; S-397 to L-426; N-398 to L-426; D-399 to

L-426; V-400 to L-426; N-401 to L-426; S-402 to L-426; V-403 to L-426; C-404 to L-426; D-405 to L-426; G-406 to L-426; T-407 to L-426; C-408 to L-426; G-409 to L-426; K-410 to L-426; S-411 to L-426; E-412 to L-426; G-413 to L-426; S-414 to L-426; P-415 to L-426; S-416 to L-426; E-417 to L-426; N-418 to L-426; S-419 to L-426; Q-420 to L-426; and D-421 to L-426 of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (which is identical to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:2, with the exception that the amino acid residues in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C are numbered consecutively from 1 through 426 from the N-terminus to the C-terminus, while the amino acid residues in SEQ ID NO:2 are numbered consecutively from -19 through 407 to reflect the position of the predicted signal peptide). Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence. Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

Also as mentioned above, even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the C-terminus of a protein results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions of the protein, other biological activities may still be retained. Thus, the ability of the shortened IL17RLP mutein to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the complete or mature of the protein generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the complete or mature protein are removed from the C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking C-terminal residues of a complete protein retains such immunologic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art. It is not unlikely that a IL17RLP mutein with a large number of deleted C-terminal amino acid residues may retain some biological or immunogenic activities. In fact, peptides composed of as few as six IL17RLP amino acid residues may often evoke an immune response.

Accordingly, the present invention further provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the carboxy terminus of the amino acid sequence of the IL17RLP shown in SEQ ID NO:2, up to the leucine residue at position number 6, and polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. In particular, the present invention

provides polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequence of residues 1-m² of SEQ ID NO:2, where m² is an integer in the range of 6 to 426, and 6 is the position of the first residue from the C-terminus of the complete IL17RLP polypeptide believed to be required for at least immunogenic activity of the IL17RLP protein. More in particular, the invention provides polynucleotides encoding polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a member selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues M-1 to C-425; M-1 to P-424; M-1 to S-423; M-1 to S-422; M-1 to D-421; M-1 to Q-420; M-1 to S-419; M-1 to N-418; M-1 to E-417; M-1 to S-416; M-1 to P-415; M-1 to S-414; M-1 to G-413; M-1 to E-412; M-1 to S-411; M-1 to K-410; M-1 to G-409; M-1 to C-408; M-1 to T-407; M-1 to G-406; M-1 to D-405; M-1 to C-404; M-1 to V-403; M-1 to S-402; M-1 to N-401; M-1 to V-400; M-1 to D-399; M-1 to N-398; M-1 to S-397; M-1 to L-396; M-1 to L-395; M-1 to F-394; M-1 to V-393; M-1 to V-392; M-1 to K-391; M-1 to D-390; M-1 to A-389; M-1 to A-388; M-1 to K-387; M-1 to K-386; M-1 to Q-385; M-1 to T-384; M-1 to A-383; M-1 to L-382; M-1 to W-381; M-1 to Q-380; M-1 to V-379; M-1 to P-378; M-1 to G-377; M-1 to M-376; M-1 to E-375; M-1 to A-374; M-1 to I-373; M-1 to K-372; M-1 to K-371; M-1 to K-370; M-1 to Q-369; M-1 to W-368; M-1 to K-367; M-1 to E-366; M-1 to L-365; M-1 to I-364; M-1 to V-363; M-1 to E-362; M-1 to S-361; M-1 to R-360; M-1 to C-359; M-1 to H-358; M-1 to N-357; M-1 to Q-356; M-1 to L-355; M-1 to F-354; M-1 to E-353; M-1 to T-352; M-1 to F-351; M-1 to Y-350; M-1 to C-349; M-1 to I-348; M-1 to T-347; M-1 to H-346; M-1 to H-345; M-1 to F-344; M-1 to C-343; M-1 to I-342; M-1 to E-341; M-1 to S-340; M-1 to P-339; M-1 to Y-338; M-1 to V-337; M-1 to V-336; M-1 to L-335; M-1 to V-334; M-1 to K-333; M-1 to I-332; M-1 to P-331; M-1 to P-330; M-1 to L-329; M-1 to L-328; M-1 to T-327; M-1 to T-326; M-1 to T-325; M-1 to S-324; M-1 to F-323; M-1 to S-322; M-1 to T-321; M-1 to K-320; M-1 to K-319; M-1 to I-318; M-1 to R-317; M-1 to E-316; M-1 to H-315; M-1 to R-314; M-1 to W-313; M-1 to M-312; M-1 to L-311; M-1 to Y-310; M-1 to I-309; M-1 to G-308; M-1 to A-307; M-1 to V-306; M-1 to L-305; M-1 to V-304; M-1 to W-303; M-1 to T-302; M-1 to A-301; M-1 to V-300; M-1 to L-299; M-1 to L-298; M-1 to S-297; M-1 to L-296; M-1 to L-295; M-1 to L-294; M-1 to L-293; M-1 to P-292; M-1 to L-291; M-1 to W-290; M-1 to G-289; M-1 to G-288; M-1 to P-287; M-1 to K-286; M-1 to S-285; M-1 to K-284; M-1 to N-283; M-1 to N-282; M-1 to D-281; M-1 to L-280; M-1 to P-279; M-1 to F-278; M-1 to P-277; M-1 to V-276; M-1 to G-275; M-1 to T-274; M-1 to Q-273; M-1 to P-272; M-1 to C-271; M-1 to L-270; M-1 to V-269; M-1 to V-268; M-1 to T-267; M-1 to G-266; M-1 to K-265; M-1 to H-264; M-1 to R-263; M-1 to I-262; M-1 to C-261; M-1 to D-260; M-1 to S-259; M-1 to G-258; M-1 to

C-257; M-1 to T-256; M-1 to P-255; M-1 to F-254; M-1 to Y-253; M-1 to P-252; M-1 to T-251; M-1 to L-250; M-1 to Q-249; M-1 to V-248; M-1 to T-247; M-1 to A-246; M-1 to G-245; M-1 to E-244; M-1 to S-243; M-1 to D-242; M-1 to G-241; M-1 to T-240; M-1 to V-239; M-1 to P-238; M-1 to I-237; M-1 to V-236; M-1 to V-235; M-1 to S-234; M-1 to A-233; M-1 to R-232; M-1 to T-231; M-1 to Q-230; M-1 to K-229; M-1 to K-228; M-1 to Q-227; M-1 to H-226; M-1 to P-225; M-1 to E-224; M-1 to F-223; M-1 to V-222; M-1 to Q-221; M-1 to S-220; M-1 to F-219; M-1 to G-218; M-1 to I-217; M-1 to I-216; M-1 to T-215; M-1 to S-214; M-1 to H-213; M-1 to Q-212; M-1 to I-211; M-1 to L-210; M-1 to A-209; M-1 to M-208; M-1 to Y-207; M-1 to R-206; M-1 to N-205; M-1 to G-204; M-1 to L-203; M-1 to P-202; M-1 to T-201; M-1 to T-200; M-1 to T-199; M-1 to F-198; M-1 to N-197; M-1 to V-196; M-1 to E-195; M-1 to V-194; M-1 to T-193; M-1 to E-192; M-1 to E-191; M-1 to N-190; M-1 to K-189; M-1 to K-188; M-1 to C-187; M-1 to A-186; M-1 to T-185; M-1 to I-184; M-1 to N-183; M-1 to P-182; M-1 to D-181; M-1 to W-180; M-1 to L-179; M-1 to S-178; M-1 to G-177; M-1 to A-176; M-1 to K-175; M-1 to V-174; M-1 to C-173; M-1 to K-172; M-1 to K-171; M-1 to K-170; M-1 to Y-169; M-1 to K-168; M-1 to M-167; M-1 to I-166; M-1 to H-165; M-1 to D-164; M-1 to L-163; M-1 to C-162; M-1 to G-161; M-1 to P-160; M-1 to S-159; M-1 to T-158; M-1 to F-157; M-1 to N-156; M-1 to V-155; M-1 to S-154; M-1 to M-153; M-1 to S-152; M-1 to P-151; M-1 to G-150; M-1 to D-149; M-1 to E-148; M-1 to N-147; M-1 to M-146; M-1 to N-145; M-1 to A-144; M-1 to N-143; M-1 to P-142; M-1 to I-141; M-1 to N-140; M-1 to H-139; M-1 to A-138; M-1 to G-137; M-1 to I-136; M-1 to F-135; M-1 to Y-134; M-1 to V-133; M-1 to T-132; M-1 to N-131; M-1 to L-130; M-1 to E-129; M-1 to V-128; M-1 to P-127; M-1 to F-126; M-1 to G-125; M-1 to I-124; M-1 to Y-123; M-1 to S-122; M-1 to F-121; M-1 to T-120; M-1 to W-119; M-1 to K-118; M-1 to G-117; M-1 to G-116; M-1 to S-115; M-1 to P-114; M-1 to R-113; M-1 to T-112; M-1 to Q-111; M-1 to T-110; M-1 to Q-109; M-1 to F-108; M-1 to A-107; M-1 to E-106; M-1 to T-105; M-1 to Y-104; M-1 to N-103; M-1 to C-102; M-1 to R-101; M-1 to V-100; M-1 to C-99; M-1 to S-98; M-1 to Y-97; M-1 to S-96; M-1 to Q-95; M-1 to F-94; M-1 to N-93; M-1 to S-92; M-1 to K-91; M-1 to G-90; M-1 to T-89; M-1 to V-88; M-1 to C-87; M-1 to I-86; M-1 to K-85; M-1 to T-84; M-1 to A-83; M-1 to K-82; M-1 to L-81; M-1 to L-80; M-1 to R-79; M-1 to I-78; M-1 to S-77; M-1 to A-76; M-1 to D-75; M-1 to A-74; M-1 to R-73; M-1 to L-72; M-1 to V-71; M-1 to W-70; M-1 to S-69; M-1 to V-68; M-1 to N-67; M-1 to M-66; M-1 to L-65; M-1 to I-64; M-1 to S-63; M-1 to Y-62; M-1 to D-61; M-1 to G-60; M-1 to T-59; M-1 to A-58; M-1 to V-57; M-1 to S-56; M-1 to T-55; M-1 to T-54; M-1 to V-53; M-1 to P-52; M-1 to E-51; M-1 to V-50; M-1 to R-49; M-1 to L-48; M-1 to D-47; M-1 to

R-46; M-1 to L-45; M-1 to D-44; M-1 to G-43; M-1 to P-42; M-1 to I-41; M-1 to L-40; M-1 to D-39; M-1 to H-38; M-1 to Q-37; M-1 to L-36; M-1 to M-35; M-1 to W-34; M-1 to E-33; M-1 to P-32; M-1 to S-31; M-1 to P-30; M-1 to G-29; M-1 to T-28; M-1 to E-27; M-1 to S-26; M-1 to G-25; M-1 to C-24; M-1 to Q-23; M-1 to V-22; M-1 to T-21; M-1 to P-20; M-1 to E-19; M-1 to R-18; M-1 to P-17; M-1 to V-16; M-1 to A-15; M-1 to S-14; M-1 to R-13; M-1 to C-12; M-1 to L-11; M-1 to A-10; M-1 to A-9; M-1 to L-8; M-1 to S-7; and M-1 to L-6 of the sequence of the IL17RLP sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (which is identical to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:2, with the exception that the amino acid residues in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C are numbered consecutively from 1 through 426 from the N-terminus to the C-terminus, while the amino acid residues in SEQ ID NO:2 are numbered consecutively from -19 through 407 to reflect the position of the predicted signal peptide). Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence. Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

The invention also provides polypeptides having one or more amino acids deleted from both the amino and the carboxyl termini of an IL17RLP polypeptide, which may be described generally as comprising, or alternatively consisting of, residues n^2 - m^2 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:2), where n^2 and m^2 are integers as described above.

Also as mentioned above, even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the N-terminus of a protein results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions of the protein, other biological activities may still be retained. Thus, the ability of the shortened extracellular domain of the IL17RLP mutein to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein are removed from the N-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N-terminal residues of an extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein retains such immunologic activities can readily be

- determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art. It is not unlikely that a IL17RLP mutein with a large number of deleted N-terminal amino acid residues may retain some biological or immungenic activities. In fact, peptides composed of as few as six amino acid residues of the extracellular domain of the
- 5 IL17RLP protein may often evoke an immune response.

- Accordingly, the present invention further provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the amino terminus of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, up to the aspartic acid residue at position number 421 and polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. In
- 10 particular, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequence of residues n^3 -426 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:2), where n^3 is an integer in the range of 2 to 421, and 422 is the position of the first residue from the N-terminus of the complete IL17RLP polypeptide believed to be required for at least immunogenic activity of the IL17RLP protein.
- 15 More in particular, the invention provides polynucleotides encoding polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a member selected from the group consisting of the amino acid sequence of residues of A-15 to W-290; V-16 to W-290; P-17 to W-290; R-18 to W-290; E-19 to W-290; P-20 to W-290; T-21 to W-290; V-22 to W-290; Q-23 to W-290; C-24 to W-290; G-25 to W-290; S-26 to W-290;
- 20 E-27 to W-290; T-28 to W-290; G-29 to W-290; P-30 to W-290; S-31 to W-290; P-32 to W-290; E-33 to W-290; W-34 to W-290; M-35 to W-290; L-36 to W-290; Q-37 to W-290; H-38 to W-290; D-39 to W-290; L-40 to W-290; I-41 to W-290; P-42 to W-290; G-43 to W-290; D-44 to W-290; L-45 to W-290; R-46 to W-290; D-47 to W-290; L-48 to W-290; R-49 to W-290; V-50 to W-290; E-51 to W-290;
- 25 P-52 to W-290; V-53 to W-290; T-54 to W-290; T-55 to W-290; S-56 to W-290; V-57 to W-290; A-58 to W-290; T-59 to W-290; G-60 to W-290; D-61 to W-290; Y-62 to W-290; S-63 to W-290; I-64 to W-290; L-65 to W-290; M-66 to W-290; N-67 to W-290; V-68 to W-290; S-69 to W-290; W-70 to W-290; V-71 to W-290; L-72 to W-290; R-73 to W-290; A-74 to W-290; D-75 to W-290; A-76 to W-290;
- 30 S-77 to W-290; I-78 to W-290; R-79 to W-290; L-80 to W-290; L-81 to W-290; K-82 to W-290; A-83 to W-290; T-84 to W-290; K-85 to W-290; I-86 to W-290; C-87 to W-290; V-88 to W-290; T-89 to W-290; G-90 to W-290; K-91 to W-290; S-92 to W-290; N-93 to W-290; F-94 to W-290; Q-95 to W-290; S-96 to W-290; Y-97 to W-290; S-98 to W-290; C-99 to W-290; V-100 to W-290; R-101 to W-290; C-102 to
- 35 W-290; N-103 to W-290; Y-104 to W-290; T-105 to W-290; E-106 to W-290; A-107 to W-290; F-108 to W-290; Q-109 to W-290; T-110 to W-290; Q-111 to W-290; T-112 to W-290; R-113 to W-290; P-114 to W-290; S-115 to W-290; G-116 to

W-290; G-117 to W-290; K-118 to W-290; W-119 to W-290; T-120 to W-290; F-121 to W-290; S-122 to W-290; Y-123 to W-290; I-124 to W-290; G-125 to W-290; F-126 to W-290; P-127 to W-290; V-128 to W-290; E-129 to W-290; L-130 to W-290; N-131 to W-290; T-132 to W-290; V-133 to W-290; Y-134 to W-290; F-135 to W-290; I-136 to W-290; G-137 to W-290; A-138 to W-290; H-139 to W-290; N-140 to W-290; I-141 to W-290; P-142 to W-290; N-143 to W-290; A-144 to W-290; N-145 to W-290; M-146 to W-290; N-147 to W-290; E-148 to W-290; D-149 to W-290; G-150 to W-290; P-151 to W-290; S-152 to W-290; M-153 to W-290; S-154 to W-290; V-155 to W-290; N-156 to W-290; F-157 to W-290; T-158 to W-290; S-159 to W-290; P-160 to W-290; G-161 to W-290; C-162 to W-290; L-163 to W-290; D-164 to W-290; H-165 to W-290; I-166 to W-290; M-167 to W-290; K-168 to W-290; Y-169 to W-290; K-170 to W-290; K-171 to W-290; K-172 to W-290; C-173 to W-290; V-174 to W-290; K-175 to W-290; A-176 to W-290; G-177 to W-290; S-178 to W-290; L-179 to W-290; W-180 to W-290; D-181 to W-290; P-182 to W-290; N-183 to W-290; I-184 to W-290; T-185 to W-290; A-186 to W-290; C-187 to W-290; K-188 to W-290; K-189 to W-290; N-190 to W-290; E-191 to W-290; E-192 to W-290; T-193 to W-290; V-194 to W-290; E-195 to W-290; V-196 to W-290; N-197 to W-290; F-198 to W-290; T-199 to W-290; T-200 to W-290; T-201 to W-290; P-202 to W-290; L-203 to W-290; G-204 to W-290; N-205 to W-290; R-206 to W-290; Y-207 to W-290; M-208 to W-290; A-209 to W-290; L-210 to W-290; I-211 to W-290; Q-212 to W-290; H-213 to W-290; S-214 to W-290; T-215 to W-290; I-216 to W-290; I-217 to W-290; G-218 to W-290; F-219 to W-290; S-220 to W-290; Q-221 to W-290; V-222 to W-290; F-223 to W-290; E-224 to W-290; P-225 to W-290; H-226 to W-290; Q-227 to W-290; K-228 to W-290; K-229 to W-290; Q-230 to W-290; T-231 to W-290; R-232 to W-290; A-233 to W-290; S-234 to W-290; V-235 to W-290; V-236 to W-290; I-237 to W-290; P-238 to W-290; V-239 to W-290; T-240 to W-290; G-241 to W-290; D-242 to W-290; S-243 to W-290; E-244 to W-290; G-245 to W-290; A-246 to W-290; T-247 to W-290; V-248 to W-290; Q-249 to W-290; L-250 to W-290; T-251 to W-290; P-252 to W-290; Y-253 to W-290; F-254 to W-290; P-255 to W-290; T-256 to W-290; C-257 to W-290; G-258 to W-290; S-259 to W-290; D-260 to W-290; C-261 to W-290; I-262 to W-290; R-263 to W-290; H-264 to W-290; K-265 to W-290; G-266 to W-290; T-267 to W-290; V-268 to W-290; V-269 to W-290; L-270 to W-290; C-271 to W-290; P-272 to W-290; Q-273 to W-290; T-274 to W-290; G-275 to W-290; V-276 to W-290; P-277 to W-290; F-278 to W-290; P-279 to W-290; L-280 to W-290; D-281 to W-290; N-282 to W-290; N-283 to W-290; K-284 to W-290; and S-285 to W-290 of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and

1C (which is identical to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:2, with the exception that the amino acid residues in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C are numbered consecutively from 1 through 426 from the N-terminus to the C-terminus, while the amino acid residues in SEQ ID NO:2 are numbered consecutively from -19 through 407 to reflect the position of the predicted signal peptide). Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence. Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

Also as mentioned above, even if deletion of one or more amino acids from the C-terminus of the extracellular domain of an IL17RLP protein results in modification of loss of one or more biological functions of the protein, other biological activities may still be retained. Thus, the ability of the shortened extracellular domain of an IL17RLP mutein to induce and/or bind to antibodies which recognize the extracellular domain of an IL17RLP protein generally will be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the extracellular domain of an IL17RLP protein are removed from the C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking C-terminal residues of an extracellular domain of an IL17RLP protein retains such immunologic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art. It is not unlikely that an extracellular domain of an IL17RLP mutein with a large number of deleted C-terminal amino acid residues may retain some biological or immunogenic activities. In fact, peptides composed of as few as six extracellular IL17RLP amino acid residues may often evoke an immune response.

Accordingly, the present invention further provides polypeptides having one or more residues deleted from the carboxy terminus of the amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP shown in SEQ ID NO:2, up to the leucine residue at position number 6, and polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. In particular, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequence of residues 1-m³ of SEQ ID NO:2, where m³ is an integer in the range of 6 to 426, and 6 is the position of the first residue from the

C-terminus of the complete IL17RLP polypeptide believed to be required for at least immunogenic activity of the IL17RLP protein. More in particular, the invention provides polynucleotides encoding polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a member selected from the group consisting of the amino acid

5 sequence of residues A-15 to W-290; A-15 to G-289; A-15 to G-288; A-15 to P-287; A-15 to K-286; A-15 to S-285; A-15 to K-284; A-15 to N-283; A-15 to N-282; A-15 to D-281; A-15 to L-280; A-15 to P-279; A-15 to F-278; A-15 to P-277; A-15 to V-276; A-15 to G-275; A-15 to T-274; A-15 to Q-273; A-15 to P-272; A-15 to C-271; A-15 to L-270; A-15 to V-269; A-15 to V-268; A-15 to T-267; A-15 to G-266; A-15

10 to K-265; A-15 to H-264; A-15 to R-263; A-15 to I-262; A-15 to C-261; A-15 to D-260; A-15 to S-259; A-15 to G-258; A-15 to C-257; A-15 to T-256; A-15 to P-255; A-15 to F-254; A-15 to Y-253; A-15 to P-252; A-15 to T-251; A-15 to L-250; A-15 to Q-249; A-15 to V-248; A-15 to T-247; A-15 to A-246; A-15 to G-245; A-15 to E-244; A-15 to S-243; A-15 to D-242; A-15 to G-241; A-15 to T-240; A-15 to V-239; A-15

15 to P-238; A-15 to I-237; A-15 to V-236; A-15 to V-235; A-15 to S-234; A-15 to A-233; A-15 to R-232; A-15 to T-231; A-15 to Q-230; A-15 to K-229; A-15 to K-228; A-15 to Q-227; A-15 to H-226; A-15 to P-225; A-15 to E-224; A-15 to F-223; A-15 to V-222; A-15 to Q-221; A-15 to S-220; A-15 to F-219; A-15 to G-218; A-15 to I-217; A-15 to I-216; A-15 to T-215; A-15 to S-214; A-15 to H-213; A-15 to

20 Q-212; A-15 to I-211; A-15 to L-210; A-15 to A-209; A-15 to M-208; A-15 to Y-207; A-15 to R-206; A-15 to N-205; A-15 to G-204; A-15 to L-203; A-15 to P-202; A-15 to T-201; A-15 to T-200; A-15 to T-199; A-15 to F-198; A-15 to N-197; A-15 to V-196; A-15 to E-195; A-15 to V-194; A-15 to T-193; A-15 to E-192; A-15 to E-191; A-15 to N-190; A-15 to K-189; A-15 to K-188; A-15 to C-187; A-15 to A-186; A-15

25 to T-185; A-15 to I-184; A-15 to N-183; A-15 to P-182; A-15 to D-181; A-15 to W-180; A-15 to L-179; A-15 to S-178; A-15 to G-177; A-15 to A-176; A-15 to K-175; A-15 to V-174; A-15 to C-173; A-15 to K-172; A-15 to K-171; A-15 to K-170; A-15 to Y-169; A-15 to K-168; A-15 to A-1567; A-15 to I-166; A-15 to H-165; A-15 to D-164; A-15 to L-163; A-15 to C-162; A-15 to G-161; A-15 to P-160;

30 A-15 to S-159; A-15 to T-158; A-15 to F-157; A-15 to N-156; A-15 to V-155; A-15 to S-154; A-15 to A-1553; A-15 to S-152; A-15 to P-151; A-15 to G-150; A-15 to D-149; A-15 to E-148; A-15 to N-147; A-15 to A-1546; A-15 to N-145; A-15 to A-144; A-15 to N-143; A-15 to P-142; A-15 to I-141; A-15 to N-140; A-15 to H-139; A-15 to A-138; A-15 to G-137; A-15 to I-136; A-15 to F-135; A-15 to Y-134; A-15 to

35 V-133; A-15 to T-132; A-15 to N-131; A-15 to L-130; A-15 to E-129; A-15 to V-128; A-15 to P-127; A-15 to F-126; A-15 to G-125; A-15 to I-124; A-15 to Y-123; A-15 to S-122; A-15 to F-121; A-15 to T-120; A-15 to W-119; A-15 to K-118; A-15 to

G-117; A-15 to G-116; A-15 to S-115; A-15 to P-114; A-15 to R-113; A-15 to T-112; A-15 to Q-111; A-15 to T-110; A-15 to Q-109; A-15 to F-108; A-15 to A-107; A-15 to E-106; A-15 to T-105; A-15 to Y-104; A-15 to N-103; A-15 to C-102; A-15 to R-101; A-15 to V-100; A-15 to C-99; A-15 to S-98; A-15 to Y-97; A-15 to S-96;

5 A-15 to Q-95; A-15 to F-94; A-15 to N-93; A-15 to S-92; A-15 to K-91; A-15 to G-90; A-15 to T-89; A-15 to V-88; A-15 to C-87; A-15 to I-86; A-15 to K-85; A-15 to T-84; A-15 to A-83; A-15 to K-82; A-15 to L-81; A-15 to L-80; A-15 to R-79; A-15 to I-78; A-15 to S-77; A-15 to A-76; A-15 to D-75; A-15 to A-74; A-15 to R-73; A-15 to L-72; A-15 to V-71; A-15 to W-70; A-15 to S-69; A-15 to V-68; A-15 to N-67;

10 A-15 to M-66; A-15 to L-65; A-15 to I-64; A-15 to S-63; A-15 to Y-62; A-15 to D-61; A-15 to G-60; A-15 to T-59; A-15 to A-58; A-15 to V-57; A-15 to S-56; A-15 to T-55; A-15 to T-54; A-15 to V-53; A-15 to P-52; A-15 to E-51; A-15 to V-50; A-15 to R-49; A-15 to L-48; A-15 to D-47; A-15 to R-46; A-15 to L-45; A-15 to D-44; A-15 to G-43; A-15 to P-42; A-15 to I-41; A-15 to L-40; A-15 to D-39; A-15 to H-38; A-15

15 to Q-37; A-15 to L-36; A-15 to M-35; A-15 to W-34; A-15 to E-33; A-15 to P-32; A-15 to S-31; A-15 to P-30; A-15 to G-29; A-15 to T-28; A-15 to E-27; A-15 to S-26; A-15 to G-25; A-15 to C-24; A-15 to Q-23; A-15 to V-22; A-15 to T-21; and A-15 to P-20 of the sequence of the IL17RLP sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (which is identical to the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:2, with the exception that the

20 amino acid residues in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C are numbered consecutively from 1 through 426 from the N-terminus to the C-terminus, while the amino acid residues in SEQ ID NO:2 are numbered consecutively from -19 through 407 to reflect the position of the predicted signal peptide). Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. The present invention is also directed to nucleic

25 acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence. Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids

30 and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

The invention also provides polypeptides having one or more amino acids

35 deleted from both the amino and the carboxyl termini of an extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide, which may be described generally as comprising, or

alternatively consisting of, residues n^3 - m^3 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:2), where n^3 and m^3 are integers as described above.

One specific embodiment of the present invention includes polypeptide fragments of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 which may be used, for example, to generate monoclonal antibodies as described herein below. Particular examples of such polypeptides include polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, the amino acid sequences PREPTVQCGSETGPSPE (SEQ ID NO:14) (i.e., amino acid positions Pro-17 to Glu-33 of SEQ ID NO:2); LDHIMKYKKK(SEQ ID NO:15) (i.e., amino acid positions Leu-163 to Lys-173 of SEQ ID NO:2); and KKNEETVEVN (SEQ ID NO:16) (i.e., amino acid positions Lys-188 to Asn-197 of SEQ ID NO:2).

In addition to terminal deletion forms of the protein discussed above, it also will be recognized by one of ordinary skill in the art that some amino acid sequences of the IL17RLP polypeptide can be varied without significant effect of the structure or function of the protein. If such differences in sequence are contemplated, it should be remembered that there will be critical areas on the protein which determine activity.

Thus, the invention further includes variations of the IL17RLP polypeptide which show substantial IL17RLP polypeptide activity or which include regions of IL17RLP protein such as the protein portions discussed below. Such mutants include deletions, insertions, inversions, repeats, and type substitutions selected according to general rules known in the art so as have little effect on activity. For example, guidance concerning how to make phenotypically silent amino acid substitutions is provided wherein the authors indicate that there are two main approaches for studying the tolerance of an amino acid sequence to change (Bowie, J. U., *et al.*, *Science* 247:1306-1310 (1990)). The first method relies on the process of evolution, in which mutations are either accepted or rejected by natural selection. The second approach uses genetic engineering to introduce amino acid changes at specific positions of a cloned gene and selections or screens to identify sequences that maintain functionality.

As the authors state, these studies have revealed that proteins are surprisingly tolerant of amino acid substitutions. The authors further indicate which amino acid changes are likely to be permissive at a certain position of the protein. For example, most buried amino acid residues require nonpolar side chains, whereas few features of surface side chains are generally conserved. Other such phenotypically silent substitutions are described by Bowie and coworkers (*supra*) and the references cited therein. Typically seen as conservative substitutions are the replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr, exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu,

substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln, exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg and replacements among the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr.

Thus, the fragment, derivative or analog of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2, or that encoded by the deposited cDNA, may be (i) one in which one or more of the amino acid residues are substituted with a conserved or non-conserved amino acid residue (preferably a conserved amino acid residue) and such substituted amino acid residue may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code, or (ii) one in which one or more of the amino acid residues includes a substituent group, or (iii) one in which the mature polypeptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the polypeptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or (iv) one in which the extracellular domain of the polypeptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the polypeptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or (v) one in which the additional amino acids are fused to the above form of the polypeptide, such as an IgG Fc fusion region peptide or leader or secretory sequence or a sequence which is employed for purification of the above form of the polypeptide or a proprotein sequence. Such fragments, derivatives and analogs are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

Thus, the IL17RLP of the present invention may include one or more amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions, either from natural mutations or human manipulation. As indicated, changes are preferably of a minor nature, such as conservative amino acid substitutions that do not significantly affect the folding or activity of the protein (see Table II).

TABLE II. Conservative Amino Acid Substitutions.

Aromatic	Phenylalanine Tryptophan Tyrosine
Hydrophobic	Leucine Isoleucine Valine
Polar	Glutamine Asparagine
Basic	Arginine Lysine Histidine
Acidic	Aspartic Acid Glutamic Acid
Small	Alanine Serine Threonine Methionine Glycine

Embodiments of the invention are directed to polypeptides which comprise the amino acid sequence of an IL17RLP polypeptide described herein, but having an amino acid sequence which contains at least one conservative amino acid substitution, but not more than 50 conservative amino acid substitutions, even more preferably, not more than 40 conservative amino acid substitutions, still more preferably, not more than 30 conservative amino acid substitutions, and still even more preferably, not more than 20 conservative amino acid substitutions, when compared with the follistatin-3 polynucleotide sequence described herein. Of course, in order of ever-increasing preference, it is highly preferable for a peptide or polypeptide to have an amino acid sequence which comprises the amino acid sequence of an IL17RLP polypeptide, which contains at least one, but not more than 20, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 conservative amino acid substitutions.

In further specific embodiments, the number of substitutions, additions or deletions in the amino acid sequence of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:2), a polypeptide sequence encoded by the deposited clones, and/or any of the polypeptide fragments described herein is 150, 100, 75, 70, 60, 50, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 or 250-150, 200-50, 150-50, 100-50, 50-20, 30-20, 20-15, 20-10, 15-10, 10-1, 5-10, 1-5, 1-3 or 1-2.

To improve or alter the characteristics of IL17RLP polypeptides, protein engineering may be employed. Recombinant DNA technology known to those skilled

in the art can be used to create novel mutant proteins or muteins including single or multiple amino acid substitutions, deletions, additions or fusion proteins. Such modified polypeptides can show, e.g., enhanced activity or increased stability. In addition, they may be purified in higher yields and show better solubility than the
5 corresponding natural polypeptide, at least under certain purification and storage conditions.

Thus, the invention also encompasses IL17RLP derivatives and analogs that have one or more amino acid residues deleted, added, or substituted to generate IL17RLP polypeptides that are better suited for expression, scale up, etc., in the host
10 cells chosen. For example, cysteine residues can be deleted or substituted with another amino acid residue in order to eliminate disulfide bridges, PKC phosphorylation sites, CK2 phosphorylation sites, cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites, myristolation, and/or N-linked glycosylation sites can be altered or eliminated to achieve an altered function or expression pattern
15 of the polypeptide (for example, a mutated N-linked glycosylation site may alter the expression of a homogeneous product that is more easily recovered and purified from yeast hosts which are known to hyperglycosylate N-linked sites). To this end, a variety of amino acid substitutions at one or both of the first or third amino acid positions on any one or more of the disulfide bridge cysteines, PKC phosphorylation
20 sites, CK2 phosphorylation sites, cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation sites, myristolation, and/or glycosylation recognition sequences in the IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention, and/or an amino acid deletion at the second position of any one or more such recognition sequences will alter function or expression or prevent glycosylation of the IL17RLP polypeptide at the modified
25 tripeptide sequence (see, e.g., Miyajima, A., *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 5(6):1193-1197 (1986)).

Amino acids in the IL17RLP protein of the present invention that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (Cunningham and Wells, *Science*
30 244:1081-1085 (1989)). The latter procedure introduces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity such as receptor binding or *in vitro* proliferative activity.

Of special interest are substitutions of charged amino acids with other charged or neutral amino acids which may produce proteins with highly desirable improved
35 characteristics, such as less aggregation. Aggregation may not only reduce activity but also be problematic when preparing pharmaceutical formulations, because aggregates can be immunogenic (Pinckard, *et al.*, *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 2:331-340

(1967); Robbins, *et al.*, *Diabetes* 36:838-845 (1987); Cleland, *et al.*, *Crit. Rev. Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems* 10:307-377 (1993)).

Replacement of amino acids can also change the selectivity of the binding of a ligand to cell surface receptors (for example, Ostade, *et al.*, *Nature* 361:266-268 (1993)) describes certain mutations resulting in selective binding of TNF-alpha to only one of the two known types of TNF receptors. Sites that are critical for ligand-receptor binding can also be determined by structural analysis such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith, *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 224:899-904 (1992); de Vos, *et al.* *Science* 255:306-312 (1992)).

Since IL17RLP is a homologue of the murine IL-17 receptor protein, to modulate rather than completely eliminate biological activities of IL17RLP preferably mutations are made in sequences encoding amino acids in the IL17RLP conserved extracellular domain, i.e., in positions 1-271 of SEQ ID NO:2, more preferably in residues within this region which are not conserved in the murine IL-17 receptor protein. Also forming part of the present invention are isolated polynucleotides comprising nucleic acid sequences which encode the above IL17RLP mutants.

Amino acid regions of the IL17RLP sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 which are highly conserved when compared to the murine IL-17R polypeptide sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:3 (see Figure 2) are attractive regions for targeted mutagenesis of the IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention. In fact, a number of conserved regions or domains have been set forth in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (labeled as Domains I-VIII). These domains are as follows: Domain I (i.e., Val-49 through Leu-62 of SEQ ID NO:2 (Val-68 through Leu-81 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain II (Cys-154 through Thr-166 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Cys-173 through Thr-185 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain III (Gln-202 through Gln-208 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Gln-221 through Gln-227 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain IV (Asp-241 through Val-249 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Asp-260 through Val-268 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain V (Thr-255 through Leu-261 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Thr-274 through Leu-280 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain VI (Leu-310 through Tyr-319 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Leu-329 through Tyr-338 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); Domain VII (Cys-340 through Leu-346 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Cys-359 through Leu-365 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)); and Domain VIII (Ile-354 through Gly-358 of SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., Ile-373 through Gly-377 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C)).

In another embodiment of the invention, seven cysteine residues of IL17RLP are conserved with respect to the murine IL-17R polypeptide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3. Cysteine residues tend to play an important role in the structural conformation, and thus, the function of a polypeptide. As such, the seven conserved

cysteine residues are also attractive residues for targeted mutagenesis of the IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention. The seven highly conserved cysteine residues of the IL17RLP shown in SEQ ID NO:2 of the present invention are as follows: Cys-5, Cys-80, Cys-143, Cys-154, Cys-238, Cys-242, and Cys-340 of SEQ ID NO:2 (which correspond exactly to Cys-24, Cys-99, Cys-162, Cys-173, Cys-257, Cys-261, and Cys-359 of Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C).

Thus, a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, a member selected from the group consisting of amino acid residues Cys-5 to Cys-340, Cys-80 to Cys-340, Cys-143 to Cys-340, Cys-154 to Cys-340, Cys-238 to Cys-340, Cys-242 to Cys-340, Cys-5 to Cys-242, Cys-80 to Cys-242, Cys-143 to Cys-242, Cys-154 to Cys-242, Cys-238 to Cys-242, Cys-5 to Cys-238, Cys-80 to Cys-238, Cys-143 to Cys-238, Cys-154 to Cys-238, Cys-5 to Cys-154, Cys-80 to Cys-154, Cys-143 to Cys-154, Cys-5 to Cys-143, Cys-80 to Cys-143, and Cys-5 to Cys-80 of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:2 is a preferred polynucleotide fragment of the present invention. Polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides are also encompassed by the invention. The present invention is also directed to nucleic acid molecules comprising, or alternatively, consisting of, a polynucleotide sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polynucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptides described above. The present invention also encompasses the above polynucleotide sequences fused to a heterologous polynucleotide sequence. Polypeptides encoded by these nucleic acids and/or polynucleotide sequences are also encompassed by the invention, as are polypeptides comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the amino acid sequence described above, and polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides.

The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably provided in an isolated form, and preferably are substantially purified. A recombinantly produced version of the IL17RLP polypeptide can be substantially purified by the one-step method described by Smith and Johnson (*Gene* 67:31-40 (1988)). Polypeptides of the invention also can be purified from natural or recombinant sources using anti-IL17RLP antibodies of the invention in methods which are well known in the art of protein purification.

The invention further provides an isolated IL17RLP polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) the amino acid sequence of the full-length IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions -19

to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (b) the amino acid sequence of the full-length IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 excepting the N-terminal methionine (i.e., positions -18 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (c) the amino acid sequence of the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions 1 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2); (d) the amino acid sequence of the predicted extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions 1 to 271 of SEQ ID NO:2); (e) the amino acid sequence of a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide having the predicted extracellular and intracellular domains, but lacking the predicted transmembrane domain; (f) the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the human cDNA contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (g) the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the human cDNA contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198; (h) the complete amino acid sequence of the mature IL17RLP encoded by the human cDNA contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198, and; (i) the complete amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP encoded by the human cDNA contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198. The polypeptides of the present invention also include polypeptides having an amino acid sequence at least 80% identical, more preferably at least 90% identical, and still more preferably 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to those described in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) above, as well as polypeptides having an amino acid sequence with at least 90% similarity, and more preferably at least 95% similarity, to those above.

Further polypeptides of the present invention include polypeptides which have at least 90% similarity, more preferably at least 95% similarity, and still more preferably at least 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% similarity to those described above. The polypeptides of the invention also comprise those which are at least 80% identical, more preferably at least 90% or 95% identical, still more preferably at least 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the polypeptide encoded by the deposited cDNA or to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2, and also include portions of such polypeptides with at least 25 amino acids, at least 30 amino acids, at least 35 amino acids, at least 40 amino acids, at least 45 amino acids, and more preferably at least 50 amino acids, at least 55 amino acids, at least 60 amino acids, at least 65 amino acids, at least 70 amino acids, at least 75 amino acids, at least 80 amino acids, at least 85 amino acids, at least 90 amino acids, at least 95 amino acids, and at least 100 amino acids.

By "% similarity" for two polypeptides is intended a similarity score produced by comparing the amino acid sequences of the two polypeptides using the Bestfit program (Wisconsin Sequence Analysis Package, Version 8 for Unix, Genetics

Computer Group, University Research Park, 575 Science Drive, Madison, WI 53711) and the default settings for determining similarity. Bestfit uses the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (Advances in Applied Mathematics 2:482-489, 1981) to find the best segment of similarity between two sequences.

5 By a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a reference amino acid sequence of a IL17RLP polypeptide is intended that the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the reference amino acid of the IL17RLP polypeptide. In
10 other words, to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a reference amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another amino acid, or a number of amino acids up to 5% of the total amino acid residues in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. These alterations of the
15 reference sequence may occur at the amino or carboxy terminal positions of the reference amino acid sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

As a practical matter, whether any particular polypeptide is at least 80%, 85%,
20 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the amino acid sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:2), the amino acid sequence encoded by deposited cDNA clone HAPOR40, or fragments thereof, can be determined conventionally using known computer programs such the Bestfit program (Wisconsin Sequence Analysis Package, Version 8 for Unix, Genetics Computer
25 Group, University Research Park, 575 Science Drive, Madison, WI 53711). When using Bestfit or any other sequence alignment program to determine whether a particular sequence is, for instance, 95% identical to a reference sequence according to the present invention, the parameters are set, of course, such that the percentage of identity is calculated over the full length of the reference amino acid sequence and that
30 gaps in homology of up to 5% of the total number of amino acid residues in the reference sequence are allowed.

In a specific embodiment, the identity between a reference (query) sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, is determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the
35 algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. 6:237-245 (1990)). Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB amino acid alignment are: Matrix=PAM 0, k-tuple=2, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=20, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff

Score=1, Window Size=sequence length, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty=0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject amino acid sequence, whichever is shorter. According to this embodiment, if the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence due to N- or C-terminal deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction is made to the results to take into consideration the fact that the FASTDB program does not account for N- and C-terminal truncations of the subject sequence when calculating global percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the N- and C-termini, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of residues of the query sequence that are N- and C-terminal of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with a corresponding subject residue, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. A determination of whether a residue is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This final percent identity score is what is used for the purposes of this embodiment. Only residues to the N- and C-termini of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are considered for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score. That is, only query residue positions outside the farthest N- and C-terminal residues of the subject sequence. For example, a 90 amino acid residue subject sequence is aligned with a 100 residue query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletion occurs at the N-terminus of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matching/alignment of the first 10 residues at the N-terminus. The 10 unpaired residues represent 10% of the sequence (number of residues at the N- and C-termini not matched/total number of residues in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 residues were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 residue subject sequence is compared with a 100 residue query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so there are no residues at the N- or C-termini of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only residue positions outside the N- and C-terminal ends of the subject sequence, as displayed in the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are made for the purposes of this embodiment.

The present application is also directed to proteins containing polypeptides at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to the IL17RLP

polypeptide sequence set forth herein as n^1 - m^1 , n^2 - m^2 , and/or n^3 - m^3 . In preferred embodiments, the application is directed to proteins comprising, or alternatively consisting of, polypeptides at least 80%, 85%, 90%, 92%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to polypeptides having the amino acid sequence of the specific IL17RLP N- and C-terminal deletions recited herein. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention. The present invention also encompasses the above polypeptide sequences fused to a heterologous polypeptide sequence. Polynucleotides encoding these amino acid sequences are also encompassed by the invention.

The invention also encompasses fusion proteins in which the full-length IL17RLP polypeptide or fragment, variant, derivative, or analog thereof is fused or joined to an unrelated protein. These fusion proteins can be routinely designed on the basis of the IL17RLP nucleotide and polypeptide sequences disclosed herein. For example, as one of skill in the art will appreciate, IL17RLP polypeptides and fragments (including epitope-bearing fragments) thereof described herein can be combined with parts of the constant domain of immunoglobulins (IgG), resulting in chimeric (fusion) polypeptides. These fusion proteins facilitate purification and show an increased half-life *in vivo*. This has been shown, e.g., for chimeric proteins consisting of the first two domains of the human CD4-polypeptide and various domains of the constant regions of the heavy or light chains of mammalian immunoglobulins (EP A 394,827; Traunecker, *et al.*, *Nature* 331:84-86 (1988)). Fusion proteins that have a disulfide-linked dimeric structure due to the IgG part can also be more efficient in binding and neutralizing other molecules than the monomeric IL17RLP polypeptide or polypeptide fragments alone (Fountoulakis, *et al.*, *J. Biochem.* 270:3958-3964 (1995)). Examples of IL17RLP fusion proteins that are encompassed by the invention include, but are not limited to, fusion of the IL17RLP polypeptide sequences to any amino acid sequence that allows the fusion proteins to be displayed on the cell surface (e.g. the IgG Fc domain); or fusions to an enzyme, fluorescent protein, or luminescent protein which provides a marker function.

As described in detail below, the polypeptides of the present invention can also be used to raise polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, which are useful in assays for detecting IL17RLP protein expression as described below or as agonists and antagonists capable of enhancing or inhibiting IL17RLP protein function. Further, such polypeptides can be used in the yeast two-hybrid system to "capture" IL17RLP protein binding proteins which are also candidate agonists and antagonists according to the present invention. The yeast two hybrid system is described by Fields and Song (*Nature* 340:245-246 (1989)).

In another aspect, the invention provides a peptide or polypeptide comprising an epitope-bearing portion of a polypeptide of the invention. The epitope of this polypeptide portion is an immunogenic or antigenic epitope of a polypeptide of the invention. An "immunogenic epitope" is defined as a part of a protein that elicits an antibody response when the whole protein is the immunogen. On the other hand, a region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind is defined as an "antigenic epitope." The number of immunogenic epitopes of a protein generally is less than the number of antigenic epitopes (see, for instance, Geysen, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:3998-4002 (1983)).

As to the selection of peptides or polypeptides bearing an antigenic epitope (i.e., that contain a region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind), it is well known in that art that relatively short synthetic peptides that mimic part of a protein sequence are routinely capable of eliciting an antiserum that reacts with the partially mimicked protein (see, for instance, Sutcliffe, J. G., *et al.*, *Science* 219:660-666 (1983)). Peptides capable of eliciting protein-reactive sera are frequently represented in the primary sequence of a protein, can be characterized by a set of simple chemical rules, and are confined neither to immunodominant regions of intact proteins (i.e., immunogenic epitopes) nor to the amino or carboxyl terminals. Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are therefore useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that bind specifically to a polypeptide of the invention (see, for instance, Wilson, *et al.*, *Cell* 37:767-778 (1984)).

Antigenic epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention preferably contain a sequence of at least seven, more preferably at least nine and most preferably between about 15 to about 30 amino acids contained within the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide of the invention. Non-limiting examples of antigenic polypeptides or peptides that can be used to generate IL17RLP-specific antibodies include: a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Ser-14 to about Val-22 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Cys-24 to about Pro-32 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Ile-41 to about Arg-49 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Thr-89 to about Val-97 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Thr-110 to about Lys-118 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Ala-144 to about Ser-152 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively

consisting of, amino acid residues from about Thr-240 to about Val-248 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Gly-258 to about Thr-267 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Leu-280 to about Gly-288 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Cys-404 to about Glu-412 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Pro-415 to about Ser-423 in SEQ ID NO:2, a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Gly-409 to about Glu-417 in SEQ ID NO:2, and a polypeptide comprising, or alternatively consisting of, amino acid residues from about Cys-404 to about Leu-426 in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (which is identical to the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 with the exception of the numbering scheme as detailed above). These polypeptide fragments have been determined to bear antigenic epitopes of the IL17RLP protein by the analysis of the Jameson-Wolf antigenic index, as shown in Figure 3, above.

The epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention may be produced by any conventional means (see, for example, Houghten, R. A., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:5131-5135 (1985); and U.S. Patent No. 4,631,211 to Houghten, *et al.* (1986)).

Epitope-bearing peptides and polypeptides of the invention are used to induce antibodies according to methods well known in the art (see, for instance, Sutcliffe, *et al.*, *supra*; Wilson, *et al.*, *supra*; Chow, M., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 82:910-914; and Bittle, F. J., *et al.*, *J. Gen. Virol.* 66:2347-2354 (1985)). Immunogenic epitope-bearing peptides of the invention, i.e., those parts of a protein that elicit an antibody response when the whole protein is the immunogen, are identified according to methods known in the art (see, for instance, Geysen, *et al.*, *supra*). Further still, U.S. Patent No. 5,194,392, issued to Geysen, describes a general method of detecting or determining the sequence of monomers (amino acids or other compounds) which is a topological equivalent of the epitope (i.e., a "mimotope") which is complementary to a particular paratope (antigen binding site) of an antibody of interest. More generally, U.S. Patent No. 4,433,092, issued to Geysen, describes a method of detecting or determining a sequence of monomers which is a topographical equivalent of a ligand which is complementary to the ligand binding site of a particular receptor of interest. Similarly, U.S. Patent No. 5,480,971, issued to Houghten and colleagues, on Peralkylated Oligopeptide Mixtures discloses linear C1-C7-alkyl peralkylated oligopeptides and sets and libraries of such peptides, as well as methods for using such oligopeptide sets and libraries for

determining the sequence of a peralkylated oligopeptide that preferentially binds to an acceptor molecule of interest. Thus, non-peptide analogs of the epitope-bearing peptides of the invention also can be made routinely by these methods.

As one of skill in the art will appreciate, IL17RLP polypeptides of the present invention and the epitope-bearing fragments thereof described above can be combined with parts of the constant domain of immunoglobulins (IgG), resulting in chimeric polypeptides. These fusion proteins facilitate purification and show an increased half-life *in vivo*. This has been shown, e.g., for chimeric proteins consisting of the first two domains of the human CD4-polypeptide and various domains of the constant regions of the heavy or light chains of mammalian immunoglobulins (EP A 394,827; Traunecker, *et al.*, *Nature* 331:84-86 (1988)). Fusion proteins that have a disulfide-linked dimeric structure due to the IgG part can also be more efficient in binding and neutralizing other molecules than the monomeric IL17RLP protein or protein fragment alone (Fountoulakis, *et al.*, *J. Biochem.* 270:3958-3964 (1995)).

The techniques of gene-shuffling, motif-shuffling, exon-shuffling, and/or codon-shuffling (collectively referred to as "DNA shuffling") may be employed to modulate the activities of IL17RLP thereby effectively generating agonists and antagonists of IL17RLP. *See generally*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,605,793, 5,811,238, 5,830,721, 5,834,252, and 5,837,458, and Patten, P. A., *et al.*, *Curr. Opinion Biotechnol.* 8:724-33 (1997); Harayama, S. *Trends Biotechnol.* 16(2):76-82 (1998); Hansson, L. O., *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 287:265-76 (1999); and Lorenzo, M. M. and Blasco, R. *Biotechniques* 24(2):308-13 (1998) (each of these patents and publications are hereby incorporated by reference). In one embodiment, alteration of IL17RLP polynucleotides and corresponding polypeptides may be achieved by DNA shuffling. DNA shuffling involves the assembly of two or more DNA segments into a desired IL17RLP molecule by homologous, or site-specific, recombination. In another embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides and corresponding polypeptides may be altered by being subjected to random mutagenesis by error-prone PCR, random nucleotide insertion or other methods prior to recombination. In another embodiment, one or more components, motifs, sections, parts, domains, fragments, etc., of IL17RLP may be recombined with one or more components, motifs, sections, parts, domains, fragments, etc. of one or more heterologous molecules. In preferred embodiments, the heterologous molecule is the IL-17 receptor.

In further preferred embodiments, IL17RLP polynucleotides of the invention are fused to a polynucleotide encoding a "FLAG" polypeptide. Thus, an IL17RLP-FLAG fusion protein is encompassed by the present invention. The FLAG antigenic polypeptide may be fused to an IL17RLP polypeptide of the invention at either or both

the amino or the carboxy terminus. In preferred embodiments, an IL17RLP-FLAG fusion protein is expressed from a pFLAG-CMV-5a or a pFLAG-CMV-1 expression vector (available from Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA). See, Andersson, S., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:8222-29 (1989); Thomsen, D. R., *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 81:659-63 (1984); and Kozak, M., *Nature* 308:241 (1984) (each of which is hereby incorporated by reference). In further preferred embodiments, an IL17RLP-FLAG fusion protein is detectable by anti-FLAG monoclonal antibodies (also available from Sigma).

The functional activity of IL17RLP polypeptides, and fragments, variants derivatives, and analogs thereof, can be assayed by various methods.

For example, in one embodiment where one is assaying for the ability to bind or compete with full-length IL17RLP polypeptide for binding to an anti-IL17RLP antibody, various immunoassays known in the art can be used, including but not limited to, competitive and non-competitive assay systems using techniques such as radioimmunoassays, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoradiometric assays, gel diffusion precipitation reactions, immunodiffusion assays, *in situ* immunoassays (using colloidal gold, enzyme or radioisotope labels, for example), western blots, precipitation reactions, agglutination assays (e.g., gel agglutination assays, hemagglutination assays), complement fixation assays, immunofluorescence assays, protein A assays, and immunoelectrophoresis assays, etc. In one embodiment, antibody binding is detected by detecting a label on the primary antibody. In another embodiment, the primary antibody is detected by detecting binding of a secondary antibody or reagent to the primary antibody. In a further embodiment, the secondary antibody is labeled. Many means are known in the art for detecting binding in an immunoassay and are within the scope of the present invention.

In another embodiment, where an IL17RLP ligand is identified (e.g. IL-20), or the ability of a polypeptide fragment, variant or derivative of the invention to multimerize is being evaluated, binding can be assayed, e.g., by means well-known in the art, such as, for example, reducing and non-reducing gel chromatography, protein affinity chromatography, and affinity blotting. See generally, Phizicky, E., *et al.*, 1995, *Microbiol. Rev.* 59:94-123. In another embodiment, physiological correlates of IL17RLP binding to its substrates (signal transduction) can be assayed.

In addition, assays described herein (see Examples 5-8 and otherwise known in the art) may routinely be applied to measure the ability of IL17RLP polypeptides and fragments, variants derivatives and analogs thereof to elicit IL17RLP related biological activity (e.g., to act as an attractant for neutrophils *in vitro* or *in vivo*).

Other methods will be known to the skilled artisan and are within the scope of the invention.

The invention further provides for the proteins containing, or alternatively comprising, or alternatively consisting of, polypeptide sequences encoded by the polynucleotides of the invention.

The IL17RLP proteins, or fragments thereof, of the invention may be in monomers or multimers (i.e., dimers, trimers, tetramers, and higher multimers). Accordingly, the present invention relates to monomers and multimers of the IL17RLP proteins of the invention, their preparation, and compositions (preferably, pharmaceutical compositions) containing them. In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention are monomers, dimers, trimers or tetramers. In additional embodiments, the multimers of the invention are at least dimers, at least trimers, or at least tetramers.

Multimers encompassed by the invention may be homomers or heteromers. As used herein, the term homomer, refers to a multimer containing only IL17RLP proteins of the invention (including IL17RLP fragments, variants, and fusion proteins, as described herein). These homomers may contain IL17RLP proteins having identical or different polypeptide sequences. In a specific embodiment, a homomer of the invention is a multimer containing only IL17RLP proteins having an identical polypeptide sequence. In another specific embodiment, a homomer of the invention is a multimer containing IL17RLP proteins having different polypeptide sequences. In specific embodiments, the multimer of the invention is a homodimer (e.g., containing IL17RLP proteins having identical or different polypeptide sequences) or a homotrimer (e.g., containing IL17RLP proteins having identical or different polypeptide sequences). In additional embodiments, the homomeric multimer of the invention is at least a homodimer, at least a homotrimer, or at least a homotetramer.

As used herein, the term heteromer refers to a multimer containing heterologous proteins (i.e., proteins containing only polypeptide sequences that do not correspond to a polypeptide sequences encoded by the IL17RLP gene) in addition to the IL17RLP proteins of the invention. In a specific embodiment, the multimer of the invention is a heterodimer, a heterotrimer, or a heterotetramer. In additional embodiments, the homomeric multimer of the invention is at least a homodimer, at least a homotrimer, or at least a homotetramer.

Multimers of the invention may be the result of hydrophobic, hydrophilic, ionic and/or covalent associations and/or may be indirectly linked, by for example, liposome formation. Thus, in one embodiment, multimers of the invention, such as,

for example, homodimers or homotrimers, are formed when proteins of the invention contact one another in solution. In another embodiment, heteromultimers of the invention, such as, for example, heterotrimers or heterotetramers, are formed when proteins of the invention contact antibodies to the polypeptides of the invention
5 (including antibodies to the heterologous polypeptide sequence in a fusion protein of the invention) in solution. In other embodiments, multimers of the invention are formed by covalent associations with and/or between the IL17RLP proteins of the invention. Such covalent associations may involve one or more amino acid residues contained in the polypeptide sequence of the polypeptide sequence recited in SEQ ID
10 NO:2 and contained in the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198. In one instance, the covalent associations are cross-linking between cysteine residues located within the polypeptide sequences of the proteins which interact in the native (i.e., naturally occurring) polypeptide. In another instance, the covalent associations are the consequence of chemical or recombinant
15 manipulation. Alternatively, such covalent associations may involve one or more amino acid residues contained in the heterologous polypeptide sequence in an IL17RLP fusion protein. In one example, covalent associations are between the heterologous sequence contained in a fusion protein of the invention (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,478,925). In a specific example, the covalent associations are
20 between the heterologous sequence contained in an IL17RLP-Fc fusion protein of the invention (as described herein).

In another embodiment, the IL17RLP polypeptides of the present invention and the epitope-bearing fragments thereof are fused with a heterologous antigen (e.g., polypeptide, carbohydrate, phospholipid, or nucleic acid).

25 In specific embodiments, the heterologous antigen is an immunogen. In a more specific embodiment, the heterologous antigen is the gp120 protein of HIV, or a fragment thereof. Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

The multimers of the invention may be generated using chemical techniques
30 known in the art. For example, proteins desired to be contained in the multimers of the invention may be chemically cross-linked using linker molecules and linker molecule length optimization techniques known in the art (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,478,925, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Additionally, multimers of the invention may be generated using techniques known in
35 the art to form one or more inter-molecule cross-links between the cysteine residues located within the polypeptide sequence of the proteins desired to be contained in the multimer (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,478,925, which is herein incorporated by

reference in its entirety). Further, proteins of the invention may be routinely modified by the addition of cysteine or biotin to the C terminus or N-terminus of the polypeptide sequence of the protein and techniques known in the art may be applied to generate multimers containing one or more of these modified proteins (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,478,925, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).
5 Additionally, techniques known in the art may be applied to generate liposomes containing the protein components desired to be contained in the multimer of the invention (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,478,925, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

10 Alternatively, multimers of the invention may be generated using genetic engineering techniques known in the art. In one embodiment, proteins contained in multimers of the invention are produced recombinantly using fusion protein technology described herein or otherwise known in the art (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,478,925, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In a
15 specific embodiment, polynucleotides coding for a homodimer of the invention are generated by ligating a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention to a sequence encoding a linker polypeptide and then further to a synthetic polynucleotide encoding the translated product of the polypeptide in the reverse orientation from the original C-terminus to the N-terminus (lacking the leader
20 sequence) (see, e.g., US Patent Number 5,478,925, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In another embodiment, recombinant techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art are applied to generate recombinant polypeptides of the invention which contain a transmembrane domain and which can be incorporated by membrane reconstitution techniques into liposomes (see, e.g., US
25 Patent Number 5,478,925, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In addition, proteins of the invention can be chemically synthesized using techniques known in the art (e.g., see Creighton, 1983, *Proteins: Structures and Molecular Principles*, W.H. Freeman & Co., N.Y., and Hunkapiller, M., et al., *Nature* 310:105-111 (1984)). For example, a peptide corresponding to a fragment of
30 the IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention can be synthesized by use of a peptide synthesizer. Furthermore, if desired, nonclassical amino acids or chemical amino acid analogs can be introduced as a substitution or addition into the IL17RLP polypeptide sequence. Non-classical amino acids include, but are not limited to, to the D-isomers of the common amino acids, 2,4-diaminobutyric acid, α -amino isobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, Abu, 2-amino butyric acid, γ -Abu, ϵ -Ahx, 6-amino hexanoic acid,
35 Aib, 2-amino isobutyric acid, 3-amino propionic acid, ornithine, norleucine, norvaline, hydroxyproline, sarcosine, citrulline, homocitrulline, cysteic acid, t-

butylglycine, t-butylalanine, phenylglycine, cyclohexylalanine, b-alanine, fluoro-amino acids, designer amino acids such as b-methyl amino acids, Ca-methyl amino acids, Na-methyl amino acids, and amino acid analogs in general. Furthermore, the amino acid can be D (dextrorotary) or L (levorotary).

5 Non-naturally occurring variants may be produced using art-known mutagenesis techniques, which include, but are not limited to oligonucleotide mediated mutagenesis, alanine scanning, PCR mutagenesis, site directed mutagenesis (*see, e.g., Carter et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 13:4331 (1986); and Zoller et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 10:6487 (1982)*), cassette mutagenesis (*see, e.g., Wells et al., Gene 34:315 (1985)*), restriction selection mutagenesis (*see, e.g., Wells et al., Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London SerA 317:415 (1986)*).

The invention additionally, encompasses IL17RLP polypeptides which are differentially modified during or after translation, e.g., by glycosylation, acetylation, phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups, 15 proteolytic cleavage, linkage to an antibody molecule or other cellular ligand, etc. Any of numerous chemical modifications may be carried out by known techniques, including but not limited to, specific chemical cleavage by cyanogen bromide, trypsin, chymotrypsin, papain, V8 protease, NaBH₄, acetylation, formylation, oxidation, reduction, metabolic synthesis in the presence of tunicamycin; etc.

20 Additional post-translational modifications encompassed by the invention include, for example, e.g., N-linked or O-linked carbohydrate chains, processing of N-terminal or C-terminal ends), attachment of chemical moieties to the amino acid backbone, chemical modifications of N-linked or O-linked carbohydrate chains, and addition or deletion of an N-terminal methionine residue as a result of procaryotic host 25 cell expression. The polypeptides may also be modified with a detectable label, such as an enzymatic, fluorescent, isotopic or affinity label to allow for detection and isolation of the protein.

Also provided by the invention are chemically modified derivatives of IL17RLP which may provide additional advantages such as increased solubility, 30 stability and circulating time of the polypeptide, or decreased immunogenicity (see U. S. Patent No. 4,179,337). The chemical moieties for derivitization may be selected from water soluble polymers such as polyethylene glycol, ethylene glycol/propylene glycol copolymers, carboxymethylcellulose, dextran, polyvinyl alcohol and the like. The polypeptides may be modified at random positions within the molecule, or at 35 predetermined positions within the molecule and may include one, two, three or more attached chemical moieties.

The polymer may be of any molecular weight, and may be branched or unbranched. For polyethylene glycol, the preferred molecular weight is between about 1 kDa and about 100 kDa (the term "about" indicating that in preparations of polyethylene glycol, some molecules will weigh more, some less, than the stated molecular weight) for ease in handling and manufacturing. Other sizes may be used, depending on the desired therapeutic profile (e.g., the duration of sustained release desired, the effects, if any on biological activity, the ease in handling, the degree or lack of antigenicity and other known effects of the polyethylene glycol to a therapeutic protein or analog). For example, the polyethylene glycol may have an average molecular weight of about 200, 500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5500, 6000, 6500, 7000, 7500, 8000, 8500, 9000, 9500, 10,000, 10,500, 11,000, 11,500, 12,000, 12,500, 13,000, 13,500, 14,000, 14,500, 15,000, 15,500, 16,000, 16,500, 17,000, 17,500, 18,000, 18,500, 19,000, 19,500, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000, 35,000, 40,000, 50,000, 55,000, 60,000, 65,000, 70,000, 75,000, 80,000, 85,000, 90,000, 95,000, or 100,000 kDa.

As noted above, the polyethylene glycol may have a branched structure. Branched polyethylene glycols are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,643,575; Morpurgo *et al.*, *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 56:59-72 (1996); Vorobjev *et al.*, *Nucleosides Nucleotides* 18:2745-2750 (1999); and Caliceti *et al.*, *Bioconjug. Chem.* 10:638-646 (1999), the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The polyethylene glycol molecules (or other chemical moieties) should be attached to the protein with consideration of effects on functional or antigenic domains of the protein. There are a number of attachment methods available to those skilled in the art, e.g., EP 0 401 384, herein incorporated by reference (coupling PEG to G-CSF), see also Malik *et al.*, *Exp. Hematol.* 20:1028-1035 (1992) (reporting pegylation of GM-CSF using tresyl chloride). For example, polyethylene glycol may be covalently bound through amino acid residues via a reactive group, such as, a free amino or carboxyl group. Reactive groups are those to which an activated polyethylene glycol molecule may be bound. The amino acid residues having a free amino group may include lysine residues and the N-terminal amino acid residues; those having a free carboxyl group may include aspartic acid residues glutamic acid residues and the C-terminal amino acid residue. Sulfhydryl groups may also be used as a reactive group for attaching the polyethylene glycol molecules. Preferred for therapeutic purposes is attachment at an amino group, such as attachment at the N-terminus or lysine group.

As suggested above, polyethylene glycol may be attached to proteins via linkage to any of a number of amino acid residues. For example, polyethylene glycol can be linked to a proteins via covalent bonds to lysine, histidine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, or cysteine residues. One or more reaction chemistries may be employed to attach polyethylene glycol to specific amino acid residues (e.g., lysine, histidine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, or cysteine) of the protein or to more than one type of amino acid residue (e.g., lysine, histidine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, cysteine and combinations thereof) of the protein.

One may specifically desire proteins chemically modified at the N-terminus. Using polyethylene glycol as an illustration of the present composition, one may select from a variety of polyethylene glycol molecules (by molecular weight, branching, etc.), the proportion of polyethylene glycol molecules to protein (or peptide) molecules in the reaction mix, the type of pegylation reaction to be performed, and the method of obtaining the selected N-terminally pegylated protein. The method of obtaining the N-terminally pegylated preparation (i.e., separating this moiety from other monopegylated moieties if necessary) may be by purification of the N-terminally pegylated material from a population of pegylated protein molecules. Selective proteins chemically modified at the N-terminus modification may be accomplished by reductive alkylation which exploits differential reactivity of different types of primary amino groups (lysine versus the N-terminal) available for derivatization in a particular protein. Under the appropriate reaction conditions, substantially selective derivatization of the protein at the N-terminus with a carbonyl group containing polymer is achieved.

As indicated above, pegylation of the proteins of the invention may be accomplished by any number of means. For example, polyethylene glycol may be attached to the protein either directly or by an intervening linker. Linkerless systems for attaching polyethylene glycol to proteins are described in Delgado *et al.*, *Crit. Rev. Thera. Drug Carrier Sys.* 9:249-304 (1992); Francis *et al.*, *Intern. J. of Hematol.* 68:1-18 (1998); U.S. Patent No. 4,002,531; U.S. Patent No. 5,349,052; WO 95/06058; and WO 98/32466, the disclosures of each of which are incorporated herein by reference.

One system for attaching polyethylene glycol directly to amino acid residues of proteins without an intervening linker employs tresylated MPEG, which is produced by the modification of monmethoxy polyethylene glycol (MPEG) using tresylchloride ($\text{ClSO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$). Upon reaction of protein with tresylated MPEG, polyethylene glycol is directly attached to amine groups of the protein. Thus, the invention includes

protein-polyethylene glycol conjugates produced by reacting proteins of the invention with a polyethylene glycol molecule having a 2,2,2-trifluoroethane sulphonyl group.

Polyethylene glycol can also be attached to proteins using a number of different intervening linkers. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,612,460, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses urethane linkers for connecting polyethylene glycol to proteins. Protein-polyethylene glycol conjugates wherein the polyethylene glycol is attached to the protein by a linker can also be produced by reaction of proteins with compounds such as MPEG-succinimidylsuccinate, MPEG activated with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, MPEG-2,4,5-trichloropenylcarbonate, MPEG-p-nitrophenolcarbonate, and various MPEG-succinate derivatives. A number additional polyethylene glycol derivatives and reaction chemistries for attaching polyethylene glycol to proteins are described in WO 98/32466, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Pegylated protein products produced using the reaction chemistries set out herein are included within the scope of the invention.

The number of polyethylene glycol moieties attached to each protein of the invention (*i.e.*, the degree of substitution) may also vary. For example, the pegylated proteins of the invention may be linked, on average, to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, or more polyethylene glycol molecules. Similarly, the average degree of substitution within ranges such as 1-3, 2-4, 3-5, 4-6, 5-7, 6-8, 7-9, 8-10, 9-11, 10-12, 11-13, 12-14, 13-15, 14-16, 15-17, 16-18, 17-19, or 18-20 polyethylene glycol moieties per protein molecule. Methods for determining the degree of substitution are discussed, for example, in Delgado *et al.*, *Crit. Rev. Thera. Drug Carrier Sys.* 9:249-304 (1992).

The proteins of the invention can also be expressed in transgenic animals. Animals of any species, including, but not limited to, mice, rats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, pigs, micro-pigs, goats, sheep, cows and non-human primates, *e.g.*, baboons, monkeys, and chimpanzees may be used to generate transgenic animals. In a specific embodiment, techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art, are used to express polypeptides of the invention in humans, as part of a gene therapy protocol.

Any technique known in the art may be used to introduce the transgene (*i.e.*, nucleic acids of the invention) into animals to produce the founder lines of transgenic animals. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, pronuclear microinjection (Paterson *et al.*, *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.* 40:691-698 (1994); Carver *et al.*, *Biotechnology (NY)* 11:1263-1270 (1993); Wright *et al.*, *Biotechnology (NY)* 9:830-834 (1991); and Hoppe *et al.*, US Patent Number 4,873,191 (1989)); retrovirus

mediated gene transfer into germ lines (Van der Putten et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 82:6148-6152 (1985)), blastocysts or embryos; gene targeting in embryonic stem cells (Thompson et al., Cell 56:313-321 (1989)); electroporation of cells or embryos (Lo, Mol Cell. Biol. 3:1803-1814 (1983)); introduction of the
5 polynucleotides of the invention using a gene gun (see, e.g., Ulmer et al., Science 259:1745 (1993)); introducing nucleic acid constructs into embryonic pluripotent stem cells and transferring the stem cells back into the blastocyst; and sperm-mediated gene transfer (Lavitrano et al., Cell 57:717-723 (1989); etc. For a review of such techniques, see Gordon, "Transgenic Animals," Intl. Rev. Cytol. 115:171-229
10 (1989), which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. Further, the contents of each of the documents recited in this paragraph is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Any technique known in the art may be used to produce transgenic clones containing polynucleotides of the invention, for example, nuclear transfer into
15 enucleated oocytes of nuclei from cultured embryonic, fetal, or adult cells induced to quiescence (Campell et al., Nature 380:64-66 (1996); Wilmut et al., Nature 385:810-813 (1997)), each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

The present invention provides for transgenic animals that carry the transgene in all their cells, as well as animals which carry the transgene in some, but not all their
20 cells, i.e., mosaic animals or chimeric animals. The transgene may be integrated as a single transgene or as multiple copies such as in concatamers, e.g., head-to-head tandems or head-to-tail tandems. The transgene may also be selectively introduced into and activated in a particular cell type by following, for example, the teaching of Lasko et al. (Lasko et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6232-6236 (1992)). The
25 regulatory sequences required for such a cell-type specific activation will depend upon the particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art. When it is desired that the polynucleotide transgene be integrated into the chromosomal site of the endogenous gene, gene targeting is preferred. Briefly, when such a technique is to be utilized, vectors containing some nucleotide sequences
30 homologous to the endogenous gene are designed for the purpose of integrating, via homologous recombination with chromosomal sequences, into and disrupting the function of the nucleotide sequence of the endogenous gene. The transgene may also be selectively introduced into a particular cell type, thus inactivating the endogenous gene in only that cell type, by following, for example, the teaching of Gu et al. (Gu et al., Science 265:103-106 (1994)). The regulatory sequences required for such a cell-
35 type specific inactivation will depend upon the particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art. The contents of each of the documents recited

in this paragraph is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Once transgenic animals have been generated, the expression of the recombinant gene may be assayed utilizing standard techniques. Initial screening may be accomplished by Southern blot analysis or PCR techniques to analyze animal
5 tissues to verify that integration of the transgene has taken place. The level of mRNA expression of the transgene in the tissues of the transgenic animals may also be assessed using techniques which include, but are not limited to, Northern blot analysis of tissue samples obtained from the animal, *in situ* hybridization analysis, and reverse transcriptase-PCR (rt-PCR). Samples of transgenic gene-expressing tissue may also
10 be evaluated immunocytochemically or immunohistochemically using antibodies specific for the transgene product.

Once the founder animals are produced, they may be bred, inbred, outbred, or crossbred to produce colonies of the particular animal. Examples of such breeding strategies include, but are not limited to: outbreeding of founder animals with more
15 than one integration site in order to establish separate lines; inbreeding of separate lines in order to produce compound transgenics that express the transgene at higher levels because of the effects of additive expression of each transgene; crossing of heterozygous transgenic animals to produce animals homozygous for a given integration site in order to both augment expression and eliminate the need for
20 screening of animals by DNA analysis; crossing of separate homozygous lines to produce compound heterozygous or homozygous lines; and breeding to place the transgene on a distinct background that is appropriate for an experimental model of interest.

Transgenic and "knock-out" animals of the invention have uses which include,
25 but are not limited to, animal model systems useful in elaborating the biological function of IL17RLP polypeptides, studying conditions and/or disorders associated with aberrant IL17RLP expression, and in screening for compounds effective in ameliorating such conditions and/or disorders.

In further embodiments of the invention, cells that are genetically engineered to
30 express the proteins of the invention, or alternatively, that are genetically engineered not to express the proteins of the invention (e.g., knockouts) are administered to a patient *in vivo*. Such cells may be obtained from the patient (i.e., animal, including human) or an MHC compatible donor and can include, but are not limited to fibroblasts, bone marrow cells, blood cells (e.g., lymphocytes), adipocytes, muscle
35 cells, endothelial cells, etc. The cells are genetically engineered *in vitro* using recombinant DNA techniques to introduce the coding sequence of polypeptides of the invention into the cells, or alternatively, to disrupt the coding sequence and/or

endogenous regulatory sequence associated with the polypeptides of the invention, e.g., by transduction (using viral vectors, and preferably vectors that integrate the transgene into the cell genome) or transfection procedures, including, but not limited to, the use of plasmids, cosmids, YACs, naked DNA, electroporation, liposomes, etc.

5 The coding sequence of the polypeptides of the invention can be placed under the control of a strong constitutive or inducible promoter or promoter/enhancer to achieve expression, and preferably secretion, of the polypeptides of the invention. The engineered cells which express and preferably secrete the polypeptides of the invention can be introduced into the patient systemically, e.g., in the circulation, or
10 intraperitoneally. Alternatively, the cells can be incorporated into a matrix and implanted in the body, e.g., genetically engineered fibroblasts can be implanted as part of a skin graft; genetically engineered endothelial cells can be implanted as part of a lymphatic or vascular graft. (See, for example, Anderson et al. US Patent Number 5,399,349; and Mulligan & Wilson, US Patent Number 5,460,959, each of which is
15 incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

When the cells to be administered are non-autologous or non-MHC compatible cells, they can be administered using well known techniques which prevent the development of a host immune response against the introduced cells. For example, the cells may be introduced in an encapsulated form which, while allowing for an
20 exchange of components with the immediate extracellular environment, does not allow the introduced cells to be recognized by the host immune system.

Antibodies

The present invention further relates to antibodies and T-cell antigen receptors (TCR) which immunospecifically bind a polypeptide, preferably an epitope, of the
25 present invention (as determined by immunoassays well known in the art for assaying specific antibody-antigen binding). Antibodies of the invention include, but are not limited to, polyclonal, monoclonal, multispecific, human, humanized or chimeric antibodies, single chain antibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab') fragments, fragments produced by a Fab expression library, anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies (including,
30 e.g., anti-Id antibodies to antibodies of the invention), and epitope-binding fragments of any of the above. The term "antibody," as used herein, refers to immunoglobulin molecules and immunologically active portions of immunoglobulin molecules, i.e., molecules that contain an antigen binding site that immunospecifically binds an antigen. The immunoglobulin molecules of the invention can be of any type (e.g.,
35 IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA and IgY), class (e.g., IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4, IgA1 and IgA2) or subclass of immunoglobulin molecule.

Most preferably the antibodies are human antigen-binding antibody fragments of the present invention and include, but are not limited to, Fab, Fab' and F(ab')₂, Fd, single-chain Fvs (scFv), single-chain antibodies, disulfide-linked Fvs (sdFv) and fragments comprising either a VL or VH domain. Antigen-binding antibody fragments, including single-chain antibodies, may comprise the variable region(s) alone or in combination with the entirety or a portion of the following: hinge region, CH1, CH2, and CH3 domains. Also included in the invention are antigen-binding fragments also comprising any combination of variable region(s) with a hinge region, CH1, CH2, and CH3 domains. The antibodies of the invention may be from any animal origin including birds and mammals. Preferably, the antibodies are human, murine, donkey, sheep rabbit, goat, guinea pig, camel, horse, or chicken. As used herein, "human" antibodies include antibodies having the amino acid sequence of a human immunoglobulin and include antibodies isolated from human immunoglobulin libraries or from animals transgenic for one or more human immunoglobulin and that do not express endogenous immunoglobulins, as described infra and, for example in, U.S. Patent No. 5,939,598 by Kucherlapati et al.

The antibodies of the present invention may be monospecific, bispecific, trispecific or of greater multispecificity. Multispecific antibodies may be specific for different epitopes of a polypeptide of the present invention or may be specific for both a polypeptide of the present invention as well as for a heterologous epitope, such as a heterologous polypeptide or solid support material. See, e.g., PCT publications WO 93/17715; WO 92/08802; WO 91/00360; WO 92/05793; Tutt, et al., J. Immunol. 147:60-69 (1991); U.S. Patent Nos. 4,474,893; 4,714,681; 4,925,648; 5,573,920; 5,601,819; Kostelny et al., J. Immunol. 148:1547-1553 (1992).

Antibodies of the present invention may be described or specified in terms of the epitope(s) or portion(s) of a polypeptide of the present invention that they recognize or specifically bind. The epitope(s) or polypeptide portion(s) may be specified as described herein, e.g., by N-terminal and C-terminal positions, by size in contiguous amino acid residues, or listed in the Tables and Figures. Antibodies that specifically bind any epitope or polypeptide of the present invention may also be excluded. Therefore, the present invention includes antibodies that specifically bind polypeptides of the present invention, and allows for the exclusion of the same.

Antibodies of the present invention may also be described or specified in terms of their cross-reactivity. Antibodies that do not bind any other analog, ortholog, or homolog of a polypeptide of the present invention are included. Antibodies that bind polypeptides with at least 95%, at least 90%, at least 85%, at least 80%, at least 75%, at least 70%, at least 65%, at least 60%, at least 55%, and at least 50% identity (as

calculated using methods known in the art and described herein) to a polypeptide of the present invention are also included in the present invention. Antibodies that do not bind polypeptides with less than 95%, less than 90%, less than 85%, less than 80%, less than 75%, less than 70%, less than 65%, less than 60%, less than 55%, and less than 50% identity (as calculated using methods known in the art and described herein) to a polypeptide of the present invention are also included in the present invention. Further included in the present invention are antibodies that bind polypeptides encoded by polynucleotides which hybridize to a polynucleotide of the present invention under stringent hybridization conditions (as described herein). Antibodies of the present invention may also be described or specified in terms of their binding affinity to a polypeptide of the invention. Preferred binding affinities include those with a dissociation constant or K_d less than $5 \times 10^{-2}M$, $10^{-2}M$, $5 \times 10^{-3}M$, $10^{-3}M$, $5 \times 10^{-4}M$, $10^{-4}M$, $5 \times 10^{-5}M$, $10^{-5}M$, $5 \times 10^{-6}M$, $10^{-6}M$, $5 \times 10^{-7}M$, $10^{-7}M$, $5 \times 10^{-8}M$, $10^{-8}M$, $5 \times 10^{-9}M$, $10^{-9}M$, $5 \times 10^{-10}M$, $10^{-10}M$, $5 \times 10^{-11}M$, $10^{-11}M$, $5 \times 10^{-12}M$, $10^{-12}M$, $5 \times 10^{-13}M$, $10^{-13}M$, $5 \times 10^{-14}M$, $10^{-14}M$, $5 \times 10^{-15}M$, and $10^{-15}M$.

The invention also provides antibodies that competitively inhibit the binding of a monoclonal antibody to a polypeptide of the invention, preferably the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2. Competitive inhibition can be determined by any method known in the art, for example, using the competitive binding assays described herein. In preferred embodiments, the antibody competitively inhibits the binding of a monoclonal antibody of the invention by at least 90%, at least 80%, at least 70%, at least 60%, or at least 50% to the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

The invention also provides antibodies that competitively inhibit binding of an antibody to an epitope of the invention as determined by any method known in the art for determining competitive binding, for example, the immunoassays described herein. In preferred embodiments, the antibody competitively inhibits binding to the epitope by at least 90%, at least 80%, at least 70%, at least 60%, or at least 50%.

Antibodies of the present invention may act as agonists or antagonists of the polypeptides of the present invention. For example, the present invention includes antibodies which disrupt the receptor/ligand interactions with the polypeptides of the invention either partially or fully. The invention features both receptor-specific antibodies and ligand-specific antibodies. The invention also features receptor-specific antibodies which do not prevent ligand binding but prevent receptor activation. Receptor activation (i.e., signaling) may be determined by techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example, receptor activation can be determined by detecting the phosphorylation (e.g., tyrosine or serine/threonine) of the receptor or its substrate by immunoprecipitation followed by western blot analysis (for example, as

described supra). In specific embodiments, antibodies are provided that inhibit ligand or receptor activity by at least 90%, at least 80%, at least 70%, at least 60%, or at least 50% of the activity in absence of the antibody.

The invention also features receptor-specific antibodies which both prevent
5 ligand binding and receptor activation as well as antibodies that recognize the receptor-ligand complex. Also included are receptor-specific antibodies that do not specifically recognize the unbound receptor or the unbound ligand. Likewise, included in the invention are neutralizing antibodies which bind the ligand and prevent binding of the
10 ligand to the receptor, as well as antibodies which bind the ligand, thereby preventing receptor activation, but do not prevent the ligand from binding the receptor. Further included in the invention are antibodies which activate the receptor. These antibodies may act as receptor agonists, i.e., potentiate or activate either all or a subset of the biological activities of the ligand-mediated receptor activation. The antibodies may be specified as agonists, antagonists or inverse agonists for biological activities
15 comprising the specific biological activities of the peptides of the invention disclosed herein. The above antibody agonists can be made using methods known in the art. See, e.g., PCT publication WO 96/40281; U.S. Patent No. 5,811,097; Deng et al., Blood 92(6):1981-1988 (1998); Chen, et al., Cancer Res. 58(16):3668-3678 (1998); Harrop et al., J. Immunol. 161(4):1786-1794 (1998); Zhu et al., Cancer Res.
20 58(15):3209-3214 (1998); Yoon, et al., J. Immunol. 160(7):3170-3179 (1998); Prat et al., J. Cell. Sci. 111(Pt2):237-247 (1998); Pitard et al., J. Immunol. Methods 205(2):177-190 (1997); Liautard et al., Cytokine 9(4):233-241 (1997); Carlson et al., J. Biol. Chem. 272(17):11295-11301 (1997); Taryman et al., Neuron 14(4):755-762 (1995); Muller et al., Structure 6(9):1153-1167 (1998); Bartunek et al., Cytokine
25 8(1):14-20 (1996) (which are all incorporated by reference herein in their entireties).

Antibodies of the present invention may be used, for example, but not limited to, to purify, detect, and target the polypeptides of the present invention, including both in vitro and in vivo diagnostic and therapeutic methods. For example, the
30 antibodies have use in immunoassays for qualitatively and quantitatively measuring levels of the polypeptides of the present invention in biological samples. See, e.g., Harlow et al., Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988) (incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

As discussed in more detail below, the antibodies of the present invention may be used either alone or in combination with other compositions. The antibodies may
35 further be recombinantly fused to a heterologous polypeptide at the N- or C-terminus or chemically conjugated (including covalently and non-covalently conjugations) to polypeptides or other compositions. For example, antibodies of the present invention

may be recombinantly fused or conjugated to molecules useful as labels in detection assays and effector molecules such as heterologous polypeptides, drugs, or toxins. See, e.g., PCT publications WO 92/08495; WO 91/14438; WO 89/12624; U.S. Patent No. 5,314,995; and EP 396,387.

5 The antibodies of the invention include derivatives that are modified, i.e., by the covalent attachment of any type of molecule to the antibody such that covalent attachment does not prevent the antibody from generating an anti-idiotypic response. For example, but not by way of limitation, the antibody derivatives include antibodies that have been modified, e.g., by glycosylation, acetylation, pegylation,
10 phosphorylation, amidation, derivatization by known protecting/blocking groups, proteolytic cleavage, linkage to a cellular ligand or other protein, etc. Any of numerous chemical modifications may be carried out by known techniques, including, but not limited to specific chemical cleavage, acetylation, formylation, metabolic synthesis of tunicamycin, etc. Additionally, the derivative may contain one or more
15 non-classical amino acids.

 The antibodies of the present invention may be generated by any suitable method known in the art. Polyclonal antibodies to an antigen-of- interest can be produced by various procedures well known in the art. For example, a polypeptide of the invention can be administered to various host animals including, but not limited to,
20 rabbits, mice, rats, etc. to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies specific for the antigen. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species, and include but are not limited to, Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substances such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols,
25 polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanins, dinitrophenol, and potentially useful human adjuvants such as BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin) and corynebacterium parvum. Such adjuvants are also well known in the art.

 Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using a wide variety of techniques known in the art including the use of hybridoma, recombinant, and phage display
30 technologies, or a combination thereof. For example, monoclonal antibodies can be produced using hybridoma techniques including those known in the art and taught, for example, in Harlow et al., *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988); Hammerling, et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas* 563-681 (Elsevier, N.Y., 1981) (said references incorporated by
35 reference in their entireties). The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein is not limited to antibodies produced through hybridoma technology. The term "monoclonal

antibody" refers to an antibody that is derived from a single clone, including any eukaryotic, prokaryotic, or phage clone, and not the method by which it is produced.

Methods for producing and screening for specific antibodies using hybridoma technology are routine and well-known in the art and are discussed in detail in Example

5 10. Briefly, mice can be immunized with a polypeptide of the invention or a cell expressing such peptide. Once an immune response is detected, e.g., antibodies specific for the antigen are detected in the mouse serum, the mouse spleen is harvested and splenocytes isolated. The splenocytes are then fused by well-known techniques to any suitable myeloma cells, for example cells from cell line SP20 available from the
10 ATCC. Hybridomas are selected and cloned by limited dilution. The hybridoma clones are then assayed by methods known in the art for cells that secrete antibodies capable of binding a polypeptide of the invention. Ascites fluid, which generally contains high levels of antibodies, can be generated by immunizing mice with positive hybridoma clones.

15 Accordingly, the present invention provides methods of generating monoclonal antibodies as well as antibodies produced by the method comprising culturing a hybridoma cell secreting an antibody of the invention wherein, preferably, the hybridoma is generated by fusing splenocytes isolated from a mouse immunized with an antigen of the invention with myeloma cells and then screening the hybridomas
20 resulting from the fusion for hybridoma clones that secrete an antibody able to bind a polypeptide of the invention.

Antibody fragments that recognize specific epitopes may be generated by known techniques. For example, Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments of the invention may be produced by proteolytic cleavage of immunoglobulin molecules, using enzymes such
25 as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')₂ fragments). F(ab')₂ fragments contain the variable region, the light chain constant region and the CH1 domain of the heavy chain.

For example, the antibodies of the present invention can also be generated using various phage display methods known in the art. In phage display methods,
30 functional antibody domains are displayed on the surface of phage particles which carry the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. In a particular, such phage can be utilized to display antigen-binding domains expressed from a repertoire or combinatorial antibody library (e.g., human or murine). Phage expressing an antigen binding domain that binds the antigen of interest can be selected or identified with
35 antigen, e.g., using labeled antigen or antigen bound or captured to a solid surface or bead. Phage used in these methods are typically filamentous phage including fd and M13 binding domains expressed from phage with Fab, Fv or disulfide stabilized Fv

antibody domains recombinantly fused to either the phage gene III or gene VIII protein. Examples of phage display methods that can be used to make the antibodies of the present invention include those disclosed in Brinkman et al., J. Immunol. Methods 182:41-50 (1995); Ames et al., J. Immunol. Methods 184:177-186 (1995);
5 Kettleborough et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 24:952-958 (1994); Persic et al., Gene 187 9-18 (1997); Burton et al., Advances in Immunology 57:191-280 (1994); PCT application No. PCT/GB91/01134; PCT publications WO 90/02809; WO 91/10737; WO 92/01047; WO 92/18619; WO 93/11236; WO 95/15982; WO 95/20401; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,698,426; 5,223,409; 5,403,484; 5,580,717; 5,427,908;
10 5,750,753; 5,821,047; 5,571,698; 5,427,908; 5,516,637; 5,780,225; 5,658,727; 5,733,743 and 5,969,108; each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

As described in the above references, after phage selection, the antibody coding regions from the phage can be isolated and used to generate whole antibodies,
15 including human antibodies, or any other desired antigen binding fragment, and expressed in any desired host, including mammalian cells, insect cells, plant cells, yeast, and bacteria, e.g., as described in detail below. For example, techniques to recombinantly produce Fab, Fab' and F(ab')₂ fragments can also be employed using methods known in the art such as those disclosed in PCT publication WO 92/22324;
20 Mullinax et al., BioTechniques 12(6):864-869 (1992); and Sawai et al., AJRI 34:26-34 (1995); and Better et al., Science 240:1041-1043 (1988) (said references incorporated by reference in their entireties).

Examples of techniques which can be used to produce single-chain Fvs and antibodies include those described in U.S. Patents 4,946,778 and 5,258,498; Huston et al., Methods in Enzymology 203:46-88 (1991); Shu et al., PNAS 90:7995-7999
25 (1993); and Skerra et al., Science 240:1038-1040 (1988). For some uses, including *in vivo* use of antibodies in humans and *in vitro* detection assays, it may be preferable to use chimeric, humanized, or human antibodies. A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody are derived from different animal species,
30 such as antibodies having a variable region derived from a murine monoclonal antibody and a human immunoglobulin constant region. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See e.g., Morrison, Science 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., BioTechniques 4:214 (1986); Gillies et al., (1989) J. Immunol. Methods 125:191-202; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,807,715; 4,816,567; and 4,816,397, which
35 are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Humanized antibodies are antibody molecules from non-human species antibody that binds the desired antigen having one or more complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from the non-human

species and framework regions from a human immunoglobulin molecule. Often, framework residues in the human framework regions will be substituted with the corresponding residue from the CDR donor antibody to alter, preferably improve, antigen binding. These framework substitutions are identified by methods well known in the art, e.g., by modeling of the interactions of the CDR and framework residues to identify framework residues important for antigen binding and sequence comparison to identify unusual framework residues at particular positions. (See, e.g., Queen et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,585,089; Riechmann et al., Nature 332:323 (1988), which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.) Antibodies can be humanized using a variety of techniques known in the art including, for example, CDR-grafting (EP 239,400; PCT publication WO 91/09967; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,225,539; 5,530,101; and 5,585,089), veneering or resurfacing (EP 592,106; EP 519,596; Padlan, Molecular Immunology 28(4/5):489-498 (1991); Studnicka et al., Protein Engineering 7(6):805-814 (1994); Roguska. et al., PNAS 91:969-973 (1994)), and chain shuffling (U.S. Patent No. 5,565,332).

Completely human antibodies are particularly desirable for therapeutic treatment, diagnosis, and/or detection of human patients. Human antibodies can be made by a variety of methods known in the art including phage display methods described above using antibody libraries derived from human immunoglobulin sequences. See also, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,444,887 and 4,716,111; and PCT publications WO 98/46645, WO 98/50433, WO 98/24893, WO 98/16654, WO 96/34096, WO 96/33735, and WO 91/10741; each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Human antibodies can also be produced using transgenic mice which are incapable of expressing functional endogenous immunoglobulins, but which can express human immunoglobulin genes. For example, the human heavy and light chain immunoglobulin gene complexes may be introduced randomly or by homologous recombination into mouse embryonic stem cells. Alternatively, the human variable region, constant region, and diversity region may be introduced into mouse embryonic stem cells in addition to the human heavy and light chain genes. The mouse heavy and light chain immunoglobulin genes may be rendered non-functional separately or simultaneously with the introduction of human immunoglobulin loci by homologous recombination. In particular, homozygous deletion of the JH region prevents endogenous antibody production. The modified embryonic stem cells are expanded and microinjected into blastocysts to produce chimeric mice. The chimeric mice are then bred to produce homozygous offspring that express human antibodies. The transgenic mice are immunized in the normal fashion with a selected antigen, e.g., all

or a portion of a polypeptide of the invention. Monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen can be obtained from the immunized, transgenic mice using conventional hybridoma technology. The human immunoglobulin transgenes harbored by the transgenic mice rearrange during B cell differentiation, and subsequently undergo class switching and somatic mutation. Thus, using such a technique, it is possible to produce therapeutically useful IgG, IgA, IgM and IgE antibodies. For an overview of this technology for producing human antibodies, see Lonberg and Huszar (1995, Int. Rev. Immunol. 13:65-93). For a detailed discussion of this technology for producing human antibodies and human monoclonal antibodies and protocols for producing such antibodies, see, e.g., PCT publications WO 98/24893; WO 96/34096; WO 96/33735; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,413,923; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,569,825; 5,661,016; 5,545,806; 5,814,318; and 5,939,598, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety. In addition, companies such as Abgenix, Inc. (Freemont, CA) and Genpharm (San Jose, CA) can be engaged to provide human antibodies directed against a selected antigen using technology similar to that described above.

Completely human antibodies which recognize a selected epitope can be generated using a technique referred to as "guided selection." In this approach a selected non-human monoclonal antibody, e.g., a mouse antibody, is used to guide the selection of a completely human antibody recognizing the same epitope. (Jespers et al., Bio/technology 12:899-903 (1988)).

Further, antibodies to the polypeptides of the invention can, in turn, be utilized to generate anti-idiotypic antibodies that "mimic" polypeptides of the invention using techniques well known to those skilled in the art. (See, e.g., Greenspan & Bona, FASEB J. 7(5):437-444; (1989) and Nissinoff, J. Immunol. 147(8):2429-2438 (1991)). For example, antibodies which bind to and competitively inhibit polypeptide multimerization and/or binding of a polypeptide of the invention to a ligand can be used to generate anti-idiotypes that "mimic" the polypeptide multimerization and/or binding domain and, as a consequence, bind to and neutralize polypeptide and/or its ligand. Such neutralizing anti-idiotypes or Fab fragments of such anti-idiotypes can be used in therapeutic regimens to neutralize polypeptide ligand. For example, such anti-idiotypic antibodies can be used to bind a polypeptide of the invention and/or to bind its ligands/receptors, and thereby block its biological activity.

The term "bind(ing) of a polypeptide of the invention to a ligand" includes, but is not limited to, the binding of a ligand polypeptide of the present invention to a receptor; the binding of a receptor polypeptide of the present invention to a ligand; the binding of an antibody of the present invention to an antigen or epitope; the binding of an antigen or epitope of the present invention to an antibody; the binding of an

antibody of the present invention to an anti-idiotypic antibody; the binding of an anti-idiotypic antibody of the present invention to a ligand; the binding of an anti-idiotypic antibody of the present invention to a receptor; the binding of an anti-anti-idiotypic antibody of the present invention to a ligand, receptor or antibody, etc.

5 As another example, antibodies which bind to and competitively activate the polypeptide of the invention or its ligand can be used to generate anti-idiotypic antibodies that mimic the polypeptide binding domain and/or activation domain and, as a consequence, bind to and activate the polypeptide and/or its ligand. Such activating anti-idiotypes or Fab fragments of such anti-idiotypes can be used in therapeutic
10 regimens to activate polypeptide ligand. For example, such anti-idiotypic antibodies can be used to bind a polypeptide of the invention to thereby activate its biological activity and/or bind a ligand/receptor of the polypeptide of the invention to thereby activate its biological activity.

15 *Polynucleotides Encoding Antibodies.*

The invention further provides polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody of the invention and fragments thereof. The invention also encompasses polynucleotides that hybridize under stringent or lower stringency hybridization conditions, e.g., as defined supra, to polynucleotides that encode an
20 antibody, preferably, that specifically binds to a polypeptide of the invention, preferably, an antibody that binds to a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:18.

The polynucleotides may be obtained, and the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotides determined, by any method known in the art. For example, if the
25 nucleotide sequence of the antibody is known, a polynucleotide encoding the antibody may be assembled from chemically synthesized oligonucleotides (e.g., as described in Kutmeier et al., BioTechniques 17:242 (1994)), which, briefly, involves the synthesis of overlapping oligonucleotides containing portions of the sequence encoding the antibody, annealing and ligation of those oligonucleotides, and then amplification of
30 the ligated oligonucleotides by PCR.

Alternatively, a polynucleotide encoding an antibody may be generated from nucleic acid from a suitable source. If a clone containing a nucleic acid encoding a particular antibody is not available, but the sequence of the antibody molecule is known, a nucleic acid encoding the immunoglobulin may be obtained from a suitable
35 source (e.g., an antibody cDNA library, or a cDNA library generated from, or nucleic acid, preferably poly A+ RNA, isolated from, any tissue or cells expressing the antibody, such as hybridoma cells selected to express an antibody of the invention) by

PCR amplification using synthetic primers hybridizable to the 3' and 5' ends of the sequence or by cloning using an oligonucleotide probe specific for the particular gene sequence to identify, e.g., a cDNA clone from a cDNA library that encodes the antibody. Amplified nucleic acids generated by PCR may then be cloned into
5 replicable cloning vectors using any method well known in the art.

Once the nucleotide sequence and corresponding amino acid sequence of the antibody is determined, the nucleotide sequence of the antibody may be manipulated using methods well known in the art for the manipulation of nucleotide sequences, e.g., recombinant DNA techniques, site directed mutagenesis, PCR, etc. (see, for
10 example, the techniques described in Sambrook et al., 1990, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual, 2d Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY and Ausubel et al., eds., 1998, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, NY, which are both incorporated by reference herein in their entireties), to generate antibodies having a different amino acid sequence, for example
15 to create amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions. In a specific embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the heavy and/or light chain variable domains may be inspected to identify the sequences of the complementarity determining regions (CDRs) by methods that are well known in the art, e.g., by comparison to known amino acid sequences of other heavy and light chain variable regions to determine the
20 regions of sequence hypervariability. Using routine recombinant DNA techniques, one or more of the CDRs may be inserted within framework regions, e.g., into human framework regions to humanize a non-human antibody, as described supra. The framework regions may be naturally occurring or consensus framework regions, and preferably human framework regions (see, e.g., Chothia et al., J. Mol. Biol. 278:
25 457-479 (1998) for a listing of human framework regions). Preferably, the polynucleotide generated by the combination of the framework regions and CDRs encodes an antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide of the invention. Preferably, as discussed supra, one or more amino acid substitutions may be made within the framework regions, and, preferably, the amino acid substitutions improve binding of
30 the antibody to its antigen. Additionally, such methods may be used to make amino acid substitutions or deletions of one or more variable region cysteine residues participating in an intrachain disulfide bond to generate antibody molecules lacking one or more intrachain disulfide bonds. Other alterations to the polynucleotide are encompassed by the present invention and within the skill of the art.

35 In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies" (Morrison et al., 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 81:851-855; Neuberger et al., 1984, Nature 312:604-608; Takeda et al., 1985, Nature 314:452-454) by splicing genes from

a mouse antibody molecule of appropriate antigen specificity together with genes from a human antibody molecule of appropriate biological activity can be used. As described supra, a chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions are derived from different animal species, such as those having a variable region derived from a murine mAb and a human immunoglobulin constant region, e.g., humanized antibodies.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Patent No. 4,694,778; Bird, 1988, Science 242:423-42; Huston et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:5879-5883; and Ward et al., 1989, Nature 334:544-54) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies. Single chain antibodies are formed by linking the heavy and light chain fragments of the Fv region via an amino acid bridge, resulting in a single chain polypeptide. Techniques for the assembly of functional Fv fragments in E. coli may also be used (Skerra et al., Science 242:1038-1041 (1988)).

Methods of Producing Antibodies

The antibodies of the invention can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, in particular, by chemical synthesis or preferably, by recombinant expression techniques.

Recombinant expression of an antibody of the invention, or fragment, derivative or analog thereof, e.g., a heavy or light chain of an antibody of the invention, requires construction of an expression vector containing a polynucleotide that encodes the antibody. Once a polynucleotide encoding an antibody molecule or a heavy or light chain of an antibody, or portion thereof (preferably containing the heavy or light chain variable domain), of the invention has been obtained, the vector for the production of the antibody molecule may be produced by recombinant DNA technology using techniques well known in the art. Thus, methods for preparing a protein by expressing a polynucleotide containing an antibody encoding nucleotide sequence are described herein. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences and appropriate transcriptional and translational control signals. These methods include, for example, in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. The invention, thus, provides replicable vectors comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody molecule of the invention, or a heavy or light chain thereof, or a heavy or light chain variable domain, operably linked to a promoter. Such vectors may include the nucleotide sequence encoding the constant region of the antibody molecule (see, e.g., PCT Publication WO 86/05807;

PCT Publication WO 89/01036; and U.S. Patent No. 5,122,464) and the variable domain of the antibody may be cloned into such a vector for expression of the entire heavy or light chain.

The expression vector is transferred to a host cell by conventional techniques and the transfected cells are then cultured by conventional techniques to produce an antibody of the invention. Thus, the invention includes host cells containing a polynucleotide encoding an antibody of the invention, or a heavy or light chain thereof, operably linked to a heterologous promoter. In preferred embodiments for the expression of double-chained antibodies, vectors encoding both the heavy and light chains may be co-expressed in the host cell for expression of the entire immunoglobulin molecule, as detailed below.

A variety of host-expression vector systems may be utilized to express the antibody molecules of the invention. Such host-expression systems represent vehicles by which the coding sequences of interest may be produced and subsequently purified, but also represent cells which may, when transformed or transfected with the appropriate nucleotide coding sequences, express an antibody molecule of the invention in situ. These include but are not limited to microorganisms such as bacteria (e.g., *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*) transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA or cosmid DNA expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences; yeast (e.g., *Saccharomyces*, *Pichia*) transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences; insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus) containing antibody coding sequences; plant cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression vectors (e.g., Ti plasmid) containing antibody coding sequences; or mammalian cell systems (e.g., COS, CHO, BHK, 293, 3T3 cells) harboring recombinant expression constructs containing promoters derived from the genome of mammalian cells (e.g., metallothionein promoter) or from mammalian viruses (e.g., the adenovirus late promoter; the vaccinia virus 7.5K promoter). Preferably, bacterial cells such as *Escherichia coli*, and more preferably, eukaryotic cells, especially for the expression of whole recombinant antibody molecule, are used for the expression of a recombinant antibody molecule. For example, mammalian cells such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO), in conjunction with a vector such as the major intermediate early gene promoter element from human cytomegalovirus is an effective expression system for antibodies (Foecking et al., 1986, *Gene* 45:101; Cockett et al., 1990, *Bio/Technology* 8:2).

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be advantageously selected depending upon the use intended for the antibody molecule being expressed. For example, when a large quantity of such a protein is to be produced, for the generation of pharmaceutical compositions of an antibody molecule, vectors which direct the expression of high levels of fusion protein products that are readily purified may be desirable. Such vectors include, but are not limited, to the *E. coli* expression vector pUR278 (Ruther et al., 1983, EMBO J. 2:1791), in which the antibody coding sequence may be ligated individually into the vector in frame with the lac Z coding region so that a fusion protein is produced; pIN vectors (Inouye & Inouye, 1985, Nucleic Acids Res. 13:3101-3109; Van Heeke & Schuster, 1989, J. Biol. Chem. 24:5503-5509); and the like. pGEX vectors may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption and binding to a matrix glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. The pGEX vectors are designed to include thrombin or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned target gene product can be released from the GST moiety.

In an insect system, *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes. The virus grows in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells. The antibody coding sequence may be cloned individually into non-essential regions (for example the polyhedrin gene) of the virus and placed under control of an AcNPV promoter (for example the polyhedrin promoter).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, the antibody coding sequence of interest may be ligated to an adenovirus transcription/translation control complex, e.g., the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. This chimeric gene may then be inserted in the adenovirus genome by in vitro or in vivo recombination. Insertion in a non-essential region of the viral genome (e.g., region E1 or E3) will result in a recombinant virus that is viable and capable of expressing the antibody molecule in infected hosts. (e.g., see Logan & Shenk, 1984, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:355-359). Specific initiation signals may also be required for efficient translation of inserted antibody coding sequences. These signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. Furthermore, the initiation codon must be in phase with the reading frame of the desired coding sequence to ensure translation of the entire insert. These exogenous translational control signals and initiation codons can be of a variety of origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of

expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements, transcription terminators, etc. (see Bittner et al., 1987, *Methods in Enzymol.* 153:51-544).

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen which modulates the expression of
5 the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Such modifications (e.g., glycosylation) and processing (e.g., cleavage) of protein products may be important for the function of the protein. Different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the post-translational processing and modification of proteins and gene products. Appropriate
10 cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. To this end, eukaryotic host cells which possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript, glycosylation, and phosphorylation of the gene product may be used. Such mammalian host cells include but are not limited to CHO, VERY, BHK, Hela, COS,
15 MDCK, 293, 3T3, WI38, and in particular, breast cancer cell lines such as, for example, BT483, Hs578T, HTB2, BT20 and T47D, and normal mammary gland cell line such as, for example, CRL7030 and Hs578Bst.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express the antibody
20 molecule may be engineered. Rather than using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with DNA controlled by appropriate expression control elements (e.g., promoter, enhancer, sequences, transcription terminators, polyadenylation sites, etc.), and a selectable marker. Following the introduction of the foreign DNA, engineered cells may be allowed to
25 grow for 1-2 days in an enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the recombinant plasmid confers resistance to the selection and allows cells to stably integrate the plasmid into their chromosomes and grow to form foci which in turn can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. This method may advantageously be used to engineer cell lines which express the antibody molecule.
30 Such engineered cell lines may be particularly useful in screening and evaluation of compounds that interact directly or indirectly with the antibody molecule.

A number of selection systems may be used, including but not limited to the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler et al., 1977, *Cell* 11:223), hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalska & Szybalski, 192, *Proc.*
35 *Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 48:202). and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy et al., 1980, *Cell* 22:817) genes can be employed in tk-, hgp^rt- or ap^rt- cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for the following

genes: dhfr, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler et al., 1980, Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:357; O'Hare et al., 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:1527); gpt, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan & Berg, 1981, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2072); neo, which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside
5 G-418 Clinical Pharmacy 12:488-505; Wu and Wu, 1991, Biotherapy 3:87-95; Tolstoshev, 1993, Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 32:573-596; Mulligan, 1993, Science 260:926-932; and Morgan and Anderson, 1993, Ann. Rev. Biochem. 62:191-217; May, 1993, TIB TECH 11(5):155-215); and hygromycin (Santerre et al., 1984, Gene 30:147). Methods commonly
10 known in the art of recombinant DNA technology which can be used are described in Ausubel et al. (eds.), 1993, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, NY; Kriegler, 1990, Gene Transfer and Expression, A Laboratory Manual, Stockton Press, NY; and in Chapters 12 and 13, Dracopoli et al. (eds), 1994, Current Protocols in Human Genetics, John Wiley & Sons, NY.; Colberre-Garapin et al.,
15 1981, J. Mol. Biol. 150:1, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

The expression levels of an antibody molecule can be increased by vector amplification (for a review, see Bebbington and Hentschel, The use of vectors based on gene amplification for the expression of cloned genes in mammalian cells in DNA
20 cloning, Vol.3. (Academic Press, New York, 1987)). When a marker in the vector system expressing antibody is amplifiable, increase in the level of inhibitor present in culture of host cell will increase the number of copies of the marker gene. Since the amplified region is associated with the antibody gene, production of the antibody will also increase (Crouse et al., 1983, Mol. Cell. Biol. 3:257).

25 The host cell may be co-transfected with two expression vectors of the invention, the first vector encoding a heavy chain derived polypeptide and the second vector encoding a light chain derived polypeptide. The two vectors may contain identical selectable markers which enable equal expression of heavy and light chain polypeptides. Alternatively, a single vector may be used which encodes both heavy
30 and light chain polypeptides. In such situations, the light chain should be placed before the heavy chain to avoid an excess of toxic free heavy chain (Proudfoot, 1986, Nature 322:52; Kohler, 1980, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:2197). The coding sequences for the heavy and light chains may comprise cDNA or genomic DNA.

Once an antibody molecule of the invention has been recombinantly expressed,
35 it may be purified by any method known in the art for purification of an immunoglobulin molecule, for example, by chromatography (e.g., ion exchange, affinity, particularly by affinity for the specific antigen after Protein A, and sizing

column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard technique for the purification of proteins.

Antibody conjugates

5 The present invention encompasses antibodies recombinantly fused or chemically conjugated (including both covalently and non-covalently conjugations) to a polypeptide (or portion thereof, preferably at least 10, 20 or 50 amino acids of the polypeptide) of the present invention to generate fusion proteins. The fusion does not necessarily need to be direct, but may occur through linker sequences. The antibodies
10 may be specific for antigens other than polypeptides (or portion thereof, preferably at least 10, 20 or 50 amino acids of the polypeptide) of the present invention. For example, antibodies may be used to target the polypeptides of the present invention to particular cell types, either in vitro or in vivo, by fusing or conjugating the polypeptides of the present invention to antibodies specific for particular cell surface
15 receptors. Antibodies fused or conjugated to the polypeptides of the present invention may also be used in in vitro immunoassays and purification methods using methods known in the art. See e.g., Harbor et al., supra, and PCT publication WO 93/21232; EP 439,095; Naramura et al., Immunol. Lett. 39:91-99 (1994); U.S. Patent 5,474,981; Gillies et al., PNAS 89:1428-1432 (1992); Fell et al., J. Immunol.
20 146:2446-2452(1991), which are incorporated by reference in their entireties.

 The present invention further includes compositions comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused or conjugated to antibody domains other than the variable regions. For example, the polypeptides of the present invention may be fused or conjugated to an antibody Fc region, or portion thereof. The antibody
25 portion fused to a polypeptide of the present invention may comprise the constant region, hinge region, CH1 domain, CH2 domain, and CH3 domain or any combination of whole domains or portions thereof. The polypeptides may also be fused or conjugated to the above antibody portions to form multimers. For example, Fc portions fused to the polypeptides of the present invention can form dimers through
30 disulfide bonding between the Fc portions. Higher multimeric forms can be made by fusing the polypeptides to portions of IgA and IgM. Methods for fusing or conjugating the polypeptides of the present invention to antibody portions are known in the art. See, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,336,603; 5,622,929; 5,359,046; 5,349,053; 5,447,851; 5,112,946; EP 307,434; EP 367,166; PCT publications WO 96/04388;
35 WO 91/06570; Ashkenazi et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:10535-10539 (1991); Zheng et al., J. Immunol. 154:5590-5600 (1995); and Vil et al., Proc. Natl. Acad.

Sci. USA 89:11337- 11341(1992) (said references incorporated by reference in their entireties).

As discussed, supra, the polypeptides of the present invention may be fused or conjugated to the above antibody portions to increase the in vivo half life of the polypeptides or for use in immunoassays using methods known in the art. Further, the polypeptides of the present invention may be fused or conjugated to the above antibody portions to facilitate purification. One reported example describes chimeric proteins consisting of the first two domains of the human CD4-polypeptide and various domains of the constant regions of the heavy or light chains of mammalian immunoglobulins. (EP 394,827; Traunecker et al., Nature 331:84-86 (1988)). The polypeptides of the present invention fused or conjugated to an antibody having disulfide- linked dimeric structures (due to the IgG) may also be more efficient in binding and neutralizing other molecules, than the monomeric secreted protein or protein fragment alone. (Fountoulakis et al., J. Biochem. 270:3958-3964 (1995)). In many cases, the Fc part in a fusion protein is beneficial in therapy and diagnosis, and thus can result in, for example, improved pharmacokinetic properties. (EP A 232,262). Alternatively, deleting the Fc part after the fusion protein has been expressed, detected, and purified, would be desired. For example, the Fc portion may hinder therapy and diagnosis if the fusion protein is used as an antigen for immunizations. In drug discovery, for example, human proteins, such as hIL-5, have been fused with Fc portions for the purpose of high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists of hIL-5. (See, D. Bennett et al., J. Molecular Recognition 8:52-58 (1995); K. Johanson et al., J. Biol. Chem. 270:9459-9471 (1995)).

Moreover, the antibodies or fragments thereof of the present invention can be fused to marker sequences, such as a peptide to facilitates their purification. In preferred embodiments, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:821-824 (1989), for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Other peptide tags useful for purification include, but are not limited to, the "HA" tag, which corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson et al., Cell 37:767 (1984)) and the "flag" tag.

The present invention further encompasses antibodies or fragments thereof conjugated to a diagnostic or therapeutic agent. The antibodies can be used diagnostically to, for example, monitor the development or progression of a tumor as part of a clinical testing procedure to, e.g., determine the efficacy of a given treatment,

diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention regimen. Detection can be facilitated by coupling the antibody to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, radioactive materials, positron emitting metals using various positron emission tomographies, and nonradioactive paramagnetic metal ions. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,741,900 for metal ions which can be conjugated to antibodies for use as diagnostics according to the present invention. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin; and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{111}In or ^{99}Tc .

Further, an antibody or fragment thereof may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety such as a cytotoxin, e.g., a cytostatic or cytotoxic agent, a therapeutic agent or a radioactive metal ion. A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that is detrimental to cells. Examples include paclitaxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, teniposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione, mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. Therapeutic agents include, but are not limited to, antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil decarbazine), alkylating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, thioepa chlorambucil, melphalan, carmustine (BSNU) and lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis-dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin), anthracyclines (e.g., daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin, mithramycin, and anthramycin (AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine).

The conjugates of the invention can be used for modifying a given biological response, the therapeutic agent or drug moiety is not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety may be a protein or polypeptide possessing a desired biological activity. Such proteins may include, for example, a toxin such as abrin, ricin A, pseudomonas exotoxin, or diphtheria toxin; a protein such as tumor necrosis factor, α -interferon, β -interferon, nerve growth

factor, platelet derived growth factor, tissue plasminogen activator, a thrombotic agent or an anti- angiogenic agent, e.g., angiostatin or endostatin; or, biological response modifiers such as, for example, lymphokines, interleukin-1 ("IL-1"), interleukin-2 ("IL-2"), interleukin-6 ("IL-6"), granulocyte macrophase colony stimulating factor ("GM-CSF"), granulocyte colony stimulating factor ("G-CSF"), or other growth factors.

Antibodies may also be attached to solid supports, which are particularly useful for immunoassays or purification of the target antigen. Such solid supports include, but are not limited to, glass, cellulose, polyacrylamide, nylon, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene.

Techniques for conjugating such therapeutic moiety to antibodies are well known, see, e.g., Arnon et al., "Monoclonal Antibodies For Immunotargeting Of Drugs In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal Antibodies And Cancer Therapy*, Reisfeld et al. (eds.), pp. 243-56 (Alan R. Liss, Inc. 1985); Hellstrom et al., "Antibodies For Drug Delivery", in *Controlled Drug Delivery* (2nd Ed.), Robinson et al. (eds.), pp. 623-53 (Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1987); Thorpe, "Antibody Carriers Of Cytotoxic Agents In Cancer Therapy: A Review", in *Monoclonal Antibodies '84: Biological And Clinical Applications*, Pinchera et al. (eds.), pp. 475-506 (1985); "Analysis, Results, And Future Prospective Of The Therapeutic Use Of Radiolabeled Antibody In Cancer Therapy", in *Monoclonal Antibodies For Cancer Detection And Therapy*, Baldwin et al. (eds.), pp. 303-16 (Academic Press 1985), and Thorpe et al., "The Preparation And Cytotoxic Properties Of Antibody-Toxin Conjugates", *Immunol. Rev.* 62:119-58 (1982).

Alternatively, an antibody can be conjugated to a second antibody to form an antibody heteroconjugate as described by Segal in U.S. Patent No. 4,676,980, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

An antibody, with or without a therapeutic moiety conjugated to it, administered alone or in combination with cytotoxic factor(s) and/or cytokine(s) can be used as a therapeutic.

Assays For Antibody Binding

The antibodies of the invention may be assayed for immunospecific binding by any method known in the art. The immunoassays which can be used include but are not limited to competitive and non-competitive assay systems using techniques such as western blots, radioimmunoassays, ELISA (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay), "sandwich" immunoassays, immunoprecipitation assays, precipitin reactions, gel diffusion precipitin reactions, immunodiffusion assays, agglutination assays,

complement-fixation assays, immunoradiometric assays, fluorescent immunoassays, protein A immunoassays, to name but a few. Such assays are routine and well known in the art (see, e.g., Ausubel et al, eds, 1994, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, which is incorporated by
5 reference herein in its entirety). Exemplary immunoassays are described briefly below (but are not intended by way of limitation).

Immunoprecipitation protocols generally comprise lysing a population of cells in a lysis buffer such as RIPA buffer (1% NP-40 or Triton X- 100, 1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.01 M sodium phosphate at pH 7.2, 1%
10 Trasylol) supplemented with protein phosphatase and/or protease inhibitors (e.g., EDTA, PMSF, aprotinin, sodium vanadate), adding the antibody of interest to the cell lysate, incubating for a period of time (e.g., 1-4 hours) at 4° C, adding protein A and/or protein G sepharose beads to the cell lysate, incubating for about an hour or more at 4° C, washing the beads in lysis buffer and resuspending the beads in
15 SDS/sample buffer. The ability of the antibody of interest to immunoprecipitate a particular antigen can be assessed by, e.g., western blot analysis. One of skill in the art would be knowledgeable as to the parameters that can be modified to increase the binding of the antibody to an antigen and decrease the background (e.g., pre-clearing the cell lysate with sepharose beads). For further discussion regarding
20 immunoprecipitation protocols see, e.g., Ausubel et al, eds, 1994, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York at 10.16.1.

Western blot analysis generally comprises preparing protein samples, electrophoresis of the protein samples in a polyacrylamide gel (e.g., 8%- 20% SDS-PAGE depending on the molecular weight of the antigen), transferring the protein
25 sample from the polyacrylamide gel to a membrane such as nitrocellulose, PVDF or nylon, blocking the membrane in blocking solution (e.g., PBS with 3% BSA or non-fat milk), washing the membrane in washing buffer (e.g., PBS-Tween 20), blocking the membrane with primary antibody (the antibody of interest) diluted in blocking buffer, washing the membrane in washing buffer, blocking the membrane with a
30 secondary antibody (which recognizes the primary antibody, e.g., an anti-human antibody) conjugated to an enzymatic substrate (e.g., horseradish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase) or radioactive molecule (e.g., 32P or 125I) diluted in blocking buffer, washing the membrane in wash buffer, and detecting the presence of the antigen. One of skill in the art would be knowledgeable as to the parameters that can
35 be modified to increase the signal detected and to reduce the background noise. For further discussion regarding western blot protocols see, e.g., Ausubel et al, eds,

1994, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York at 10.8.1.

ELISAs comprise preparing antigen, coating the well of a 96 well microtiter plate with the antigen, adding the antibody of interest conjugated to a detectable compound such as an enzymatic substrate (e.g., horseradish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase) to the well and incubating for a period of time, and detecting the presence of the antigen. In ELISAs the antibody of interest does not have to be conjugated to a detectable compound; instead, a second antibody (which recognizes the antibody of interest) conjugated to a detectable compound may be added to the well. Further, instead of coating the well with the antigen, the antibody may be coated to the well. In this case, a second antibody conjugated to a detectable compound may be added following the addition of the antigen of interest to the coated well. One of skill in the art would be knowledgeable as to the parameters that can be modified to increase the signal detected as well as other variations of ELISAs known in the art. For further discussion regarding ELISAs see, e.g., Ausubel et al, eds, 1994, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. 1, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York at 11.2.1.

The binding affinity of an antibody to an antigen and the off-rate of an antibody-antigen interaction can be determined by competitive binding assays. One example of a competitive binding assay is a radioimmunoassay comprising the incubation of labeled antigen (e.g., 3H or 125I) with the antibody of interest in the presence of increasing amounts of unlabeled antigen, and the detection of the antibody bound to the labeled antigen. The affinity of the antibody of interest for a particular antigen and the binding off-rates can be determined from the data by scatchard plot analysis. Competition with a second antibody can also be determined using radioimmunoassays. In this case, the antigen is incubated with antibody of interest is conjugated to a labeled compound (e.g., 3H or 125I) in the presence of increasing amounts of an unlabeled second antibody.

30 *Therapeutic Uses*

The present invention is further directed to antibody-based therapies which involve administering antibodies of the invention to an animal, preferably a mammal, and most preferably a human, patient for treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of one or more of the described disorders. Therapeutic compounds of the invention include, but are not limited to, antibodies of the invention (including fragments, analogs and derivatives thereof as described herein) and nucleic acids encoding antibodies of the invention (including fragments, analogs and derivatives

thereof as described herein). The antibodies of the invention can be used to treat, diagnose, detect, prevent, and/or inhibit diseases and disorders associated with aberrant expression and/or activity of a polypeptide of the invention, including, for example, but not limited to, osteoporosis, disorders in cartilage production and/or maintenance, arthritis (e.g., rheumatoid arthritis, and osteoarthritis); regeneration of dentin or bone lost due to periodontal disease; neurodegenerative diseases; and autoimmune diseases and/or disorders (e.g., systemic erythromatosus lupus). The treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of diseases and disorders associated with aberrant expression and/or activity of a polypeptide of the invention includes, but is not limited to, alleviating symptoms associated with those diseases and disorders. Antibodies of the invention may be provided in pharmaceutically acceptable compositions as known in the art or as described herein.

A summary of the ways in which the antibodies of the present invention may be used therapeutically includes binding polynucleotides or polypeptides of the present invention locally or systemically in the body or by direct cytotoxicity of the antibody, e.g. as mediated by complement (CDC) or by effector cells (ADCC). Some of these approaches are described in more detail below. Armed with the teachings provided herein, one of ordinary skill in the art will know how to use the antibodies of the present invention for diagnostic, monitoring or therapeutic purposes without undue experimentation.

The antibodies of this invention may be advantageously utilized in combination with other monoclonal or chimeric antibodies, or with lymphokines or hematopoietic growth factors (such as, e.g., IL-2, IL-3 and IL-7), for example, which serve to increase the number or activity of effector cells which interact with the antibodies.

The antibodies of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with other types of treatments (e.g., radiation therapy, chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, immunotherapy and anti-tumor agents). Generally, administration of products of a species origin or species reactivity (in the case of antibodies) that is the same species as that of the patient is preferred. Thus, in a preferred embodiment, human antibodies, fragments derivatives, analogs, or nucleic acids, are administered to a human patient for therapy or prophylaxis.

It is preferred to use high affinity and/or potent in vivo inhibiting and/or neutralizing antibodies against polypeptides or polynucleotides of the present invention, fragments or regions thereof, for both immunoassays directed to and therapy of disorders related to polynucleotides or polypeptides, including fragments thereof, of the present invention. Such antibodies, fragments, or regions, will preferably have an affinity for polynucleotides or polypeptides, including fragments

thereof. Preferred binding affinities include those with a dissociation constant or K_d less than 5×10^{-6} M, 10^{-6} M, 5×10^{-7} M, 10^{-7} M, 5×10^{-8} M, 10^{-8} M, 5×10^{-9} M, 10^{-9} M, 5×10^{-10} M, 10^{-10} M, 5×10^{-11} M, 10^{-11} M, 5×10^{-12} M, 10^{-12} M, 5×10^{-13} M, 10^{-13} M, 5×10^{-14} M, 10^{-14} M, 5×10^{-15} M, and 10^{-15} M.

5

Gene Therapy

In a specific embodiment, nucleic acids comprising sequences encoding antibodies or functional derivatives thereof, are administered to treat, diagnose, detect, prevent, and/or inhibit a disease or disorder associated with aberrant expression and/or activity of a polypeptide of the invention, by way of gene therapy. Gene therapy refers to therapy performed by the administration to a subject of an expressed or expressible nucleic acid. In this embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acids produce their encoded protein that mediates a therapeutic effect.

Any of the methods for gene therapy available in the art can be used according to the present invention. Exemplary methods are described below.

For general reviews of the methods of gene therapy, see Goldspiel et al., 1993, *Clinical Pharmacy* 12:488-505; Wu and Wu, 1991, *Biotherapy* 3:87-95; Tolstoshev, 1993, *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* 32:573-596; Mulligan, 1993, *Science* 260:926-932; and Morgan and Anderson, 1993, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 62:191-217; May, 1993, *TIBTECH* 11(5):155-215). Methods commonly known in the art of recombinant DNA technology which can be used are described in Ausubel et al. (eds.), 1993, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, NY; and Kriegler, 1990, *Gene Transfer and Expression, A Laboratory Manual*, Stockton Press, NY.

In a preferred aspect, the compound comprises nucleic acid sequences encoding an antibody, said nucleic acid sequences being part of expression vectors that express the antibody or fragments or chimeric proteins or heavy or light chains thereof in a suitable host. In particular, such nucleic acid sequences have promoters operably linked to the antibody coding region, said promoter being inducible or constitutive, and, optionally, tissue-specific. In another particular embodiment, nucleic acid molecules are used in which the antibody coding sequences and any other desired sequences are flanked by regions that promote homologous recombination at a desired site in the genome, thus providing for intrachromosomal expression of the antibody nucleic acids (Koller and Smithies, 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:8932-8935; Zijlstra et al., 1989, *Nature* 342:435-438). In specific embodiments, the expressed antibody molecule is a single chain antibody; alternatively, the nucleic acid sequences include sequences encoding both the heavy and light chains, or fragments thereof, of the antibody.

Delivery of the nucleic acids into a patient may be either direct, in which case the patient is directly exposed to the nucleic acid or nucleic acid- carrying vectors, or indirect, in which case, cells are first transformed with the nucleic acids in vitro, then transplanted into the patient. These two approaches are known, respectively, as in vivo or ex vivo gene therapy.

In a specific embodiment, the nucleic acid sequences are directly administered in vivo, where it is expressed to produce the encoded product. This can be accomplished by any of numerous methods known in the art, e.g., by constructing them as part of an appropriate nucleic acid expression vector and administering it so that they become intracellular, e.g., by infection using defective or attenuated retrovirals or other viral vectors (see U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286), or by direct injection of naked DNA, or by use of microparticle bombardment (e.g., a gene gun; Biolistic, Dupont), or coating with lipids or cell-surface receptors or transfecting agents, encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles, or microcapsules, or by administering them in linkage to a peptide which is known to enter the nucleus, by administering it in linkage to a ligand subject to receptor-mediated endocytosis (see, e.g., Wu and Wu, 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262:4429-4432) (which can be used to target cell types specifically expressing the receptors), etc. In another embodiment, nucleic acid-ligand complexes can be formed in which the ligand comprises a fusogenic viral peptide to disrupt endosomes, allowing the nucleic acid to avoid lysosomal degradation. In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid can be targeted in vivo for cell specific uptake and expression, by targeting a specific receptor (see, e.g., PCT Publications WO 92/06180 dated April 16, 1992 (Wu et al.); WO 92/22635 dated December 23, 1992 (Wilson et al.); WO92/20316 dated November 26, 1992 (Findeis et al.); WO93/14188 dated July 22, 1993 (Clarke et al.), WO 93/20221 dated October 14, 1993 (Young)). Alternatively, the nucleic acid can be introduced intracellularly and incorporated within host cell DNA for expression, by homologous recombination (Koller and Smithies, 1989, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:8932-8935; Zijlstra et al., 1989, Nature 342:435-438).

In a specific embodiment, viral vectors that contains nucleic acid sequences encoding an antibody of the invention are used. For example, a retroviral vector can be used (see Miller et al., 1993, Meth. Enzymol. 217:581-599). These retroviral vectors have been deleted of retroviral sequences that are not necessary for packaging of the viral genome and integration into host cell DNA. The nucleic acid sequences encoding the antibody to be used in gene therapy are then cloned into one or more vectors, that facilitates delivery of the gene into a patient. More detail about retroviral vectors can be found in Boesen et al., 1994, Biotherapy 6:291-302, which describes

the use of a retroviral vector to deliver the *mdr1* gene to hematopoietic stem cells in order to make the stem cells more resistant to chemotherapy. Other references illustrating the use of retroviral vectors in gene therapy are: Clowes et al., 1994, *J. Clin. Invest.* 93:644-651; Kiem et al., 1994, *Blood* 83:1467-1473; Salmons and Gunzberg, 1993, *Human Gene Therapy* 4:129-141; and Grossman and Wilson, 1993, *Curr. Opin. in Genetics and Devel.* 3:110-114.

Adenoviruses are other viral vectors that can be used in gene therapy. Adenoviruses are especially attractive vehicles for delivering genes to respiratory epithelia. Adenoviruses naturally infect respiratory epithelia where they cause a mild disease. Other targets for adenovirus-based delivery systems are liver, the central nervous system, endothelial cells, and muscle. Adenoviruses have the advantage of being capable of infecting non-dividing cells. Kozarsky and Wilson, 1993, *Current Opinion in Genetics and Development* 3:499-503 present a review of adenovirus-based gene therapy. Bout et al., 1994, *Human Gene Therapy* 5:3-10 demonstrated the use of adenovirus vectors to transfer genes to the respiratory epithelia of rhesus monkeys. Other instances of the use of adenoviruses in gene therapy can be found in Rosenfeld et al., 1991, *Science* 252:431-434; Rosenfeld et al., 1992, *Cell* 68:143-155; Mastrangeli et al., 1993, *J. Clin. Invest.* 91:225-234; PCT Publication WO94/12649; and Wang, et al., 1995, *Gene Therapy* 2:775-783. In a preferred embodiment, adenovirus vectors are used.

Adeno-associated virus (AAV) has also been proposed for use in gene therapy (Walsh et al., 1993, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med.* 204:289-300; U.S. Patent No. 5,436,146).

Another approach to gene therapy involves transferring a gene to cells in tissue culture by such methods as electroporation, lipofection, calcium phosphate mediated transfection, or viral infection. Usually, the method of transfer includes the transfer of a selectable marker to the cells. The cells are then placed under selection to isolate those cells that have taken up and are expressing the transferred gene. Those cells are then delivered to a patient.

In this embodiment, the nucleic acid is introduced into a cell prior to administration in vivo of the resulting recombinant cell. Such introduction can be carried out by any method known in the art, including but not limited to transfection, electroporation, microinjection, infection with a viral or bacteriophage vector containing the nucleic acid sequences, cell fusion, chromosome-mediated gene transfer, microcell-mediated gene transfer, spheroplast fusion, etc. Numerous techniques are known in the art for the introduction of foreign genes into cells (see, e.g., Loeffler and Behr, 1993, *Meth. Enzymol.* 217:599-618; Cohen et al., 1993,

Meth. Enzymol. 217:618-644; Cline, 1985, Pharmac. Ther. 29:69-92) and may be used in accordance with the present invention, provided that the necessary developmental and physiological functions of the recipient cells are not disrupted. The technique should provide for the stable transfer of the nucleic acid to the cell, so that
5 the nucleic acid is expressible by the cell and preferably heritable and expressible by its cell progeny.

The resulting recombinant cells can be delivered to a patient by various methods known in the art. Recombinant blood cells (e.g., hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells) are preferably administered intravenously. The amount of cells
10 envisioned for use depends on the desired effect, patient state, etc., and can be determined by one skilled in the art.

Cells into which a nucleic acid can be introduced for purposes of gene therapy encompass any desired, available cell type, and include but are not limited to epithelial cells, endothelial cells, keratinocytes, fibroblasts, muscle cells, hepatocytes; blood
15 cells such as Tlymphocytes, Blymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, eosinophils, megakaryocytes, granulocytes; various stem or progenitor cells, in particular hematopoietic stem or progenitor cells, e.g., as obtained from bone marrow, umbilical cord blood, peripheral blood, fetal liver, etc.

In a preferred embodiment, the cell used for gene therapy is autologous to the
20 patient.

In an embodiment in which recombinant cells are used in gene therapy, nucleic acid sequences encoding an antibody are introduced into the cells such that they are expressible by the cells or their progeny, and the recombinant cells are then administered in vivo for therapeutic effect. In a specific embodiment, stem or
25 progenitor cells are used. Any stem and/or progenitor cells which can be isolated and maintained in vitro can potentially be used in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention (see e.g. PCT Publication WO 94/08598, dated April 28, 1994; Stemple and Anderson, 1992, Cell 71:973-985; Rheinwald, 1980, Meth. Cell Bio. 21A:229; and Pittelkow and Scott, 1986, Mayo Clinic Proc. 61:771).

In a specific embodiment, the nucleic acid to be introduced for purposes of
30 gene therapy comprises an inducible promoter operably linked to the coding region, such that expression of the nucleic acid is controllable by controlling the presence or absence of the appropriate inducer of transcription.

Demonstration of Therapeutic or Prophylactic Activity

The compounds or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention are preferably
35 tested in vitro, and then in vivo for the desired therapeutic or prophylactic activity,

prior to use in humans. For example, in vitro assays to demonstrate the therapeutic or prophylactic utility of a compound or pharmaceutical composition include, the effect of a compound on a cell line or a patient tissue sample. The effect of the compound or composition on the cell line and/or tissue sample can be determined utilizing
5 techniques known to those of skill in the art including, but not limited to, rosette formation assays and cell lysis assays. In accordance with the invention, in vitro assays which can be used to determine whether administration of a specific compound is indicated, include in vitro cell culture assays in which a patient tissue sample is grown in culture, and exposed to or otherwise administered a compound, and the
10 effect of such compound upon the tissue sample is observed.

Therapeutic/Prophylactic Administration and Composition

The invention provides methods of treatment, diagnosis, detection, prevention, inhibition, and/or prophylaxis by administration to a subject of an effective amount of a
15 compound or pharmaceutical composition of the invention, preferably an antibody of the invention. In a preferred aspect, the compound is substantially purified (e.g., substantially free from substances that limit its effect or produce undesired side-effects). The subject is preferably an animal, including but not limited to animals such as cows, pigs, horses, chickens, cats, dogs, etc., and is preferably a mammal, and
20 most preferably human.

Formulations and methods of administration that can be employed when the compound comprises a nucleic acid or an immunoglobulin are described above; additional appropriate formulations and routes of administration can be selected from among those described herein below.

25 Various delivery systems are known and can be used to administer a compound of the invention, e.g., encapsulation in liposomes, microparticles, microcapsules, recombinant cells capable of expressing the compound, receptor-mediated endocytosis (see, e.g., Wu and Wu, 1987, J. Biol. Chem. 262:4429-4432), construction of a nucleic acid as part of a retroviral or other vector, etc. Methods of introduction include
30 but are not limited to intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, subcutaneous, intranasal, epidural, and oral routes. The compounds or compositions may be administered by any convenient route, for example by infusion or bolus injection, by absorption through epithelial or mucocutaneous linings (e.g., oral mucosa, rectal and intestinal mucosa, etc.) and may be administered together with
35 other biologically active agents. Administration can be systemic or local. In addition, it may be desirable to introduce the pharmaceutical compounds or compositions of the invention into the central nervous system by any suitable route, including

intraventricular and intrathecal injection; intraventricular injection may be facilitated by an intraventricular catheter, for example, attached to a reservoir, such as an Ommaya reservoir. Pulmonary administration can also be employed, e.g., by use of an inhaler or nebulizer, and formulation with an aerosolizing agent.

5 In a specific embodiment, it may be desirable to administer the pharmaceutical compounds or compositions of the invention locally to the area in need of treatment; this may be achieved by, for example, and not by way of limitation, local infusion during surgery, topical application, e.g., in conjunction with a wound dressing after surgery, by injection, by means of a catheter, by means of a suppository, or by means
10 of an implant, said implant being of a porous, non-porous, or gelatinous material, including membranes, such as sialastic membranes, or fibers. Preferably, when administering a protein, including an antibody, of the invention, care must be taken to use materials to which the protein does not absorb.

In another embodiment, the compound or composition can be delivered in a
15 vesicle, in particular a liposome (see Langer, 1990, *Science* 249:1527-1533; Treat et al., in *Liposomes in the Therapy of Infectious Disease and Cancer*, Lopez-Berestein and Fidler (eds.), Liss, New York, pp. 353- 365 (1989); Lopez-Berestein, *ibid.*, pp. 317-327; see generally *ibid.*)

In yet another embodiment, the compound or composition can be delivered in a
20 controlled release system. In one embodiment, a pump may be used (see Langer, *supra*; Sefton, 1987, *CRC Crit. Ref. Biomed. Eng.* 14:201; Buchwald et al., 1980, *Surgery* 88:507; Saudek et al., 1989, *N. Engl. J. Med.* 321:574). In another embodiment, polymeric materials can be used (see *Medical Applications of Controlled Release*, Langer and Wise (eds.), CRC Pres., Boca Raton, Florida (1974); *Controlled*
25 *Drug Bioavailability, Drug Product Design and Performance*, Smolen and Ball (eds.), Wiley, New York (1984); Ranger and Peppas, J., 1983, *Macromol. Sci. Rev.* *Macromol. Chem.* 23:61; see also Levy et al., 1985, *Science* 228:190; During et al., 1989, *Ann. Neurol.* 25:351; Howard et al., 1989, *J. Neurosurg.* 71:105). In yet another embodiment, a controlled release system can be placed in proximity of the
30 therapeutic target, i.e., the brain, thus requiring only a fraction of the systemic dose (see, e.g., Goodson, in *Medical Applications of Controlled Release*, *supra*, vol. 2, pp. 115-138 (1984)).

Other controlled release systems are discussed in the review by Langer (1990, *Science* 249:1527-1533).

35 In a specific embodiment where the compound of the invention is a nucleic acid encoding a protein, the nucleic acid can be administered *in vivo* to promote expression of its encoded protein, by constructing it as part of an appropriate nucleic

acid expression vector and administering it so that it becomes intracellular, e.g., by use of a retroviral vector (see U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286), or by direct injection, or by use of microparticle bombardment (e.g., a gene gun; Biolistic, Dupont), or coating with lipids or cell-surface receptors or transfecting agents, or by administering it in linkage to a homeobox-like peptide which is known to enter the nucleus (see e.g., Joliot et al., 1991, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88:1864-1868), etc. Alternatively, a nucleic acid can be introduced intracellularly and incorporated within host cell DNA for expression, by homologous recombination.

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a compound, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In a specific embodiment, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means approved by a regulatory agency of the Federal or a state government or listed in the U.S. Pharmacopeia or other generally recognized pharmacopeia for use in animals, and more particularly in humans. The term "carrier" refers to a diluent, adjuvant, excipient, or vehicle with which the therapeutic is administered. Such pharmaceutical carriers can be sterile liquids, such as water and oils, including those of petroleum, animal, vegetable or synthetic origin, such as peanut oil, soybean oil, mineral oil, sesame oil and the like. Water is a preferred carrier when the pharmaceutical composition is administered intravenously. Saline solutions and aqueous dextrose and glycerol solutions can also be employed as liquid carriers, particularly for injectable solutions. Suitable pharmaceutical excipients include starch, glucose, lactose, sucrose, gelatin, malt, rice, flour, chalk, silica gel, sodium stearate, glycerol monostearate, talc, sodium chloride, dried skim milk, glycerol, propylene, glycol, water, ethanol and the like. The composition, if desired, can also contain minor amounts of wetting or emulsifying agents, or pH buffering agents. These compositions can take the form of solutions, suspensions, emulsion, tablets, pills, capsules, powders, sustained-release formulations and the like. The composition can be formulated as a suppository, with traditional binders and carriers such as triglycerides. Oral formulation can include standard carriers such as pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, cellulose, magnesium carbonate, etc. Examples of suitable pharmaceutical carriers are described in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" by E.W. Martin. Such compositions will contain a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, preferably in purified form, together with a suitable amount of carrier so as to provide the form for proper administration to the patient. The formulation should suit the mode of administration.

In a preferred embodiment, the composition is formulated in accordance with routine procedures as a pharmaceutical composition adapted for intravenous administration to human beings. Typically, compositions for intravenous administration are solutions in sterile isotonic aqueous buffer. Where necessary, the composition may also include a solubilizing agent and a local anesthetic such as lignocaine to ease pain at the site of the injection. Generally, the ingredients are supplied either separately or mixed together in unit dosage form, for example, as a dry lyophilized powder or water free concentrate in a hermetically sealed container such as an ampoule or sachette indicating the quantity of active agent. Where the composition is to be administered by infusion, it can be dispensed with an infusion bottle containing sterile pharmaceutical grade water or saline. Where the composition is administered by injection, an ampoule of sterile water for injection or saline can be provided so that the ingredients may be mixed prior to administration.

The compounds of the invention can be formulated as neutral or salt forms. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include those formed with anions such as those derived from hydrochloric, phosphoric, acetic, oxalic, tartaric acids, etc., and those formed with cations such as those derived from sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, ferric hydroxides, isopropylamine, triethylamine, 2-ethylamino ethanol, histidine, procaine, etc.

The amount of the compound of the invention which will be effective in the treatment, diagnosis, detection, inhibition, and/or prevention of a disease or disorder associated with aberrant expression and/or activity of a polypeptide of the invention can be determined by standard clinical techniques. In addition, in vitro assays may optionally be employed to help identify optimal dosage ranges. The precise dose to be employed in the formulation will also depend on the route of administration, and the seriousness of the disease or disorder, and should be decided according to the judgment of the practitioner and each patient's circumstances. Effective doses may be extrapolated from dose-response curves derived from in vitro or animal model test systems.

For antibodies, the dosage administered to a patient is typically 0.1 mg/kg to 100 mg/kg of the patient's body weight. Preferably, the dosage administered to a patient is between 0.1 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg of the patient's body weight, more preferably 1 mg/kg to 10 mg/kg of the patient's body weight. Generally, human antibodies have a longer half-life within the human body than antibodies from other species due to the immune response to the foreign polypeptides. Thus, lower dosages of human antibodies and less frequent administration is often possible. Further, the dosage and frequency of administration of antibodies of the invention may be reduced

by enhancing uptake and tissue penetration (e.g., into the brain) of the antibodies by modifications such as, for example, lipidation.

Antibodies of the present invention may be radiolabeled to be employed in radioimmunotherapy. Antibodies may be used as targeting and pretargeting molecules. Such molecules of the present invention may be radiolabeled by methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, which include, but are not limited to, radiolabeled chelation of the antibody and antibody phage libraries for targeting radioimmunotherapeutics. See e.g., DeNardo, *et al.*, *Clin. Cancer Res.* 5(10S):3213s-3218s (1999); Quadri, *et al.*, *Q.J. Nucl. Med.* 42:250-261 (1998); the contents of each of which are incorporated by reference in its entirety.

For chelation, different chemical linkages can be inserted between the antibody and the radiolabeled chelate. Radiolabeled monoclonal antibodies reactive with a target antigen can selectively deliver cytotoxic or diagnostic isotopes to malignant cells in vivo. The construction of pretargeting molecules can be provided using the diversity and malleability of antibody genes. Diverse arrays of single chain antibody fragments (i.e., scFvs) can be obtained that are reactive with a target antigen by selection from human naive phage antibody libraries. ScFvs can also be cloned directly from hybridoma for construction of phage libraries that facilitate subsequent manipulation: e.g., affinity maturation and modification of specificity. ScFvs affinity selected from these sources to their specific antigen targets have demonstrated a wide spectrum of binding characteristics. Antibody heavy (V(H)) and light (V(L)) genes from selected ScFvs may be cloned as cassettes into diabody molecules. This application is discussed further, below, in the method for specific destruction of cells by administering polypeptides of the invention in association with toxins or cytotoxic prodrugs.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Optionally associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration.

Diagnosis and Imaging

Labeled antibodies, and derivatives and analogs thereof, which specifically bind to a polypeptide of interest can be used for diagnostic purposes to detect, diagnose, or monitor diseases and/or disorders associated with the aberrant expression and/or activity of a polypeptide of the invention. The invention provides for the

detection of aberrant expression of a polypeptide of interest, comprising (a) assaying the expression of the polypeptide of interest in cells or body fluid of an individual using one or more antibodies specific to the polypeptide interest and (b) comparing the level of gene expression with a standard gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the assayed polypeptide gene expression level compared to the standard expression level is indicative of aberrant expression.

The invention provides a diagnostic assay for diagnosing a disorder, comprising (a) assaying the expression of the polypeptide of interest in cells or body fluid of an individual using one or more antibodies specific to the polypeptide interest and (b) comparing the level of gene expression with a standard gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the assayed polypeptide gene expression level compared to the standard expression level is indicative of a particular disorder. With respect to cancer, the presence of a relatively high amount of transcript in biopsied tissue from an individual may indicate a predisposition for the development of the disease, or may provide a means for detecting the disease prior to the appearance of actual clinical symptoms. A more definitive diagnosis of this type may allow health professionals to employ preventative measures or aggressive treatment earlier thereby preventing the development or further progression of the cancer.

Antibodies of the invention can be used to assay protein levels in a biological sample using classical immunohistological methods known to those of skill in the art (e.g., see Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 101:976-985 (1985); Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 105:3087-3096 (1987)). Other antibody-based methods useful for detecting protein gene expression include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA). Suitable antibody assay labels are known in the art and include enzyme labels, such as, glucose oxidase; radioisotopes, such as iodine (^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{123}I , ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium ($^{115\text{m}}\text{In}$, $^{113\text{m}}\text{In}$, ^{112}In , ^{111}In), and technetium (^{99}Tc , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), thallium (^{201}Tl), gallium (^{68}Ga , ^{67}Ga), palladium (^{103}Pd), molybdenum (^{99}Mo), xenon (^{133}Xe), fluorine (^{18}F), ^{153}Sm , ^{177}Lu , ^{159}Gd , ^{149}Pm , ^{140}La , ^{175}Yb , ^{166}Ho , ^{90}Y , ^{47}Sc , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{142}Pr , ^{105}Rh , ^{97}Ru ; luminescent labels, such as luminol; and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and biotin.

Techniques known in the art may be applied to label antibodies of the invention. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, the use of bifunctional conjugating agents (see e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,756,065; 5,714,631; 5,696,239; 5,652,361; 5,505,931; 5,489,425; 5,435,990; 5,428,139; 5,342,604; 5,274,119; 4,994,560; and 5,808,003; the contents of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety).

One aspect of the invention is the detection and diagnosis of a disease or disorder associated with aberrant expression of a polypeptide of the interest in an animal, preferably a mammal and most preferably a human. In one embodiment, diagnosis comprises: a) administering (for example, parenterally, subcutaneously, or intraperitoneally) to a subject an effective amount of a labeled molecule which specifically binds to the polypeptide of interest; b) waiting for a time interval following the administering for permitting the labeled molecule to preferentially concentrate at sites in the subject where the polypeptide is expressed (and for unbound labeled molecule to be cleared to background level); c) determining background level; and d) detecting the labeled molecule in the subject, such that detection of labeled molecule above the background level indicates that the subject has a particular disease or disorder associated with aberrant expression of the polypeptide of interest. Background level can be determined by various methods including, comparing the amount of labeled molecule detected to a standard value previously determined for a particular system.

It will be understood in the art that the size of the subject and the imaging system used will determine the quantity of imaging moiety needed to produce diagnostic images. In the case of a radioisotope moiety, for a human subject, the quantity of radioactivity injected will normally range from about 5 to 20 millicuries of ^{99m}Tc. The labeled antibody or antibody fragment will then preferentially accumulate at the location of cells which contain the specific protein. In vivo tumor imaging is described in S.W. Burchiel et al., "Immunopharmacokinetics of Radiolabeled Antibodies and Their Fragments." (Chapter 13 in Tumor Imaging: The Radiochemical Detection of Cancer, S.W. Burchiel and B. A. Rhodes, eds., Masson Publishing Inc. (1982).

Depending on several variables, including the type of label used and the mode of administration, the time interval following the administration for permitting the labeled molecule to preferentially concentrate at sites in the subject and for unbound labeled molecule to be cleared to background level is 6 to 48 hours or 6 to 24 hours or 6 to 12 hours. In another embodiment the time interval following administration is 5 to 20 days or 5 to 10 days.

In an embodiment, monitoring of the disease or disorder is carried out by repeating the method for diagnosing the disease or disease, for example, one month after initial diagnosis, six months after initial diagnosis, one year after initial diagnosis, etc.

Presence of the labeled molecule can be detected in the patient using methods known in the art for in vivo scanning. These methods depend upon the type of label

used. Skilled artisans will be able to determine the appropriate method for detecting a particular label. Methods and devices that may be used in the diagnostic methods of the invention include, but are not limited to, computed tomography (CT), whole body scan such as position emission tomography (PET), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and sonography.

In a specific embodiment, the molecule is labeled with a radioisotope and is detected in the patient using a radiation responsive surgical instrument (Thurston et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,441,050). In another embodiment, the molecule is labeled with a fluorescent compound and is detected in the patient using a fluorescence responsive scanning instrument. In another embodiment, the molecule is labeled with a positron emitting metal and is detected in the patient using positron emission-tomography. In yet another embodiment, the molecule is labeled with a paramagnetic label and is detected in a patient using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Kits

The present invention provides kits that can be used in the above methods. In one embodiment, a kit comprises an antibody of the invention, preferably a purified antibody, in one or more containers. In a specific embodiment, the kits of the present invention contain a substantially isolated polypeptide comprising an epitope which is specifically immunoreactive with an antibody included in the kit. Preferably, the kits of the present invention further comprise a control antibody which does not react with the polypeptide of interest. In another specific embodiment, the kits of the present invention contain a means for detecting the binding of an antibody to a polypeptide of interest (e.g., the antibody may be conjugated to a detectable substrate such as a fluorescent compound, an enzymatic substrate, a radioactive compound or a luminescent compound, or a second antibody which recognizes the first antibody may be conjugated to a detectable substrate).

In another specific embodiment of the present invention, the kit is a diagnostic kit for use in screening serum containing antibodies specific against proliferative and/or cancerous polynucleotides and polypeptides. Such a kit may include a control antibody that does not react with the polypeptide of interest. Such a kit may include a substantially isolated polypeptide antigen comprising an epitope which is specifically immunoreactive with at least one anti-polypeptide antigen antibody. Further, such a kit includes means for detecting the binding of said antibody to the antigen (e.g., the antibody may be conjugated to a fluorescent compound such as fluorescein or rhodamine which can be detected by flow cytometry). In specific embodiments, the

kit may include a recombinantly produced or chemically synthesized polypeptide antigen. The polypeptide antigen of the kit may also be attached to a solid support.

5 In a more specific embodiment the detecting means of the above-described kit includes a solid support to which said polypeptide antigen is attached. Such a kit may also include a non-attached reporter-labeled anti-human antibody. In this embodiment, binding of the antibody to the polypeptide antigen can be detected by binding of the said reporter-labeled antibody.

10 In an additional embodiment, the invention includes a diagnostic kit for use in screening serum containing antigens of the polypeptide of the invention. The diagnostic kit includes a substantially isolated antibody specifically immunoreactive with polypeptide or polynucleotide antigens, and means for detecting the binding of the polynucleotide or polypeptide antigen to the antibody. In one embodiment, the antibody is attached to a solid support. In a specific embodiment, the antibody may be a monoclonal antibody. The detecting means of the kit may include a second, labeled
15 monoclonal antibody. Alternatively, or in addition, the detecting means may include a labeled, competing antigen.

In one diagnostic configuration, test serum is reacted with a solid phase reagent having a surface-bound antigen obtained by the methods of the present invention. After binding with specific antigen antibody to the reagent and removing unbound
20 serum components by washing, the reagent is reacted with reporter-labeled anti-human antibody to bind reporter to the reagent in proportion to the amount of bound anti-antigen antibody on the solid support. The reagent is again washed to remove unbound labeled antibody, and the amount of reporter associated with the reagent is determined. Typically, the reporter is an enzyme which is detected by incubating the
25 solid phase in the presence of a suitable fluorometric, luminescent or colorimetric substrate (Sigma, St. Louis, MO).

The solid surface reagent in the above assay is prepared by known techniques for attaching protein material to solid support material, such as polymeric beads, dip sticks, 96-well plate or filter material. These attachment methods generally include
30 non-specific adsorption of the protein to the support or covalent attachment of the protein, typically through a free amine group, to a chemically reactive group on the solid support, such as an activated carboxyl, hydroxyl, or aldehyde group. Alternatively, streptavidin coated plates can be used in conjunction with biotinylated antigen(s).

35 Thus, the invention provides an assay system or kit for carrying out this diagnostic method. The kit generally includes a support with surface-bound

recombinant antigens, and a reporter-labeled anti-human antibody for detecting surface-bound anti-antigen antibody.

Immune System-Related Disorders

Diagnosis

5 The present inventors have discovered that IL17RLP is expressed in adult pulmonary tissue. For a number of immune system-related disorders, substantially altered (increased or decreased) levels of IL17RLP gene expression can be detected in immune system tissue or other cells or bodily fluids (e.g., sera, plasma, urine, synovial fluid or spinal fluid) taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative
10 to a "standard" IL17RLP gene expression level, that is, the IL17RLP expression level in immune system tissues or bodily fluids from an individual not having the immune system disorder. Thus, the invention provides a diagnostic method useful during diagnosis of an immune system disorder, which involves measuring the expression level of the gene encoding the IL17RLP protein in immune system tissue or other cells
15 or body fluid from an individual and comparing the measured gene expression level with a standard IL17RLP gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the gene expression level compared to the standard is indicative of an immune system disorder.

 In particular, it is believed that certain tissues in mammals with cancer of the
20 immune system express significantly enhanced levels of the IL17RLP protein and mRNA encoding the IL17RLP protein when compared to a corresponding "standard" level. Further, it is believed that enhanced levels of the IL17RLP protein can be detected in certain body fluids (e.g., sera, plasma, urine, and spinal fluid) from mammals with such a cancer when compared to sera from mammals of the same
25 species not having the cancer.

 Thus, the invention provides a diagnostic method useful during diagnosis of an immune system disorder, including cancers of this system, which involves measuring the expression level of the gene encoding the IL17RLP protein in immune system tissue or other cells or body fluid from an individual and comparing the
30 measured gene expression level with a standard IL17RLP gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the gene expression level compared to the standard is indicative of an immune system disorder.

 Where a diagnosis of a disorder in the immune system including diagnosis of a tumor, has already been made according to conventional methods, the present
35 invention is useful as a prognostic indicator, whereby patients exhibiting enhanced

IL17RLP gene expression will experience a worse clinical outcome relative to patients expressing the gene at a level nearer the standard level.

By "assaying the expression level of the gene encoding the IL17RLP protein" is intended qualitatively or quantitatively measuring or estimating the level of the IL17RLP protein or the level of the mRNA encoding the IL17RLP protein in a first biological sample either directly (e.g., by determining or estimating absolute protein level or mRNA level) or relatively (e.g., by comparing to the IL17RLP protein level or mRNA level in a second biological sample). Preferably, the IL17RLP protein level or mRNA level in the first biological sample is measured or estimated and compared to a standard IL17RLP protein level or mRNA level, the standard being taken from a second biological sample obtained from an individual not having the disorder or being determined by averaging levels from a population of individuals not having a disorder of the immune system. As will be appreciated in the art, once a standard IL17RLP protein level or mRNA level is known, it can be used repeatedly as a standard for comparison.

By "biological sample" is intended any biological sample obtained from an individual, body fluid, cell line, tissue culture, or other source which contains IL17RLP protein or mRNA. As indicated, biological samples include body fluids (such as sera, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) which contain free extracellular domains of IL17RLP protein, immune system tissue, and other tissue sources found to express complete, mature or extracellular domain of the IL17RLP. Methods for obtaining tissue biopsies and body fluids from mammals are well known in the art. Where the biological sample is to include mRNA, a tissue biopsy is the preferred source.

The present invention is useful for treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of various immune system-related disorders in mammals, preferably humans. Such disorders include tumors, cancers, interstitial lung disease (such as Langerhans cell granulomatosis), and any dysregulation of immune cell function including, but not limited to, autoimmunity, arthritis, leukemias, lymphomas, immunosuppression, immunity, humoral immunity, inflammatory bowel disease, myelo suppression, and the like.

Total cellular RNA can be isolated from a biological sample using any suitable technique such as the single-step guanidinium-thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform method described by Chomczynski and Sacchi (*Anal. Biochem.* 162:156-159 (1987)). Levels of mRNA encoding the IL17RLP protein are then assayed using any appropriate method. These include Northern blot analysis, S1 nuclease mapping, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), reverse transcription in combination with the polymerase chain

reaction (RT-PCR), and reverse transcription in combination with the ligase chain reaction (RT-LCR).

Assaying IL17RLP protein levels in a biological sample can occur using antibody-based techniques. For example, IL17RLP protein expression in tissues can be studied with classical immunohistological methods (Jalkanen, M., *et al.*, *J. Cell. Biol.* 101:976-985 (1985); Jalkanen, M., *et al.*, *J. Cell. Biol.* 105:3087-3096 (1987)). Other antibody-based methods useful for detecting IL17RLP protein gene expression include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA). Suitable antibody assay labels are known in the art and include enzyme labels, such as, glucose oxidase, and radioisotopes, such as iodine (^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{123}I , ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium ($^{115\text{m}}\text{In}$, $^{113\text{m}}\text{In}$, ^{112}In , ^{111}In), and technetium (^{99}Tc , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), thallium (^{201}Ti), gallium (^{68}Ga , ^{67}Ga), palladium (^{103}Pd), molybdenum (^{99}Mo), xenon (^{133}Xe), fluorine (^{18}F), ^{153}Sm , ^{177}Lu , ^{159}Gd , ^{149}Pm , ^{140}La , ^{175}Yb , ^{166}Ho , ^{90}Y , ^{47}Sc , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{142}Pr , ^{105}Rh , ^{97}Ru ; luminescent labels, such as luminol; and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and biotin.

Techniques known in the art may be applied to label antibodies of the invention. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, the use of bifunctional conjugating agents (see e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,756,065; 5,714,631; 5,696,239; 5,652,361; 5,505,931; 5,489,425; 5,435,990; 5,428,139; 5,342,604; 5,274,119; 4,994,560; and 5,808,003; the contents of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety).

In addition to assaying IL17RLP protein levels in a biological sample obtained from an individual, IL17RLP protein can also be detected *in vivo* by imaging.

Antibody labels or markers for *in vivo* imaging of IL17RLP protein include those detectable by X-radiography, NMR or ESR. For X-radiography, suitable labels include radioisotopes such as barium or cesium, which emit detectable radiation but are not overtly harmful to the subject. Suitable markers for NMR and ESR include those with a detectable characteristic spin, such as deuterium, which may be incorporated into the antibody by labeling of nutrients for the relevant hybridoma.

Antibody labels or markers for *in vivo* imaging of IL17RLP polypeptide include those detectable by X-radiography, NMR, MRI, CAT-scans or ESR. For X-radiography, suitable labels include radioisotopes such as barium or cesium, which emit detectable radiation but are not overtly harmful to the subject. Suitable markers for NMR and ESR include those with a detectable characteristic spin, such as deuterium, which may be incorporated into the antibody by labeling of nutrients for the relevant hybridoma. Where *in vivo* imaging is used to detect enhanced levels of

IL17RLP polypeptide for diagnosis in humans, it may be preferable to use human antibodies or "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art. For example methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, for review, Morrison, *Science* 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., *BioTechniques* 4:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne et al., *Nature* 312:643 (1984); Neuberger et al., *Nature* 314:268 (1985).

Additionally, any IL17RLP polypeptide whose presence can be detected, can be administered. For example, IL17RLP polypeptides labeled with a radio-opaque or other appropriate compound can be administered and visualized in vivo, as discussed, above for labeled antibodies. Further such IL17RLP polypeptides can be utilized for in vitro diagnostic procedures.

An IL17RLP polypeptide-specific antibody or antibody fragment which has been labeled with an appropriate detectable imaging moiety, such as a radioisotope (for example, ^{131}I , ^{112}In , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, (^{131}I , ^{125}I , ^{123}I , ^{121}I), carbon (^{14}C), sulfur (^{35}S), tritium (^3H), indium ($^{115\text{m}}\text{In}$, $^{113\text{m}}\text{In}$, ^{112}In , ^{111}In), and technetium (^{99}Tc , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), thallium (^{201}Tl), gallium (^{68}Ga , ^{67}Ga), palladium (^{103}Pd), molybdenum (^{99}Mo), xenon (^{133}Xe), fluorine (^{18}F), ^{153}Sm , ^{177}Lu , ^{159}Gd , ^{149}Pm , ^{140}La , ^{175}Yb , ^{166}Ho , ^{90}Y , ^{47}Sc , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{142}Pr , ^{105}Rh , ^{97}Ru), a radio-opaque substance, or a material detectable by nuclear magnetic resonance, is introduced (for example, parenterally, subcutaneously or intraperitoneally) into the mammal to be examined for immune system disorder. It will be understood in the art that the size of the subject and the imaging system used will determine the quantity of imaging moiety needed to produce diagnostic images. In the case of a radioisotope moiety, for a human subject, the quantity of radioactivity injected will normally range from about 5 to 20 millicuries of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$. The labeled antibody or antibody fragment will then preferentially accumulate at the location of cells which contain IL17RLP protein. *In vivo* tumor imaging is described by Burchiel and coworkers (Chapter 13 in *Tumor Imaging: The Radiochemical Detection of Cancer*, Burchiel, S. W. and Rhodes, B. A., eds., Masson Publishing Inc. (1982)).

Treatment

As noted above, IL17RLP polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for diagnosis of conditions involving abnormally high or low expression of IL17RLP activities. Given the cells and tissues where IL17RLP is expressed as well as the activities modulated by IL17RLP, it is readily apparent that a substantially altered (increased or decreased) level of expression of IL17RLP in an individual compared to

the standard or "normal" level produces pathological conditions related to the bodily system(s) in which IL17RLP is expressed and/or is active.

It will also be appreciated by one of ordinary skill that, since the IL17RLP protein of the invention is a member of the interleukin (IL)-17 receptor family, the
5 extracellular domain of the protein may be released in soluble form from the cells which express the IL17RLP by proteolytic cleavage. Therefore, when IL17RLP soluble extracellular domain is added from an exogenous source to cells, tissues or the body of an individual, the protein will exert its physiological activities on its target cells of that individual. Also, cells expressing this transmembrane protein may be
10 added to cells, tissues or the body of an individual and these added cells will bind to cells expressing IL17RLP, whereby the cells expressing IL17RLP can cause actions (*e.g.* cell stimulation) on the ligand-bearing target cells.

Therefore, it will be appreciated that conditions caused by a decrease in the standard or normal level of IL17RLP activity in an individual, particularly disorders of
15 the immune system, can be treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented by administration of IL17RLP polypeptide (in the form of a soluble extracellular domain or cells expressing the complete protein). Thus, the invention also provides a method of treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of an individual in need of an increased level of IL17RLP activity comprising administering to such an individual a
20 pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an isolated IL17RLP polypeptide of the invention, particularly an extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein of the invention, effective to increase the IL17RLP activity level in such an individual.

Since IL17RLP is a novel homologue of the recently described IL-17 receptor,
25 it will have a wide range of cytokine receptor-like activities. IL17RLP, or agonists of IL17RLP, may be employed to enhance host defenses against resistant chronic and acute infections, for example, mycobacterial infections via the attraction and activation of microbicidal leukocytes. IL17RLP may also be employed to increase T-cell proliferation by the stimulation of IL-2 biosynthesis for the treatment, diagnosis,
30 detection, and/or prevention of T-cell mediated auto-immune diseases and lymphocytic leukemias. IL17RLP may also be employed to regulate hematopoiesis, by regulating the activation and differentiation of various hematopoietic progenitor cells, for example, to release mature leukocytes from the bone marrow following chemotherapy, *i.e.*, in stem cell mobilization. IL17RLP may also be employed to
35 treat, diagnose, detect, and/or prevent sepsis. Soluble IL17RLP extracellular domains may be used as antagonists for IL17RLP activity, and, as such, will be useful therapeutically, as a mechanism to regulate the activity of endogenous IL17RLP.

Also, stimulation of IL17RLP strongly induces IL-6 expression. IL-6 is a potent growth factor for myelomas, plasmacytomas, and hybridomas and is involved in the growth of Lennert's Lymphoma T-cells. As a result, IL17RLP agonists and soluble IL17RLP extracellular domains may be used in the treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of such cancers, analogous disease states, and others known to those of skill in the art.

IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists of IL17RLP, can be used in the treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention of infectious agents. For example, by increasing the immune response, particularly increasing the proliferation and differentiation of T or B cells, infectious diseases may be treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented. The immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists or antagonists of IL17RLP, may also directly inhibit the infectious agent, without necessarily eliciting an immune response.

Viruses are one example of an infectious agent that can cause disease or symptoms that can be treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented by IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists of IL17RLP. Examples of viruses, include, but are not limited to the following DNA and RNA viruses and viral families: Arbovirus, Adenoviridae, Arenaviridae, Arterivirus, Birnaviridae, Bunyaviridae, Caliciviridae, Circoviridae, Coronaviridae, Dengue, EBV, HIV, Flaviviridae, Hepadnaviridae (Hepatitis), Herpesviridae (such as, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster), Mononegavirus (e.g., Paramyxoviridae, Morbillivirus, Rhabdoviridae), Orthomyxoviridae (e.g., Influenza A, Influenza B, and parainfluenza), Papiloma virus, Papovaviridae, Parvoviridae, Picornaviridae, Poxviridae (such as Smallpox or Vaccinia), Reoviridae (e.g., Rotavirus), Retroviridae (HTLV-I, HTLV-II, Lentivirus), and Togaviridae (e.g., Rubivirus). Viruses falling within these families can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: arthritis, bronchiolitis, respiratory syncytial virus, encephalitis, eye infections (e.g., conjunctivitis, keratitis), chronic fatigue syndrome, hepatitis (A, B, C, E, Chronic Active, Delta), Japanese B encephalitis, Junin, Chikungunya, Rift Valley fever, yellow fever, meningitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS), pneumonia, Burkitt's Lymphoma, chickenpox, hemorrhagic fever, Measles, Mumps, Parainfluenza, Rabies, the common cold, Polio, leukemia, Rubella, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., Kaposi's, warts), and viremia. IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists or antagonists of IL17RLP, can be used to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or detect any of these symptoms or diseases. In

specific embodiments, IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, or agonists are used to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose: meningitis, Dengue, EBV, and/or hepatitis (e.g., hepatitis B). In an additional specific embodiment IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, or agonists are used to treat patients nonresponsive to one or more other commercially available hepatitis vaccines. In a further specific embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, or agonists are used to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose AIDS. In an additional specific embodiment IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, agonists, and/or antagonists are used to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose patients with cryptosporidiosis.

Similarly, bacterial or fungal agents that can cause disease or symptoms and that can be treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented by IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists or antagonists of IL17RLP, include, but not limited to, the following Gram-Negative and Gram-positive bacteria and bacterial families and fungi: Actinomycetales (e.g., *Corynebacterium*, *Mycobacterium*, *Nocardia*), *Cryptococcus neoformans*, Aspergillosis, Bacillaceae (e.g., Anthrax, *Clostridium*), Bacteroidaceae, Blastomycosis, *Bordetella*, *Borrelia* (e.g., *Borrelia burgdorferi*, Brucellosis, Candidiasis, *Campylobacter*, Coccidioidomycosis, Cryptococcosis, Dermatocycoses, *E. coli* (e.g., Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* and Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*), Enterobacteriaceae (*Klebsiella*, *Salmonella* (e.g., *Salmonella typhi*, and *Salmonella paratyphi*), *Serratia*, *Yersinia*), Erysipelothrix, *Helicobacter*, Legionellosis, Leptospirosis, *Listeria* (e.g., *Listeria monocytogenes*), Mycoplasmatales, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Vibrio cholerae*, Neisseriaceae (e.g., *Acinetobacter*, Gonorrhea, Meningococcal), *Neisseria meningitidis*, Pasteurellaceae Infections (e.g., *Actinobacillus*, *Haemophilus* (e.g., *Haemophilus influenzae* type B), *Pasteurella*), *Pseudomonas*, Rickettsiaceae, Chlamydiaceae, Syphilis, *Shigella* spp., Staphylococcal, Meningiococcal, Pneumococcal and Streptococcal (e.g., *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and Group B *Streptococcus*). These bacterial or fungal families can cause the following diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: bacteremia, endocarditis, eye infections (conjunctivitis, tuberculosis, uveitis), gingivitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related infections), paronychia, prosthesis-related infections, Reiter's Disease, respiratory tract infections, such as Whooping Cough or Empyema, sepsis, Lyme Disease, Cat-Scratch Disease, Dysentery, Paratyphoid Fever, food poisoning, Typhoid, pneumonia, Gonorrhea, meningitis (e.g., meningitis types A and B), Chlamydia, Syphilis, Diphtheria, Leprosy, Paratuberculosis, Tuberculosis, Lupus, Botulism, gangrene, tetanus, impetigo, Rheumatic Fever, Scarlet Fever, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., cellulitis, dermatocycoses), toxemia, urinary tract infections, wound infections.

IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists or antagonists of IL17RLP, can be used to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or detect any of these symptoms or diseases. In specific embodiments, IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, or agonists thereof are used to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose: tetanus, Diphtheria, botulism, and/or meningitis type B.

Moreover, parasitic agents causing disease or symptoms that can be treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented by IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists of IL17RLP, include, but not limited to, the following families or class: Amebiasis, Babesiosis, Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Dientamoebiasis, Dourine, Ectoparasitic, Giardiasis, Helminthiasis, Leishmaniasis, Theileriasis, Toxoplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, and Trichomonas and Sporozoans (e.g., Plasmodium virax, Plasmodium falciparum, Plasmodium malariae and Plasmodium ovale). These parasites can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: Scabies, Trombiculiasis, eye infections, intestinal disease (e.g., dysentery, giardiasis), liver disease, lung disease, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related), malaria, pregnancy complications, and toxoplasmosis. IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists or antagonists of IL17RLP, can be used to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or detect any of these symptoms or diseases. In specific embodiments, IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, or agonists thereof are used to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose malaria.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of delivering compositions containing the polypeptides of the invention (e.g., compositions containing IL17RLP polypeptides or anti-IL17RLP antibodies associated with heterologous polypeptides, heterologous nucleic acids, toxins, or prodrugs) to targeted cells, such as, for example, B or T cells expressing IL17RLP. IL17RLP polypeptides or anti-IL17RLP antibodies of the invention may be associated with heterologous polypeptides, heterologous nucleic acids, toxins, or prodrugs via hydrophobic, hydrophilic, ionic and/or covalent interactions.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method for the specific delivery of compositions of the invention to cells by administering polypeptides of the invention (e.g., IL17RLP polypeptides or anti-IL17RLP antibodies) that are associated with heterologous polypeptides or nucleic acids. In one example, the invention provides a method for delivering a therapeutic protein into the targeted cell. In another example, the invention provides a method for delivering a single stranded nucleic acid (e.g., antisense or ribozymes) or double stranded nucleic acid (e.g., DNA that can integrate into the cell's genome or replicate episomally and that can be transcribed) into the targeted cell.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a method for the specific destruction of cells (e.g., the destruction of tumor cells) by administering polypeptides of the invention (e.g., IL17RLP polypeptides or anti-IL17RLP antibodies) in association with toxins or cytotoxic prodrugs.

5 In a specific embodiment, the invention provides a method for the specific destruction of cells of T or B cell lineage (e.g., T or B cell related leukemias or lymphomas) by administering IL17RLP polypeptides in association with toxins or cytotoxic prodrugs.

10 In another specific embodiment, the invention provides a method for the specific destruction of cells of monocytic lineage (e.g., monocytic leukemias or lymphomas) by administering anti-IL17RLP antibodies in association with toxins or cytotoxic prodrugs.

By "toxin" is meant compounds that bind and activate endogenous cytotoxic effector systems, radioisotopes, holotoxins, modified toxins, catalytic subunits of
15 toxins, or any molecules or enzymes not normally present in or on the surface of a cell that under defined conditions cause the cell's death. Toxins that may be used according to the methods of the invention include, but are not limited to, radioisotopes known in the art, compounds such as, for example, antibodies (or complement fixing containing portions thereof) that bind an inherent or induced endogenous cytotoxic
20 effector system, thymidine kinase, endonuclease, RNase, alpha toxin, ricin, abrin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A, diphtheria toxin, saporin, momordin, gelonin, pokeweed antiviral protein, alpha-sarcin and cholera toxin. "Toxin" also includes a cytostatic or cytotoxic agent, a therapeutic agent or a radioactive metal ion, e.g., alpha-emitters such as, for example, ^{213}Bi , or other radioisotopes such as, for example, ^{103}Pd , ^{133}Xe ,
25 ^{131}I , ^{68}Ge , ^{57}Co , ^{65}Zn , ^{85}Sr , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^{90}Y , ^{153}Sm , ^{153}Gd , ^{169}Yb , ^{51}Cr , ^{54}Mn , ^{75}Se , ^{113}Sn , $^{90}\text{Yttrium}$, ^{117}Tin , $^{186}\text{Rhenium}$, $^{166}\text{Holmium}$, and $^{188}\text{Rhenium}$; luminescent labels, such as luminol; and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and biotin.

Techniques known in the art may be applied to label antibodies of the
30 invention. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, the use of bifunctional conjugating agents (see e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,756,065; 5,714,631; 5,696,239; 5,652,361; 5,505,931; 5,489,425; 5,435,990; 5,428,139; 5,342,604; 5,274,119; 4,994,560; and 5,808,003; the contents of each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety). A cytotoxin or cytotoxic agent includes any agent that is
35 detrimental to cells. Examples include paclitaxol, cytochalasin B, gramicidin D, ethidium bromide, emetine, mitomycin, etoposide, teniposide, vincristine, vinblastine, colchicin, doxorubicin, daunorubicin, dihydroxy anthracin dione,

mitoxantrone, mithramycin, actinomycin D, 1-dehydrotestosterone, glucocorticoids, procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, propranolol, and puromycin and analogs or homologs thereof. Therapeutic agents include, but are not limited to, antimetabolites (e.g., methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, 6-thioguanine, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil
5 decarbazine), alkylating agents (e.g., mechlorethamine, thioepa chlorambucil, melphalan, carmustine (BSNU) and lomustine (CCNU), cyclophosphamide, busulfan, dibromomannitol, streptozotocin, mitomycin C, and cis- dichlorodiamine platinum (II) (DDP) cisplatin), anthracyclines (e.g., daunorubicin (formerly daunomycin) and doxorubicin), antibiotics (e.g., dactinomycin (formerly actinomycin), bleomycin,
10 mithramycin, and anthramycin (AMC)), and anti-mitotic agents (e.g., vincristine and vinblastine).

By "cytotoxic prodrug" is meant a non-toxic compound that is converted by an enzyme, normally present in the cell, into a cytotoxic compound. Cytotoxic prodrugs that may be used according to the methods of the invention include, but are not limited
15 to, glutamyl derivatives of benzoic acid mustard alkylating agent, phosphate derivatives of etoposide or mitomycin C, cytosine arabinoside, daunorubisin, and phenoxyacetamide derivatives of doxorubicin.

An additional condition, disease or symptom that can be treated, prevented, detected, and/or diagnosed by IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists
20 of IL17RLP, is osteomyelitis.

An additional condition, disease or symptom that can be treated, prevented, detected, and/or diagnosed by IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists
of IL17RLP, is endocarditis.

Preferably, treatment, diagnosis, detection, and/or prevention using IL17RLP
25 polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists of IL17RLP, could either be by administering an effective amount of IL17RLP polypeptide to the patient, or by removing cells from the patient, supplying the cells with IL17RLP polynucleotide, and returning the engineered cells to the patient (ex vivo therapy). Moreover, as further discussed herein, the IL17RLP polypeptide or polynucleotide can be used as
30 an adjuvant in a vaccine to raise an immune response against infectious disease.

In a specific embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists thereof (e.g., anti-IL17RLP antibodies) are used to treat, diagnose, detect, and/or prevent a disorder characterized by deficient serum immunoglobulin
production, recurrent infections, and/or immune system dysfunction. Moreover,
35 IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or agonists thereof (e.g., anti-IL17RLP antibodies) may be used to treat, diagnose, detect, and/or prevent infections of the joints, bones, skin, and/or parotid glands, blood-borne infections (e.g., sepsis,

meningitis, septic arthritis, and/or osteomyelitis), autoimmune diseases (e.g., those disclosed herein), inflammatory disorders, and malignancies, and/or any disease or disorder or condition associated with these infections, diseases, disorders and/or malignancies) including, but not limited to, CVID, other primary immune deficiencies, HIV disease, CLL, recurrent bronchitis, sinusitis, otitis media, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, hepatitis, meningitis, herpes zoster (e.g., severe herpes zoster), and/or pneumocystis carinii.

Additional preferred embodiments of the invention include, but are not limited to, the use of IL17RLP polypeptides, IL17RLP polynucleotides, and functional agonists thereof, in the applications that follow below.

As a chemoattractant of neutrophils. In a preferred embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides, polynucleotides, agonists, and/or antagonists thereof may be used as a chemoattractant of neutrophils in the spinal cord.

As a means of stimulating bone and/or cartilage cell growth. Thus, IL17RLP polypeptides, polynucleotides, agonists, and/or antagonists thereof may be useful, for example, in osteoporosis, cartilage production, osteoarthritis, and/or regeneration of dentin and/or bone lost due to periodontal disease.

As a means of induction of TNF-alpha, IL-1beta, and/or IL-6 expression.

As an agent of regulation and/or maintenance of the growth state and/or cellular activity of cells of the spinal cord. In preferred embodiments, as an agent of regulation and/or maintenance of the growth state and/or cellular activity of glial cells and/or neurons. Thus, IL17RLP polypeptides, polynucleotides, agonists, and/or antagonists thereof may be useful, for example, to treat, diagnose, prevent, and/or detect neurodegenerative diseases including amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); demyelinating diseases including multiple sclerosis; peripheral neuropathies (e.g., Charcot-Marie Tooth (CMT) disease); sensory neuropathies; neuroallergy; neuroarthropathy; neuroblastoma; olfactory neuroblastoma; neurochorioretinitis; neurochoroiditis; neurocirculatory asthenia (e.g., DaCosta's syndrome; effort syndrome; irritable heart; soldier's heart); neurocristopathy; neurocutaneous melanosis; neurocutaneous syndrome; neurocytolysis; neurocytoma; ganglioneuroma; cataracta neurodermatitis; atopic dermatitis; neurodermatitis (e.g., atopic dermatitis; chronic lichen simplex); neurodynia; neuralgia; neuroencephalomyelopathy; neurofibrillary degeneration; Alzheimer's disease; neurofibroma; fibroneuroma; schwannoma; plexiform neurofibroma; storiform neurofibroma; neurofibromatosis (e.g., von Recklinghausen's disease); abortive neurofibromatosis; neurogenic atrophy; neurogenic bladder; neuroglia (e.g., Kolliker's reticulum); neurogliomatosis; neuroleptanalgesia; neuroleptic malignant syndrome; neurolymphomatosis (e.g.,

neurolymphomatosis gallinarum); neurolymphomatosis gallinarum; neurolysis; rolling disease; neuroma (e.g., acoustic neuroma; amputation neuroma; neuroma cutis; false neuroma; fibrillary neuroma; plexiform neuroma; neuroma telangiectodes; traumatic neuroma; Verneuil's neuroma); neuroma cutis; fibrillary neuroma (e.g., plexiform neurofibroma); neuromalacia; elephantiasis neuromatosa; neuromatosis (e.g., as in neurofibromatosis); neuromimesis; neuromyasthenia (e.g., epidemic neuromyasthenia); neuromyelitis (e.g., myeloneuritis; neuromyelitis optica); neuromyopathy (e.g., carcinomatous neuromyopathy); neuromyositis; neuronitis; neuronopathy (e.g., sensory neuronopathy); neuropapillitis; neuroparalysis (e.g., neuroparalytic keratitis; neuroparalytic ophthalmia); neuropathic albuminuria; neuropathic arthritis (e.g., Charcot's joint; neuropathic arthritis; neuropathic arthropathy; tabetic arthropathy); papilloma neuropathicum; neuropathy (e.g., asymmetric motor neuropathy; brachial plexus neuropathy; diabetic neuropathy; diphtheritic neuropathy; entrapment neuropathy; familial amyloid neuropathy; giant axonal neuropathy; hereditary hypertrophic neuropathy; hereditary sensory radicular neuropathy; hypertrophic interstitial neuropathy; ischemic optic neuropathy; isoniazid neuropathy; lead neuropathy; leprous neuropathy; motor dapsone neuropathy; onion bulb neuropathy; segmental neuropathy; symmetric distal neuropathy; vitamin B12 neuropathy); neurophonia; neuroplegic; neuropsychologic disorder; neuropsychopathy; neurorelapse; neuroretinitis; neurosarcoidosis; neuroschwannoma (e.g., neurilemoma); neurosis; neurospasm; neurosthenia; neurosyphilis; neurotabes (e.g., Dejerine's peripheral neurotabes); neurothekeoma; alopecia neurotica; lipomatosis neurotica; neurotrauma; neurotrophic atrophy (e.g., neuritic atrophy); neurotrois; neurovaricosis; and/or other diseases/disorders of the spinal cord.

IL17RLP polypeptides, polynucleotides, agonists, and/or antagonists thereof may be useful, for example, to treat, diagnose, prevent, and/or detect immune and/or autoimmune diseases and disorders and/or conditions associated therewith. Thus, IL17RLP polypeptides, polynucleotides, agonists, and/or antagonists thereof may be useful, for example, to treat, diagnose, prevent, and/or detect immune complex disease; immune complex disorder; immune complex nephritis; immunodeficiency; immune hemolysis (e.g., conditioned hemolysis); immune inflammation; immune thrombocytopenia; immune thrombocytopenic purpura; immunoblastic lymphadenopathy; immunoblastic lymphoma; immunoblastic sarcoma; immunodeficiency (e.g., cellular immunodeficiency with abnormal immunoglobulin synthesis; combined immunodeficiency; common variable immunodeficiency; immunodeficiency with; hypoparathyroidism; phagocytic dysfunction disorders; immunodeficiency; secondary immunodeficiency; severe combined

immunodeficiency); immunodeficiency with hypoparathyroidism; immunodeficiency syndrome; immunoproliferative disorders: immunoproliferative small intestinal disease (e.g., Mediterranean lymphoma); chronic discoid lupus erythematosus; discoid lupus erythematosus; disseminated lupus erythematosus; lupus erythematosus; lupus erythematosus; lupus erythematosus profundus; lupus hypertrophicus; lupus livido; lupus lymphaticus; lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei; lupus mutilans; lupus papillomatosus; lupus perniosis; lupus psoriasis; lupus sclerosus; lupus sebaceus; lupus serpiginosus; lupus superficialis; systemic lupus erythematosus; lupus tuberculosus; lupus tumidus; lupus verrucosus; lupus vulgaris; lupus vulgaris erythematosides; acute rheumatic arthritis; atrophic arthritis; chlamydial arthritis; chronic absorptive arthritis; chylous arthritis; arthritis deformans; degenerative arthritis; enteropathic arthritis; filarial arthritis; gouty arthritis; hemophilic arthritis; hypertrophic arthritis; Jaccoud's arthritis; juvenile arthritis; Lyme arthritis; arthritis mutilans; neonatal arthritis of foals; neuropathic arthritis; arthritis nodosa; ochronotic arthritis; proliferative arthritis; psoriatic arthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; suppurative arthritis; and/or arthritis uratica.

Administration to an animal (e.g., mouse, rat, rabbit, hamster, guinea pig, pigs, micro-pig, chicken, camel, goat, horse, cow, sheep, dog, cat, non-human primate, and human, most preferably human) to boost the immune system to produce increased quantities of one or more antibodies (e.g., IgG, IgA, IgM, and IgE), to induce higher affinity antibody production (e.g., IgG, IgA, IgM, and IgE), and/or to increase an immune response.

Administration to an animal (including, but not limited to, those listed above, and also including transgenic animals) incapable of producing functional endogenous antibody molecules or having an otherwise compromised endogenous immune system, but which is capable of producing human immunoglobulin molecules by means of a reconstituted or partially reconstituted immune system from another animal (see, e.g., published PCT Application Nos. WO98/24893, WO/9634096, WO/9633735, and WO/9110741).

A vaccine adjuvant that enhances immune responsiveness to specific antigen. In a specific embodiment, the vaccine adjuvant is an IL17RLP polypeptide described herein. In another specific embodiment, the vaccine adjuvant is an IL17RLP polynucleotide described herein (i.e., the IL17RLP polynucleotide is a genetic vaccine adjuvant). As discussed herein, IL17RLP polynucleotides may be administered using techniques known in the art, including but not limited to, liposomal delivery, recombinant vector delivery, injection of naked DNA, and gene gun delivery.

An adjuvant to enhance tumor-specific immune responses.

An adjuvant to enhance anti-viral immune responses. Anti-viral immune responses that may be enhanced using the compositions of the invention as an adjuvant, include virus and virus associated diseases or symptoms described herein or otherwise known in the art. In specific embodiments, the compositions of the invention are used as an adjuvant to enhance an immune response to a virus, disease, or symptom selected from the group consisting of: AIDS, meningitis, Dengue, EBV, and hepatitis (e.g., hepatitis B). In another specific embodiment, the compositions of the invention are used as an adjuvant to enhance an immune response to a virus, disease, or symptom selected from the group consisting of: HIV/AIDS, Respiratory syncytial virus, Dengue, Rotavirus, Japanese B encephalitis, Influenza A and B, Parainfluenza, Measles, Cytomegalovirus, Rabies, Junin, Chikungunya, Rift Valley fever, Herpes simplex, and yellow fever. In another specific embodiment, the compositions of the invention are used as an adjuvant to enhance an immune response to the HIV gp120 antigen.

An adjuvant to enhance anti-bacterial or anti-fungal immune responses. Anti-bacterial or anti-fungal immune responses that may be enhanced using the compositions of the invention as an adjuvant, include bacteria or fungus and bacteria or fungus associated diseases or symptoms described herein or otherwise known in the art. In specific embodiments, the compositions of the invention are used as an adjuvant to enhance an immune response to a bacteria or fungus, disease, or symptom selected from the group consisting of: tetanus, Diphtheria, botulism, and meningitis type B. In another specific embodiment, the compositions of the invention are used as an adjuvant to enhance an immune response to a bacteria or fungus, disease, or symptom selected from the group consisting of: *Vibrio cholerae*, *Mycobacterium leprae*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Salmonella paratyphi*, *Meissneria meningitidis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, Group B streptococcus, *Shigella* spp., Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*, Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, and *Plasmodium* (malaria).

An adjuvant to enhance anti-parasitic immune responses. Anti-parasitic immune responses that may be enhanced using the compositions of the invention as an adjuvant, include parasite and parasite associated diseases or symptoms described herein or otherwise known in the art. In specific embodiments, the compositions of the invention are used as an adjuvant to enhance an immune response to a parasite. In another specific embodiment, the compositions of the invention are used as an adjuvant to enhance an immune response to *Plasmodium* (malaria).

As a stimulator of B cell responsiveness to pathogens.

As an agent that elevates the immune status of an individual prior to their receipt of immunosuppressive therapies.

As an agent to induce higher affinity antibodies.

As an agent to increase serum immunoglobulin concentrations.

As an agent to accelerate recovery of immunocompromised individuals.

As an agent to boost immunoresponsiveness among aged populations.

5 As an immune system enhancer prior to, during, or after bone marrow transplant and/or other transplants (e.g., allogeneic or xenogeneic organ transplantation). With respect to transplantation, compositions of the invention may be administered prior to, concomitant with, and/or after transplantation. In a specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered after transplantation,
10 prior to the beginning of recovery of T-cell populations. In another specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are first administered after transplantation after the beginning of recovery of T cell populations, but prior to full recovery of B cell populations.

As an agent to boost immunoresponsiveness among B cell immunodeficient
15 individuals, such as, for example, an individual who has undergone a partial or complete splenectomy. B cell immunodeficiencies that may be ameliorated, treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented by administering the IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, include, but are not limited to, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)-X linked, SCID-autosomal, adenosine
20 deaminase deficiency (ADA deficiency), X-linked agammaglobulinemia (XLA), Bruton's disease, congenital agammaglobulinemia, X-linked infantile agammaglobulinemia, acquired agammaglobulinemia, adult onset agammaglobulinemia, late-onset agammaglobulinemia, dysgammaglobulinemia, hypogammaglobulinemia, transient hypogammaglobulinemia of infancy, unspecified
25 hypogammaglobulinemia, agammaglobulinemia, common variable immunodeficiency (CVI) (acquired), Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome (WAS), X-linked immunodeficiency with hyper IgM, non X-linked immunodeficiency with hyper IgM, selective IgA deficiency, IgG subclass deficiency (with or without IgA deficiency), antibody deficiency with normal or elevated Igs, immunodeficiency with thymoma, Ig heavy
30 chain deletions, kappa chain deficiency, B cell lymphoproliferative disorder (BLPD), selective IgM immunodeficiency, recessive agammaglobulinemia (Swiss type), reticular dysgenesis, neonatal neutropenia, severe congenital leukopenia, thymic aplasia-aplasia or dysplasia with immunodeficiency, ataxia-telangiectasia, short limbed dwarfism, X-linked lymphoproliferative syndrome (XLP), Nezelof
35 syndrome-combined immunodeficiency with Igs, purine nucleoside phosphorylase deficiency (PNP), MHC Class II deficiency (Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome) and severe combined immunodeficiency.

As an agent to boost immunoresponsiveness among individuals having an acquired loss of B cell function. Conditions resulting in an acquired loss of B cell function that may be ameliorated, treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented by administering the IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, include, but are not limited to, HIV Infection, AIDS, bone marrow transplant, and B cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).

As an agent to boost immunoresponsiveness among individuals having a temporary immune deficiency. Conditions resulting in a temporary immune deficiency that may be ameliorated, treated, diagnosed, detected, and/or prevented by administering the IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, include, but are not limited to, recovery from viral infections (e.g., influenza), conditions associated with malnutrition, recovery from infectious mononucleosis, or conditions associated with stress, recovery from measles, recovery from blood transfusion, recovery from surgery.

As a regulator of antigen presentation by monocytes, dendritic cells, and/or B-cells. In one embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides (in soluble, membrane-bound or transmembrane forms) or polynucleotides enhance antigen presentation or antagonize antigen presentation in vitro or in vivo. Moreover, in related embodiments, said enhancement or antagonization of antigen presentation may be useful as an anti-tumor treatment or to modulate the immune system.

As an agent to direct an individual's immune system towards development of a humoral response (i.e. TH2) as opposed to a TH1 cellular response.

As a means to induce tumor proliferation and thus make it more susceptible to anti-neoplastic agents. For example, multiple myeloma is a slowly dividing disease and is thus refractory to virtually all anti-neoplastic regimens. If these cells were forced to proliferate more rapidly their susceptibility profile would likely change.

As a therapy for generation and/or regeneration of lymphoid tissues following surgery, trauma or genetic defect.

As a gene-based therapy for genetically inherited disorders resulting in immuno-incompetence such as observed among SCID patients.

As an antigen for the generation of antibodies to inhibit or enhance IL17RLP mediated responses.

As a means of activating monocytes/macrophages to defend against parasitic diseases that effect monocytes such as Leshmania.

As pretreatment of bone marrow samples prior to transplant. Such treatment would increase B cell representation and thus accelerate recover.

As a means of regulating secreted cytokines that are elicited by IL17RLP.

IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists may be used to modulate IgE concentrations in vitro or in vivo.

Additionally, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, may be used to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose IgE-mediated allergic reactions. Such allergic reactions include, but are not limited to, asthma, rhinitis, and eczema.

In a specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate selective IgA deficiency.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate ataxia-telangiectasia.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate common variable immunodeficiency.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate X-linked agammaglobulinemia.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID).

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate X-linked Ig deficiency with hyper IgM.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists or antagonists (e.g., anti-IL17RLP antibodies) thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose chronic myelogenous leukemia, acute myelogenous leukemia, leukemia, hystiocytic leukemia, monocytic leukemia (e.g., acute monocytic leukemia), leukemic reticulosis, Shilling Type monocytic leukemia, and/or other leukemias derived from monocytes and/or monocytic cells and/or tissues.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate monocytic leukemoid reaction, as seen, for example, with tuberculosis.

In another specific embodiment, IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or agonists thereof, is administered to treat, prevent, diagnose, and/or ameliorate monocytic leukocytosis, monocytic leukopenia, monocytopenia, and/or monocytosis.

5 In a specific embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention, and/or anti-IL17RLP antibodies and/or agonists or antagonists thereof, are used to treat, prevent, detect, and/or diagnose primary B lymphocyte disorders and/or diseases, and/or conditions associated therewith. In one embodiment, such primary B lymphocyte disorders, diseases, and/or conditions are characterized by a complete or
10 partial loss of humoral immunity. Primary B lymphocyte disorders, diseases, and/or conditions associated therewith that are characterized by a complete or partial loss of humoral immunity and that may be prevented, treated, detected and/or diagnosed with compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, X-Linked Agammaglobulinemia (XLA), severe combined immunodeficiency disease (SCID),
15 and selective IgA deficiency.

In a preferred embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose diseases or disorders affecting or conditions associated with any one or more of the various mucous membranes of the body. Such diseases or disorders include, but are not
20 limited to, for example, mucositis, mucoclasia, mucocolitis, mucocutaneous leishmaniasis (such as, for example, American leishmaniasis, leishmaniasis americana, nasopharyngeal leishmaniasis, and New World leishmaniasis), mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome (for example, Kawasaki disease), mucoenteritis, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, mucoepidermoid tumor, mucoepithelial
25 dysplasia, mucoid adenocarcinoma, mucoid degeneration, myxoid degeneration; myxomatous degeneration; myxomatosis, mucoid medial degeneration (for example, cystic medial necrosis), mucolipidosis (including, for example, mucolipidosis I, mucolipidosis II, mucolipidosis III, and mucolipidosis IV), mucolysis disorders, mucomembranous enteritis, mucoenteritis, mucopolysaccharidosis (such as, for
30 example, type I mucopolysaccharidosis (i.e., Hurler's syndrome), type IS mucopolysaccharidosis (i.e., Scheie's syndrome or type V mucopolysaccharidosis), type II mucopolysaccharidosis (i.e., Hunter's syndrome), type III mucopolysaccharidosis (i.e., Sanfilippo's syndrome), type IV mucopolysaccharidosis (i.e., Morquio's syndrome), type VI mucopolysaccharidosis (i.e., Maroteaux-Lamy
35 syndrome), type VII mucopolysaccharidosis (i.e., mucopolysaccharidosis due to beta-glucuronidase deficiency), and mucosulfatidosis), mucopolysacchariduria, mucopurulent conjunctivitis, mucopus, mucormycosis (i.e., zygomycosis), mucosal

disease (i.e., bovine virus diarrhea), mucous colitis (such as, for example, mucocolitis and myxomembranous colitis), and mucoviscidosis (such as, for example, cystic fibrosis, cystic fibrosis of the pancreas, Clarke-Hadfield syndrome, fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, mucoviscidosis, and viscidosis). In a highly preferred embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose mucositis, especially as associated with chemotherapy.

In a preferred embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose diseases or disorders affecting or conditions associated with sinusitis.

All of the above described applications as they may apply to veterinary medicine.

Antagonists of IL17RLP include binding and/or inhibitory antibodies, antisense nucleic acids, ribozymes or soluble forms (e.g., a soluble extracellular domain) of IL17RLP. These would be expected to reverse many of the activities of the ligand described above as well as find clinical or practical application as:

A means of blocking various aspects of immune responses to foreign agents or self. Examples include autoimmune disorders such as lupus, and arthritis, as well as immunoresponsiveness to skin allergies, inflammation, bowel disease, injury and pathogens.

A therapy for preventing the T or B cell proliferation and Ig secretion associated with autoimmune diseases such as idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, systemic lupus erythramatosus and MS.

An inhibitor of graft versus host disease or transplant rejection.

A therapy for B cell malignancies such as ALL, Hodgkins disease, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, Chronic lymphocyte leukemia, plasmacytomas, multiple myeloma, Burkitt's lymphoma, and EBV-transformed diseases.

A therapy for chronic hypergammaglobulinemia evident in such diseases as monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS), Waldenstrom's disease, related idiopathic monoclonal gammopathies, and plasmacytomas.

A therapy for decreasing cellular proliferation of Large B-cell Lymphomas.

A means of decreasing the involvement of B cells and Ig associated with Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia.

An immunosuppressive agent(s).

IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or antagonists may be used to modulate IgE concentrations in vitro or in vivo.

In another embodiment, administration of IL17RLP polypeptides or polynucleotides of the invention, or antagonists thereof, may be used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose IgE-mediated allergic reactions including, but not limited to, asthma, rhinitis, and eczema.

5 An inhibitor of signaling pathways involving ERK1, COX2 and Cyclin D2 which have been associated with IL17RLP-induced T or B cell activation.

The above-recited applications have uses in a wide variety of hosts. Such hosts include, but are not limited to, human, murine, rabbit, goat, guinea pig, camel, horse, mouse, rat, hamster, pig, micro-pig, chicken, goat, cow, sheep, dog, cat, non-human primate, and human. In specific embodiments, the host is a mouse, rabbit, goat, guinea pig, chicken, rat, hamster, pig, sheep, dog or cat. In preferred
10 embodiments, the host is a mammal. In most preferred embodiments, the host is a human.

The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above.

The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit IL17RLP-mediated chemotaxis and activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, T lymphocytes, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, in certain auto-immune and chronic
20 inflammatory and infective diseases. Examples of auto-immune diseases include multiple sclerosis, and insulin-dependent diabetes. The antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose infectious diseases including silicosis, sarcoidosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis by preventing the recruitment and activation of mononuclear phagocytes. They may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or
25 diagnose idiopathic hyper-eosinophilic syndrome by preventing eosinophil production and migration. Endotoxic shock may also be treated by the antagonists by preventing the migration of macrophages and their production of the IL17RLP polypeptides of the present invention. The antagonists may also be employed for treating atherosclerosis, by preventing monocyte infiltration in the artery wall. The
30 antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose histamine-mediated allergic reactions and immunological disorders including late phase allergic reactions, chronic urticaria, and atopic dermatitis by inhibiting chemokine-induced mast cell and basophil degranulation and release of histamine. IgE-mediated allergic reactions such as allergic asthma, rhinitis, and eczema may also
35 be treated. The antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose chronic and acute inflammation by preventing the attraction of monocytes to a wound area. They may also be employed to regulate normal pulmonary macrophage

populations, since chronic and acute inflammatory pulmonary diseases are associated with sequestration of mononuclear phagocytes in the lung. Antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose rheumatoid arthritis by preventing the attraction of monocytes into synovial fluid in the joints of patients. Monocyte influx and activation plays a significant role in the pathogenesis of both degenerative and inflammatory arthropathies. The antagonists may be employed to interfere with the deleterious cascades attributed primarily to IL-1 and TNF, which prevents the biosynthesis of other inflammatory cytokines. In this way, the antagonists may be employed to prevent inflammation. The antagonists may also be employed to inhibit prostaglandin-independent fever induced by IL17RLP. The antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose cases of bone marrow failure, for example, aplastic anemia and myelodysplastic syndrome. The antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose asthma and allergy by preventing eosinophil accumulation in the lung. The antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose subepithelial basement membrane fibrosis which is a prominent feature of the asthmatic lung. The antagonists may also be employed to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose lymphomas (e.g., one or more of the extensive, but not limiting, list of lymphomas provided herein).

All of the above described applications as they may apply to veterinary medicine. Moreover, all applications described herein may also apply to veterinary medicine.

Antibodies against IL17RLP may be employed to bind to and inhibit IL17RLP activity to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose ARDS, by preventing infiltration of neutrophils into the lung after injury. The antagonists and agonists of the instant may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described hereinafter.

IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose diseases and disorders of the pulmonary system (e.g., bronchi such as, for example, sinopulmonary and bronchial infections and conditions associated with such diseases and disorders and other respiratory diseases and disorders. In specific embodiments, such diseases and disorders include, but are not limited to, bronchial adenoma, bronchial asthma, pneumonia (such as, e.g., bronchial pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, and tuberculous bronchopneumonia), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), bronchial polyps, bronchiectasia (such as, e.g., bronchiectasia sicca, cylindrical bronchiectasis, and saccular bronchiectasis), bronchiolar adenocarcinoma, bronchiolar carcinoma, bronchiolitis (such as, e.g.,

exudative bronchiolitis, bronchiolitis fibrosa obliterans, and proliferative bronchiolitis), bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma, bronchitic asthma, bronchitis (such as, e.g., asthmatic bronchitis, Castellani's bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, croupous bronchitis, fibrinous bronchitis, hemorrhagic bronchitis, infectious avian bronchitis, 5 obliterative bronchitis, plastic bronchitis, pseudomembranous bronchitis, putrid bronchitis, and verminous bronchitis), bronchocentric granulomatosis, bronchoedema, bronchoesophageal fistula, bronchogenic carcinoma, bronchogenic cyst, broncholithiasis, bronchomalacia, bronchomycosis (such as, e.g., bronchopulmonary aspergillosis), bronchopulmonary spirochetosis, hemorrhagic 10 bronchitis, bronchorrhea, bronchospasm, bronchostaxis, bronchostenosis, Biot's respiration, bronchial respiration, Kussmaul respiration, Kussmaul-Kien respiration, respiratory acidosis, respiratory alkalosis, respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn, respiratory insufficiency, respiratory scleroma, respiratory syncytial virus, and the like.

15 In a specific embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

In another embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, are used to treat, prevent, and/or 20 diagnose fibroses and conditions associated with fibroses, such as, for example, but not limited to, cystic fibrosis (including such fibroses as cystic fibrosis of the pancreas, Clarke-Hadfield syndrome, fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, mucoviscidosis, and viscidosis), endomyocardial fibrosis, idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis, leptomeningeal fibrosis, mediastinal fibrosis, nodular subepidermal fibrosis, 25 pericentral fibrosis, perimuscular fibrosis, pipestem fibrosis, replacement fibrosis, subadventitial fibrosis, and Symmers' clay pipestem fibrosis.

In another embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, are used to treat, prevent, and/or 30 diagnose inner ear infection (such as, for example, otitis media), as well as other infections characterized by infection with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and other pathogenic organisms.

IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose various immune system-related disorders and/or conditions associated with these disorders, in 35 mammals, preferably humans. Many autoimmune disorders result from inappropriate recognition of self as foreign material by immune cells. This inappropriate recognition results in an immune response leading to the destruction of the host tissue. Therefore,

the administration of IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof that can inhibit an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T cells, may be an effective therapy in treating and/or preventing autoimmune disorders. Thus, in preferred embodiments, 5 IL17RLP antagonists of the invention (e.g., polypeptide fragments of IL17RLP and anti-IL17RLP antibodies) are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose an autoimmune disorder.

Such autoimmune disorders include, but are not limited to, autoimmune diseases such as, for example, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, autoimmune neonatal 10 thrombocytopenia, autoimmunocytopenia, hemolytic anemia, antiphospholipid syndrome, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, glomerulonephritis, Multiple Sclerosis, Neuritis, Ophthalmia, Polyendocrinopathies, Purpura, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye 15 disease.

Additional autoimmune disorders (that are highly probable) that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, autoimmune thyroiditis (i.e., Hashimoto's thyroiditis) (often characterized, e.g., by cell-mediated and humoral thyroid cytotoxicity), systemic 20 lupus erythematosus (often characterized, e.g., by circulating and locally generated immune complexes), Goodpasture's syndrome (often characterized, e.g., by anti-basement membrane antibodies), Pemphigus (often characterized, e.g., by epidermal acantholytic antibodies), Receptor autoimmunities such as, for example, (a) Graves' Disease (often characterized, e.g., by TSH receptor antibodies), (b) Myasthenia 25 Gravis (often characterized, e.g., by acetylcholine receptor antibodies), and (c) insulin resistance (often characterized, e.g., by insulin receptor antibodies), autoimmune hemolytic anemia (often characterized, e.g., by phagocytosis of antibody-sensitized RBCs), autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura (often characterized, e.g., by phagocytosis of antibody-sensitized platelets).

30 Additional autoimmune disorders (that are probable) that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, rheumatoid arthritis (often characterized, e.g., by immune complexes in joints), scleroderma with anti-collagen antibodies (often characterized, e.g., by nucleolar and other nuclear antibodies), mixed connective tissue disease (often 35 characterized, e.g., by antibodies to extractable nuclear antigens (e.g., ribonucleoprotein)), polymyositis (often characterized, e.g., by nonhistone ANA), pernicious anemia (often characterized, e.g., by antiparietal cell, microsomes, and

intrinsic factor antibodies), idiopathic Addison's disease (often characterized, e.g., by humoral and cell-mediated adrenal cytotoxicity, infertility (often characterized, e.g., by antispermatozoal antibodies), glomerulonephritis (often characterized, e.g., by glomerular basement membrane antibodies or immune complexes), bullous pemphigoid (often characterized, e.g., by IgG and complement in basement membrane), Sjogren's syndrome (often characterized, e.g., by multiple tissue antibodies, and/or a specific nonhistone ANA (SS-B)), diabetes mellitus (often characterized, e.g., by cell-mediated and humoral islet cell antibodies), and adrenergic drug resistance (including adrenergic drug resistance with asthma or cystic fibrosis) (often characterized, e.g., by beta-adrenergic receptor antibodies).

Additional autoimmune disorders (that are possible) that may be treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, chronic active hepatitis (often characterized, e.g., by smooth muscle antibodies), primary biliary cirrhosis (often characterized, e.g., by mitochondrial antibodies), other endocrine gland failure (often characterized, e.g., by specific tissue antibodies in some cases), vitiligo (often characterized, e.g., by melanocyte antibodies), vasculitis (often characterized, e.g., by Ig and complement in vessel walls and/or low serum complement), post-MI (often characterized, e.g., by myocardial antibodies), cardiomyopathy syndrome (often characterized, e.g., by myocardial antibodies), urticaria (often characterized, e.g., by IgG and IgM antibodies to IgE), atopic dermatitis (often characterized, e.g., by IgG and IgM antibodies to IgE), asthma (often characterized, e.g., by IgG and IgM antibodies to IgE), and many other inflammatory, granulomatous, degenerative, and atrophic disorders.

In a preferred embodiment, the autoimmune diseases and disorders and/or conditions associated with the diseases and disorders recited above are treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed using anti-IL17RLP antibodies and/or a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide of the invention (e.g., an extracellular domain of IL17RLP).

In a specific preferred embodiment, rheumatoid arthritis is treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed using anti-IL17RLP antibodies and/or a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide and/or other antagonist of the invention.

In a specific preferred embodiment, lupus is treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed using anti-IL17RLP antibodies and/or a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide and/or other antagonist of the invention.

In a specific preferred embodiment, nephritis associated with lupus is treated, prevented, and/or diagnosed using anti-IL17RLP antibodies and/or a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide and/or other antagonist of the invention.

In a specific embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or antagonists thereof (e.g., anti-IL17RLP antibodies) are used to treat or prevent systemic lupus erythramatosus and/or diseases, disorders or conditions associated therewith. Lupus-associated diseases, disorders, or conditions that may be treated or prevented with IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or antagonists of the invention, include, but are not limited to, hematologic disorders (e.g., hemolytic anemia, leukopenia, lymphopenia, and thrombocytopenia), immunologic disorders (e.g., anti-DNA antibodies, and anti-Sm antibodies), rashes, photosensitivity, oral ulcers, arthritis, fever, fatigue, weight loss, serositis (e.g., pleuritis (pleuricy)), renal disorders (e.g., nephritis), neurological disorders (e.g., seizures, peripheral neuropathy, CNS related disorders), gastrointestinal disorders, Raynaud phenomenon, and pericarditis. In a preferred embodiment, the IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or antagonists thereof (e.g., anti-IL17RLP antibodies) are used to treat or prevent renal disorders associated with systemic lupus erythramatosus. In a most preferred embodiment, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides, or antagonists thereof (e.g., anti-IL17RLP antibodies) are used to treat or prevent nephritis associated with systemic lupus erythramatosus.

Similarly, allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems, may also be treated by IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof. Moreover, these molecules can be used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity to an antigenic molecule, or blood group incompatibility.

IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, may also be used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and/or conditions associated therewith. Organ rejection occurs by host immune cell destruction of the transplanted tissue through an immune response. Similarly, an immune response is also involved in GVHD, but, in this case, the foreign transplanted immune cells destroy the host tissues. The administration of IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing organ rejection or GVHD.

Similarly, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, may also be used to modulate inflammation. For example, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof, may inhibit the proliferation and differentiation of cells

involved in an inflammatory response. These molecules can be used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose inflammatory conditions, both chronic and acute conditions, including chronic prostatitis, granulomatous prostatitis and malacoplakia, inflammation associated with infection (e.g., septic shock, sepsis, or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, or resulting from over production of cytokines (e.g., TNF or IL-1.)

In a specific embodiment, anti-IL17RLP antibodies of the invention are used to treat, prevent, modulate, detect, and/or diagnose inflammation.

In a specific embodiment, anti-IL17RLP antibodies of the invention are used to treat, prevent, modulate, detect, and/or diagnose inflammatory disorders.

In another specific embodiment, anti-IL17RLP antibodies of the invention are used to treat, prevent, modulate, detect, and/or diagnose allergy and/or hypersensitivity.

The TNF family ligands are known to be among the most pleiotropic cytokines, inducing a large number of cellular responses, including cytotoxicity, anti-viral activity, immunoregulatory activities, and the transcriptional regulation of several genes (D.V. Goeddel *et al.*, "Tumor Necrosis Factors: Gene Structure and Biological Activities," *Symp. Quant. Biol.* 51:597- 609 (1986), Cold Spring Harbor; B. Beutler and A. Cerami, *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 57:505-518 (1988); L.J. Old, *Sci. Am.* 258:59-75 (1988); W. Fiers, *FEBS Lett.* 285:199-224 (1991)). IL17RLP polypeptides are believed to elicit a potent cellular response including any genotypic, phenotypic, and/or morphologic change to the cell, cell line, tissue, tissue culture or patient. As indicated, such cellular responses include not only normal physiological responses to IL17RLP, but also diseases associated with increased apoptosis or the inhibition of apoptosis. Apoptosis-programmed cell death-is a physiological mechanism involved in the deletion of peripheral B and/or T lymphocytes of the immune system, and its dysregulation can lead to a number of different pathogenic processes (J.C. Ameisen, *AIDS* 8:1197-1213 (1994); P.H. Krammer *et al.*, *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 6:279-289 (1994)).

Diseases associated with increased cell survival, or the inhibition of apoptosis, include cancers (such as follicular lymphomas, carcinomas with p53 mutations, and hormone-dependent tumors, including, but not limited to, colon cancer, cardiac tumors, pancreatic cancer, melanoma, retinoblastoma, glioblastoma, lung cancer, intestinal cancer, testicular cancer, stomach cancer, neuroblastoma, myxoma, myoma, lymphoma, endothelioma, osteoblastoma, osteoclastoma, osteosarcoma,

chondrosarcoma, adenoma, breast cancer, prostate cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma and ovarian cancer); autoimmune disorders (such as systemic lupus erythematosus and immune-related glomerulonephritis rheumatoid arthritis); viral infections (such as herpes viruses, pox viruses and adenoviruses); inflammation; graft vs. host disease; acute graft rejection and chronic graft rejection. Thus, in preferred embodiments IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose autoimmune diseases and/or inhibit the growth, progression, and/or metastasis of cancers, including, but not limited to, those cancers disclosed herein, such as, for example, lymphocytic leukemias (including, for example, MLL and chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL)) and follicular lymphomas. In another embodiment IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention are used to activate, differentiate or proliferate cancerous cells or tissue (e.g., B cell lineage related cancers (e.g., CLL and MLL), lymphocytic leukemia, or lymphoma) and thereby render the cells more vulnerable to cancer therapy (e.g., chemotherapy or radiation therapy).

Moreover, in other embodiments, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention are used to inhibit the growth, progression, and/or metastases of malignancies and related disorders such as leukemia (including acute leukemias (e.g., acute lymphocytic leukemia, acute myelocytic leukemia (including myeloblastic, promyelocytic, myelomonocytic, monocytic, and erythroleukemia)) and chronic leukemias (e.g., chronic myelocytic (granulocytic) leukemia and chronic lymphocytic leukemia)), polycythemia vera, lymphomas (e.g., Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's disease), multiple myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, heavy chain disease, and solid tumors including, but not limited to, sarcomas and carcinomas such as fibrosarcoma, myxosarcoma, liposarcoma, chondrosarcoma, osteogenic sarcoma, chordoma, angiosarcoma, endotheliosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphangioendotheliosarcoma, synovioma, mesothelioma, Ewing's tumor, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, colon carcinoma, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, sweat gland carcinoma, sebaceous gland carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, papillary adenocarcinomas, cystadenocarcinoma, medullary carcinoma, bronchogenic carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, hepatoma, bile duct carcinoma, choriocarcinoma, seminoma, embryonal carcinoma, Wilm's tumor, cervical cancer, testicular tumor, lung carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma, bladder carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma, glioma, astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, pinealoma, hemangioblastoma, acoustic neuroma, oligodendroglioma, menangioma, melanoma, neuroblastoma, and retinoblastoma.

Diseases associated with increased apoptosis include AIDS; neurodegenerative disorders (such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Retinitis pigmentosa, Cerebellar degeneration); myelodysplastic syndromes (such as aplastic anemia), ischemic injury (such as that caused by myocardial infarction, stroke and reperfusion injury), toxin-induced liver disease (such as that caused by alcohol), septic shock, cachexia and anorexia. Thus, in preferred embodiments IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention are used to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose the diseases and disorders listed above.

In preferred embodiments, IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention inhibit the growth of human histiocytic lymphoma U-937 cells in a dose-dependent manner. In additional preferred embodiments, IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention inhibit the growth of PC-3 cells, HT-29 cells, HeLa cells, MCF-7 cells, and A293 cells. In highly preferred embodiments, IL17RLP polynucleotides or polypeptides of the invention are used to inhibit growth, progression, and/or metastasis of prostate cancer, colon cancer, cervical carcinoma, and breast carcinoma.

Polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are useful in the diagnosis and treatment or prevention of a wide range of diseases and/or conditions. Such diseases and conditions include, but are not limited to, cancer (e.g., immune cell related cancers, breast cancer, prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, follicular lymphoma, cancer associated with mutation or alteration of p53, brain tumor, bladder cancer, uterocervical cancer, colon cancer, colorectal cancer, non-small cell carcinoma of the lung, small cell carcinoma of the lung, stomach cancer, etc.), lymphoproliferative disorders (e.g., lymphadenopathy), microbial (e.g., viral, bacterial, etc.) infection (e.g., HIV-1 infection, HIV-2 infection, herpesvirus infection (including, but not limited to, HSV-1, HSV-2, CMV, VZV, HHV-6, HHV-7, EBV), adenovirus infection, poxvirus infection, human papilloma virus infection, hepatitis infection (e.g., HAV, HBV, HCV, etc.), *Helicobacter pylori* infection, invasive *Staphylococci*, etc.), parasitic infection, nephritis, bone disease (e.g., osteoporosis), atherosclerosis, pain, cardiovascular disorders (e.g., neovascularization, hypovascularization or reduced circulation (e.g., ischemic disease (e.g., myocardial infarction, stroke, etc.)), AIDS, allergy, inflammation, neurodegenerative disease (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, pigmentary retinitis, cerebellar degeneration, etc.), graft rejection (acute and chronic), graft vs. host disease, diseases due to osteomyelodysplasia (e.g., aplastic anemia, etc.), joint tissue destruction in rheumatism, liver disease (e.g., acute and chronic hepatitis, liver injury, and cirrhosis), autoimmune disease (e.g., multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,

systemic lupus erythematosus, immune complex glomerulonephritis, autoimmune diabetes, autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura, Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, etc.), cardiomyopathy (e.g., dilated cardiomyopathy), diabetes, diabetic complications (e.g., diabetic nephropathy, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic retinopathy),
5 influenza, asthma, psoriasis, glomerulonephritis, septic shock, and ulcerative colitis.

Polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are useful in promoting angiogenesis, wound healing (e.g., wounds, burns, and bone fractures). Polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are also useful as an adjuvant to
10 enhance immune responsiveness to specific antigen, anti-viral immune responses,.

More generally, polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are useful in regulating (i.e., elevating or reducing) immune response. For example, polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention may be useful in preparation or recovery from surgery, trauma, radiation therapy,
15 chemotherapy, and transplantation, or may be used to boost immune response and/or recovery in the elderly and immunocompromised individuals. Alternatively, polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention and/or agonists and/or antagonists thereof are useful as immunosuppressive agents, for example in the treatment or prevention of autoimmune disorders. In specific embodiments,
20 polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention are used to treat or prevent chronic inflammatory, allergic or autoimmune conditions, such as those described herein or are otherwise known in the art.

Formulations

25 The IL17RLP polypeptide composition will be formulated and dosed in a fashion consistent with good medical practice, taking into account the clinical condition of the individual patient (especially the side effects of treatment with IL17RLP polypeptide alone), the site of delivery of the IL17RLP polypeptide composition, the method of administration, the scheduling of administration, and
30 other factors known to practitioners. The "effective amount" of IL17RLP polypeptide for purposes herein is thus determined by such considerations.

As a general proposition, the total pharmaceutically effective amount of IL17RLP polypeptide administered parenterally per dose will be in the range of about 1 µg/kg/day to 10 mg/kg/day of patient body weight, although, as noted above, this
35 will be subject to therapeutic discretion. More preferably, this dose is at least 0.01 mg/kg/day, and most preferably for humans between about 0.01 and 1 mg/kg/day for the hormone. If given continuously, the IL17RLP polypeptide is typically

administered at a dose rate of about 1 µg/kg/hour to about 50 µg/kg/hour, either by 1-4 injections per day or by continuous subcutaneous infusions, for example, using a mini-pump. An intravenous bag solution may also be employed. The length of treatment needed to observe changes and the interval following treatment for responses to occur appears to vary depending on the desired effect.

Effective dosages of the compositions of the present invention to be administered may be determined through procedures well known to those in the art which address such parameters as biological half-life, bioavailability, and toxicity. Such determination is well within the capability of those skilled in the art, especially in light of the detailed disclosure provided herein.

Bioexposure of an organism to IL17RLP polypeptide during therapy may also play an important role in determining a therapeutically and/or pharmacologically effective dosing regime. Variations of dosing such as repeated administrations of a relatively low dose of IL17RLP polypeptide for a relatively long period of time may have an effect which is therapeutically and/or pharmacologically distinguishable from that achieved with repeated administrations of a relatively high dose of IL17RLP for a relatively short period of time.

Using the equivalent surface area dosage conversion factors supplied by Freireich, E. J., et al. (*Cancer Chemotherapy Reports* 50(4):219-44 (1966)), one of ordinary skill in the art is able to conveniently convert data obtained from the use of IL17RLP in a given experimental system into an accurate estimation of a pharmaceutically effective amount of IL17RLP polypeptide to be administered per dose in another experimental system. Experimental data obtained through the administration of IL17RLP in mice may be converted through the conversion factors supplied by Freireich, et al., to accurate estimates of pharmaceutically effective doses of IL17RLP in rat, monkey, dog, and human. The following conversion table (Table III) is a summary of the data provided by Freireich, et al. Table III gives approximate factors for converting doses expressed in terms of mg/kg from one species to an equivalent surface area dose expressed as mg/kg in another species tabulated.

Table III. Equivalent Surface Area Dosage Conversion Factors.

		--TO--				
		Mouse	Rat	Monkey	Dog	Human
--FROM--		(20g)	(150g)	(3.5kg)	(8kg)	(60kg)
5	Mouse	1	1/2	1/4	1/6	1/12
	Rat	2	1	1/2	1/4	1/7
	Monkey	4	2	1	3/5	1/3
	Dog	6	4	5/3	1	1/2
	Human	12	7	3	2	1

10

Thus, for example, using the conversion factors provided in Table III, a dose of 50 mg/kg in the mouse converts to an appropriate dose of 12.5 mg/kg in the monkey because $(50 \text{ mg/kg}) \times (1/4) = 12.5 \text{ mg/kg}$. As an additional example, doses of 0.02, 0.08, 0.8, 2, and 8 mg/kg in the mouse equate to effect doses of 1.667 micrograms/kg, 6.67 micrograms/kg, 66.7 micrograms/kg, 166.7 micrograms/kg, and 0.667 mg/kg, respectively, in the human.

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Pharmaceutical compositions containing the IL17RLP of the invention may be administered orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, drops or transdermal patch), buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray. By "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" is meant a non-toxic solid, semisolid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. In a specific embodiment, "pharmaceutically acceptable" means approved by a regulatory agency of the federal or a state government or listed in the U.S. Pharmacopeia or other generally recognized pharmacopeia for use in animals, and more particularly humans. Nonlimiting examples of suitable pharmaceutical carriers according to this embodiment are provided in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" by E.W. Martin, and include sterile liquids, such as water and oils, including those of petroleum, animal, vegetable or synthetic origin, such as peanut oil, soybean oil, mineral oil, sesame oil and the like. Water is a preferred carrier when the pharmaceutical composition is administered intravenously. Saline solutions and aqueous dextrose and glycerol solutions can be employed as liquid carriers, particularly for injectable solutions. The composition, if desired, can also contain minor amounts of wetting or emulsifying agents, or pH buffering agents. These compositions can take the form of solutions, suspensions, emulsion, tablets, pills, capsules, powders, sustained-release formulations and the like.

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The term "parenteral" as used herein refers to modes of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

In a preferred embodiment, IL17RLP compositions of the invention (including
5 polypeptides, polynucleotides, and antibodies, and agonists and/or antagonists thereof) are administered subcutaneously.

In another preferred embodiment, IL17RLP compositions of the invention (including polypeptides, polynucleotides, and antibodies, and agonists and/or antagonists thereof) are administered intravenously.

10 The IL17RLP polypeptide is also suitably administered by sustained-release systems. Suitable examples of sustained-release compositions include semi-permeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules, suitable hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, and sparingly soluble derivatives (such as, for
15 example, a sparingly soluble salt).

Sustained-release matrices include polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919, EP 58,481), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma-ethyl-L-glutamate (Sidman, U., *et al.*, *Biopolymers* 22:547-556 (1983)), poly (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; Langer, R., *et al.*, *J. Biomed. Mater. Res.* 15:167-277 (1981), and Langer, R., *Chem. Tech.* 20 12:98-105 (1982)), ethylene vinyl acetate (Langer, R., *et al.*, *Id.*) or poly-D- (-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid (EP 133,988). Sustained-release IL17RLP polypeptide compositions also include liposomally entrapped IL17RLP polypeptide. Liposomes containing IL17RLP polypeptide are prepared by methods known in the art (DE 3,218,121; Epstein, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 82:3688-3692 (1985);
25 Hwang, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 77:4030-4034 (1980); EP 52,322; EP 36,676; EP 88,046; EP 143,949; EP 142,641; Japanese Pat. Appl. 83-118008; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and EP 102,324). Ordinarily, the liposomes are of the small (about 200-800 Angstroms) unilamellar type in which the lipid content is greater than about 30 mol. percent cholesterol, the selected proportion being adjusted
30 for the optimal IL17RLP polypeptide therapy.

In another embodiment sustained release compositions of the invention include crystal formulations known in the art.

In yet an additional embodiment, the compositions of the invention are delivered by way of a pump (*see* Langer, *supra*; Sefton, *CRC Crit. Ref. Biomed.* 35 Eng. 14:201 (1987); Buchwald *et al.*, *Surgery* 88:507 (1980); Saudek *et al.*, *N. Engl. J. Med.* 321:574 (1989)).

Other controlled release systems are discussed in the review by Langer (*Science* 249:1527-1533 (1990)).

For parenteral administration, in one embodiment, the IL17RLP polypeptide is formulated generally by mixing it at the desired degree of purity, in a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, or emulsion), with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, i.e., one that is non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed and is compatible with other ingredients of the formulation. For example, the formulation preferably does not include oxidizing agents and other compounds that are known to be deleterious to polypeptides.

Generally, the formulations are prepared by contacting the IL17RLP polypeptide uniformly and intimately with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both. Then, if necessary, the product is shaped into the desired formulation. Preferably the carrier is a parenteral carrier, more preferably a solution that is isotonic with the blood of the recipient. Examples of such carrier vehicles include water, saline, Ringer's solution, and dextrose solution. Non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils and ethyl oleate are also useful herein, as well as liposomes.

The carrier suitably contains minor amounts of additives such as substances that enhance isotonicity and chemical stability. Such materials are non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, succinate, acetic acid, and other organic acids or their salts; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about ten residues) polypeptides, e.g., polyarginine or tripeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids, such as glycine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, or arginine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including cellulose or its derivatives, glucose, manose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as polysorbates, poloxamers, or PEG.

The IL17RLP polypeptide is typically formulated in such vehicles at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/ml to 100 mg/ml, preferably 1-10 mg/ml, at a pH of about 3 to 8. It will be understood that the use of certain of the foregoing excipients, carriers, or stabilizers will result in the formation of IL17RLP polypeptide salts.

IL17RLP polypeptide to be used for therapeutic administration must be sterile. Sterility is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes (e.g., 0.2 micron membranes). Therapeutic IL17RLP polypeptide compositions generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an

intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

IL17RLP polypeptide ordinarily will be stored in unit or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampoules or vials, as an aqueous solution or as a lyophilized formulation for reconstitution. As an example of a lyophilized formulation, 10-ml vials are filled with 5 ml of sterile-filtered 1% (w/v) aqueous IL17RLP polypeptide solution, and the resulting mixture is lyophilized. The infusion solution is prepared by reconstituting the lyophilized IL17RLP polypeptide using bacteriostatic water-for-injection (WFI).

Alternatively, IL17RLP polypeptide is stored in single dose containers in lyophilized form. The infusion solution is reconstituted using a sterile carrier for injection.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration. In addition, the polypeptides of the present invention may be employed in conjunction with other therapeutic compounds.

The compositions of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with other adjuvants. Adjuvants that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, alum, alum plus deoxycholate (ImmunoAg), MTP-PE (Biocine Corp.), QS21 (Genentech, Inc.), BCG, and MPL. In a specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with alum. In another specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with QS-21. Further adjuvants that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, Monophosphoryl lipid immunomodulator, AdjuVax 100a, QS-21, QS-18, CRL1005, Aluminum salts, MF-59, and Virosomal adjuvant technology. Vaccines that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, vaccines directed toward protection against MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), polio, varicella, tetanus/diphtheria, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, whooping cough, pneumonia, influenza, Lyme's Disease, rotavirus, cholera, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, poliomyelitis, rabies, typhoid fever, and pertussis, and/or PNEUMOVAX-23™. Combinations may be administered either concomitantly, e.g., as an admixture, separately but simultaneously or concurrently;

or sequentially. This includes presentations in which the combined agents are administered together as a therapeutic mixture, and also procedures in which the combined agents are administered separately but simultaneously, e.g., as through separate intravenous lines into the same individual. Administration "in combination" further includes the separate administration of one of the compounds or agents given first, followed by the second.

In another specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in combination with PNEUMOVAX-23™ to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose infection and/or any disease, disorder, and/or condition associated therewith. In one embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in combination with PNEUMOVAX-23™ to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose any Gram positive bacterial infection and/or any disease, disorder, and/or condition associated therewith. In another embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in combination with PNEUMOVAX-23™ to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose infection and/or any disease, disorder, and/or condition associated with one or more members of the genus *Enterococcus* and/or the genus *Streptococcus*. In another embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in any combination with PNEUMOVAX-23™ to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose infection and/or any disease, disorder, and/or condition associated with one or more members of the Group B streptococci. In another embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in combination with PNEUMOVAX-23™ to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose infection and/or any disease, disorder, and/or condition associated with *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

The compositions of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with other therapeutic agents, including but not limited to, chemotherapeutic agents, antibiotics, antivirals, steroidal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatories, conventional immunotherapeutic agents and cytokines. Combinations may be administered either concomitantly, e.g., as an admixture, separately but simultaneously or concurrently; or sequentially. This includes presentations in which the combined agents are administered together as a therapeutic mixture, and also procedures in which the combined agents are administered separately but simultaneously, e.g., as through separate intravenous lines into the same individual. Administration "in combination" further includes the separate administration of one of the compounds or agents given first, followed by the second.

In one embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered in combination with one or more members of the TNF family. TNF, TNF-related or TNF-like molecules that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, soluble forms of TNF-alpha, lymphotoxin-alpha (LT-alpha, also known as TNF-beta), LT-beta (found in complex heterotrimer LT-alpha2-beta), OPGL, FasL, CD27L, CD30L, CD40L, 4-1BBL, DcR3, OX40L, TNF-gamma (International Publication No. WO 96/14328), AIM-I (International Publication No. WO 97/33899), AIM-II (International Publication No. WO 97/34911), APRIL (J. Exp. Med. 188(6):1185-1190), endokine-alpha (International Publication No. WO 98/07880), TR6 (International Publication No. WO 98/30694), OPG, and neutrokin-alpha (International Publication No. WO 98/18921, OX40, and nerve growth factor (NGF), and soluble forms of Fas, CD30, CD27, CD40 and 4-1BB, TR2 (International Publication No. WO 96/34095), DR3 (International Publication No. WO 97/33904), DR4 (International Publication No. WO 98/32856), TR5 (International Publication No. WO 98/30693), TR6 (International Publication No. WO 98/30694), TR7 (International Publication No. WO 98/41629), TRANK, TR9 (International Publication No. WO 98/56892), TR10 (International Publication No. WO 98/54202), 312C2 (International Publication No. WO 98/06842), and TR12.

In a preferred embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered in combination with CD40 ligand (CD40L), a soluble form of CD40L (e.g., AVRENDTM), biologically active fragments, variants, or derivatives of CD40L, anti-CD40L antibodies (e.g., agonistic or antagonistic antibodies), and/or anti-CD40 antibodies (e.g., agonistic or antagonistic antibodies).

In certain embodiments, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with antiretroviral agents, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and/or protease inhibitors. Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors that may be administered in combination with the compositions of the invention, include, but are not limited to, RETROVIRTM (zidovudine/AZT), VIDEXTM (didanosine/ddI), HIVIDTM (zalcitabine/ddC), ZERITTM (stavudine/d4T), EPIVIRTM (lamivudine/3TC), and COMBIVIRTM (zidovudine/lamivudine). Non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors that may be administered in combination with the compositions of the invention, include, but are not limited to, VIRAMUNETM (nevirapine), RESCRIPTORTM (delavirdine), and SUSTIVATM (efavirenz). Protease inhibitors that may be administered in combination

with the compositions of the invention, include, but are not limited to, CRIVAN™
(indinavir), NORVIR™ (ritonavir), INVIRASE™ (saquinavir), and VIRACEPT™
(nelfinavir). In a specific embodiment, antiretroviral agents, nucleoside reverse
transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and/or
5 protease inhibitors may be used in any combination with compositions of the
invention to treat, prevent, and/or diagnose AIDS and/or to treat, prevent, and/or
diagnose HIV infection.

In other embodiments, compositions of the invention may be administered in
combination with anti-opportunistic infection agents. Anti-opportunistic agents that
10 may be administered in combination with the compositions of the invention, include,
but are not limited to, TRIMETHOPRIM-SULFAMETHOXAZOLE™, DAPSONE™,
PENTAMIDINE™, ATOVAQUONE™, ISONIAZID™, RIFAMPIN™,
PYRAZINAMIDE™, ETHAMBUTOL™, RIFABUTIN™, CLARITHROMYCIN™,
AZITHROMYCIN™, GANCICLOVIR™, FOSCARNET™, CIDOFOVIR™,
15 FLUCONAZOLE™, ITRACONAZOLE™, KETOCONAZOLE™, ACYCLOVIR™,
FAMCICLOVIR™, PYRIMETHAMINE™, LEUCOVORIN™, NEUPOGEN™
(filgrastim/G-CSF), and LEUKINE™ (sargramostim/GM-CSF). In a specific
embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in any combination with
TRIMETHOPRIM-SULFAMETHOXAZOLE™, DAPSONE™, PENTAMIDINE™,
20 and/or ATOVAQUONE™ to prophylactically treat, prevent, and/or diagnose an
opportunistic *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia infection. In another specific
embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in any combination with
ISONIAZID™, RIFAMPIN™, PYRAZINAMIDE™, and/or ETHAMBUTOL™ to
prophylactically treat, prevent, and/or diagnose an opportunistic *Mycobacterium*
25 *avium* complex infection. In another specific embodiment, compositions of the
invention are used in any combination with RIFABUTIN™, CLARITHROMYCIN™,
and/or AZITHROMYCIN™ to prophylactically treat, prevent, and/or diagnose an
opportunistic *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection. In another specific embodiment,
compositions of the invention are used in any combination with GANCICLOVIR™,
30 FOSCARNET™, and/or CIDOFOVIR™ to prophylactically treat, prevent, and/or

diagnose an opportunistic cytomegalovirus infection. In another specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in any combination with FLUCONAZOLE™, ITRACONAZOLE™, and/or KETOCONAZOLE™ to prophylactically treat, prevent, and/or diagnose an opportunistic fungal infection. In another specific embodiment, 5 compositions of the invention are used in any combination with ACYCLOVIR™ and/or FAMCICOLVIR™ to prophylactically treat, prevent, and/or diagnose an opportunistic herpes simplex virus type I and/or type II infection. In another specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in any combination with PYRIMETHAMINE™ and/or LEUCOVORIN™ to prophylactically treat, prevent, 10 and/or diagnose an opportunistic *Toxoplasma gondii* infection. In another specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are used in any combination with LEUCOVORIN™ and/or NEUPOGEN™ to prophylactically treat, prevent, and/or diagnose an opportunistic bacterial infection.

In a further embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered 15 in combination with an antiviral agent. Antiviral agents that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, acyclovir, ribavirin, amantadine, and remantidine.

In a further embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered in combination with an antibiotic agent. Antibiotic agents that may be administered 20 with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, amoxicillin, aminoglycosides, beta-lactam (glycopeptide), beta-lactamases, Clindamycin, chloramphenicol, cephalosporins, ciprofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, fluoroquinolones, macrolides, metronidazole, penicillins, quinolones, rifampin, streptomycin, sulfonamide, tetracyclines, trimethoprim, trimethoprim- 25 sulfamthoxazole, and vancomycin.

Conventional nonspecific immunosuppressive agents, that may be administered in combination with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, steroids, cyclosporine, cyclosporine analogs, cyclophosphamide methylprednisone, prednisone, azathioprine, FK-506, 15-deoxyspergualin, and other 30 immunosuppressive agents that act by suppressing the function of responding T cells.

In specific embodiments, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with immunosuppressants. Immunosuppressants preparations that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, ORTHOCLONE™ (OKT3), SANDIMMUNE™/NEORAL™/SANGDYA™

(cyclosporin), PROGRAF™ (tacrolimus), CELLCEPT™ (mycophenolate),

Azathioprine, glucocorticosteroids, and RAPAMUNE™ (sirolimus). In a specific embodiment, immunosuppressants may be used to prevent rejection of organ or bone marrow transplantation.

5 In an additional embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered alone or in combination with one or more intravenous immune globulin preparations. Intravenous immune globulin preparations that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but not limited to, GAMMAR™, IVEEGAM™, SANDOGLOBULIN™, GAMMAGARD S/D™, and GAMIMUNE™.

10 In a specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with intravenous immune globulin preparations in transplantation therapy (e.g., bone marrow transplant).

In an additional embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered alone or in combination with an anti-inflammatory agent. Anti-inflammatory agents that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, glucocorticoids and the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatories, aminoarylcarboxylic acid derivatives, arylacetic acid derivatives, arylbutyric acid derivatives, arylcarboxylic acids, arylpropionic acid derivatives, pyrazoles, pyrazolones, salicylic acid derivatives, thiazinecarboxamides, e-acetamidocaproic acid, S-adenosylmethionine, 3-amino-4-hydroxybutyric acid, amixetrine, bendazac, benzydamine, bucolome, difenpiramide, ditazol, emorfazone, guaiazulene, nabumetone, nimesulide, orgotein, oxaceprol, paranyline, perisoxal, pifoxime, proquazone, proxazole, and tenidap.

25 In another embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with a chemotherapeutic agent. Chemotherapeutic agents that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, antibiotic derivatives (e.g., doxorubicin, bleomycin, daunorubicin, and dactinomycin); antiestrogens (e.g., tamoxifen); antimetabolites (e.g., fluorouracil, 5-FU, methotrexate, floxuridine, interferon alpha-2b, glutamic acid, plicamycin, 30 mercaptopurine, and 6-thioguanine); cytotoxic agents (e.g., carmustine, BCNU, lomustine, CCNU, cytosine arabinoside, cyclophosphamide, estramustine, hydroxyurea, procarbazine, mitomycin, busulfan, cis-platin, and vincristine sulfate); hormones (e.g., medroxyprogesterone, estramustine phosphate sodium, ethinyl estradiol, estradiol, megestrol acetate, methyltestosterone, diethylstilbestrol 35 diphosphate, chlorotrianisene, and testolactone); nitrogen mustard derivatives (e.g.,

mephalen, chorambucil, mechlorethamine (nitrogen mustard) and thiotepa); steroids and combinations (e.g., bethamethasone sodium phosphate); and others (e.g., dicarbazine, asparaginase, mitotane, vincristine sulfate, vinblastine sulfate, and etoposide).

5 In a specific embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone) or any combination of the components of CHOP. In another embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered in combination with Rituximab. In a further embodiment, compositions of the invention are administered
10 with Rituxmab and CHOP, or Rituxmab and any combination of the components of CHOP.

In an additional embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered in combination with cytokines. Cytokines that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, GM-CSF, G-
15 CSF, IL2, IL3, IL4, IL5, IL6, IL7, IL10, IL12, IL13, IL15, IL17, IL19, IL20, IL21, IL22, anti-CD40, CD40L, IFN-alpha, IFN-beta, IFN-gamma, TNF-alpha, and TNF-beta. In another embodiment, compositions of the invention may be administered with any interleukin, including, but not limited to, IL-1alpha, IL-1beta, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-14,
20 IL-15, IL-16, IL-17, IL-18, IL-19, IL-20, IL-21, and IL-22.

In an additional embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered with a chemokine. In another embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered with chemokine beta-8, chemokine beta-1, and/or macrophage inflammatory protein-4. In a preferred embodiment, the compositions of
25 the invention are administered with chemokine beta-8.

In an additional embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered in combination with an IL-4 antagonist. IL-4 antagonists that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to: soluble IL-4 receptor polypeptides, multimeric forms of soluble IL-4 receptor
30 polypeptides; anti-IL-4 receptor antibodies that bind the IL-4 receptor without transducing the biological signal elicited by IL-4, anti-IL4 antibodies that block binding of IL-4 to one or more IL-4 receptors, and muteins of IL-4 that bind IL-4 receptors but do not transduce the biological signal elicited by IL-4. Preferably, the antibodies employed according to this method are monoclonal antibodies (including
35 antibody fragments, such as, for example, those described herein).

In an additional embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered in combination with hematopoietic growth factors. Hematopoietic

growth factors that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, LEUKINE™ (SARGRAMOSTIM™) and NEUPOGEN™ (FILGRASTIM™).

5 In an additional embodiment, the compositions of the invention are administered in combination with fibroblast growth factors. Fibroblast growth factors that may be administered with the compositions of the invention include, but are not limited to, FGF-1, FGF-2, FGF-3, FGF-4, FGF-5, FGF-6, FGF-7, FGF-8, FGF-9, FGF-10, FGF-11, FGF-12, FGF-13, FGF-14, and FGF-15.

10 Additionally, the compositions of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with other therapeutic regimens, including but not limited to, radiation therapy. Such combinatorial therapy may be administered sequentially and/or concomitantly.

Agonists and Antagonists - Assays and Molecules

15 The invention also provides a method of screening compounds to identify those which enhance or block the action of IL17RLP on cells, such as its interaction with IL17RLP-binding molecules such as ligand molecules. An agonist is a compound which increases the natural biological functions of IL17RLP or which functions in a manner similar to IL17RLP, while antagonists decrease or eliminate
20 such functions.

In another aspect of this embodiment the invention provides a method for identifying a ligand protein which binds specifically to a IL17RLP polypeptide. For example, a cellular compartment, such as a membrane or a preparation thereof, may be prepared from a cell that expresses a molecule that binds IL17RLP. The preparation is
25 incubated with labeled IL17RLP and complexes of IL17RLP bound to the ligand or other binding protein are isolated and characterized according to routine methods known in the art. Alternatively, the IL17RLP polypeptide may be bound to a solid support so that binding molecules solubilized from cells are bound to the column and then eluted and characterized according to routine methods.

30 In the assay of the invention for agonists or antagonists, a cellular compartment, such as a membrane or a preparation thereof, may be prepared from a cell that expresses a molecule that binds IL17RLP, such as a molecule of a signaling or regulatory pathway modulated by IL17RLP. The preparation is incubated with labeled IL17RLP in the absence or the presence of a candidate molecule which may be
35 a IL17RLP agonist or antagonist. The ability of the candidate molecule to bind the binding molecule is reflected in decreased binding of the labeled ligand. Molecules

which bind gratuitously, i.e., without inducing the effects of IL17RLP on binding the IL17RLP binding molecule, are most likely to be good antagonists. Molecules that bind well and elicit effects that are the same as or closely related to IL17RLP are agonists.

5 IL17RLP-like effects of potential agonists and antagonists may be measured, for instance, by determining activity of a second messenger system following interaction of the candidate molecule with a cell or appropriate cell preparation, and comparing the effect with that of IL17RLP or molecules that elicit the same effects as IL17RLP. Second messenger systems that may be useful in this regard include but
10 are not limited to AMP guanylate cyclase, ion channel or phosphoinositide hydrolysis second messenger systems.

Another example of an assay for IL17RLP antagonists is a competitive assay that combines an IL17RLP ligand and a potential antagonist with membrane-bound IL17RLP receptor molecules or recombinant IL17RLP receptor molecules under
15 appropriate conditions for a competitive inhibition assay. The IL17RLP ligand can be labeled, such as by radioactivity, such that the number of IL17RLP ligand molecules bound to a receptor molecule can be determined accurately to assess the effectiveness of the potential antagonist.

Potential antagonists include small organic molecules, peptides, polypeptides and antibodies that bind to a polypeptide of the invention and thereby inhibit or
20 extinguish its activity. Potential antagonists also may be small organic molecules, a peptide, a polypeptide such as a closely related protein or antibody that binds the same sites on a binding molecule, without inducing IL17RLP-induced activities, thereby preventing the action of IL17RLP by excluding the IL17RLP ligand from binding.

25 Other potential antagonists include antisense molecules. Antisense technology can be used to control gene expression through antisense DNA or RNA or through triple-helix formation. Antisense techniques are discussed in a number of studies (for example, Okano, *J. Neurochem.* 56:560 (1991); "Oligodeoxynucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression." CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988)). Triple helix
30 formation is discussed in a number of studies, as well (for instance, Lee, *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Research* 6:3073 (1979); Cooney, *et al.*, *Science* 241:456 (1988); Dervan, *et al.*, *Science* 251:1360 (1991)). The methods are based on binding of a polynucleotide to a complementary DNA or RNA. For example, the 5' coding portion of a polynucleotide that encodes the mature polypeptide of the present invention may
35 be used to design an antisense RNA oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. A DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription thereby preventing transcription and the production of

IL17RLP. The antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into IL17RLP polypeptide. The oligonucleotides described above can also be delivered to cells such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo* to inhibit production of IL17RLP protein.

- 5 The oligonucleotides described above can also be delivered to cells such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo* to inhibit production of IL17RLP.

In one embodiment, the IL17RLP antisense nucleic acid of the invention is produced intracellularly by transcription from an exogenous sequence. For example, a vector or a portion thereof, is transcribed, producing an antisense nucleic acid
10 (RNA) of the invention. Such a vector would contain a sequence encoding the IL17RLP antisense nucleic acid. Such a vector can remain episomal or become chromosomally integrated, as long as it can be transcribed to produce the desired antisense RNA. Such vectors can be constructed by recombinant DNA technology methods standard in the art. Vectors can be plasmid, viral, or others known in the art,
15 used for replication and expression in vertebrate cells. Expression of the sequence encoding IL17RLP, or fragments thereof, can be by any promoter known in the art to act in vertebrate, preferably human cells. Such promoters can be inducible or constitutive. Such promoters include, but are not limited to, the SV40 early promoter region (Bernoist and Chambon, Nature 29:304-310 (1981), the promoter contained in
20 the 3' long terminal repeat of Rous sarcoma virus (Yamamoto et al., Cell 22:787-797 (1980), the herpes thymidine promoter (Wagner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 78:1441-1445 (1981), the regulatory sequences of the metallothionein gene (Brinster, et al., Nature 296:39-42 (1982)), etc.

The antisense nucleic acids of the invention comprise a sequence
25 complementary to at least a portion of an RNA transcript of an IL17RLP gene. However, absolute complementarity, although preferred, is not required. A sequence "complementary to at least a portion of an RNA," referred to herein, means a sequence having sufficient complementarity to be able to hybridize with the RNA, forming a stable duplex; in the case of double stranded IL17RLP antisense nucleic acids, a single
30 strand of the duplex DNA may thus be tested, or triplex formation may be assayed. The ability to hybridize will depend on both the degree of complementarity and the length of the antisense nucleic acid. Generally, the larger the hybridizing nucleic acid, the more base mismatches with a IL17RLP RNA it may contain and still form a stable duplex (or triplex as the case may be). One skilled in the art can ascertain a tolerable
35 degree of mismatch by use of standard procedures to determine the melting point of the hybridized complex.

Oligonucleotides that are complementary to the 5' end of the message, *e.g.*, the 5' untranslated sequence up to and including the AUG initiation codon, should work most efficiently at inhibiting translation. However, sequences complementary to the 3' untranslated sequences of mRNAs have been shown to be effective at inhibiting translation of mRNAs as well. See generally, Wagner, R., 1994, *Nature* 372:333-335. Thus, oligonucleotides complementary to either the 5'- or 3'- non-translated, non-coding regions of IL17RLP could be used in an antisense approach to inhibit translation of endogenous IL17RLP mRNA. Oligonucleotides complementary to the 5' untranslated region of the mRNA should include the complement of the AUG start codon. Antisense oligonucleotides complementary to mRNA coding regions are less efficient inhibitors of translation but could be used in accordance with the invention. Whether designed to hybridize to the 5'-, 3'- or coding region of IL17RLP mRNA, antisense nucleic acids should be at least six nucleotides in length, and are preferably oligonucleotides ranging from 6 to about 50 nucleotides in length. In specific aspects the oligonucleotide is at least 10 nucleotides, at least 17 nucleotides, at least 25 nucleotides or at least 50 nucleotides.

The polynucleotides of the invention can be DNA or RNA or chimeric mixtures or derivatives or modified versions thereof, single-stranded or double-stranded. The oligonucleotide can be modified at the base moiety, sugar moiety, or phosphate backbone, for example, to improve stability of the molecule, hybridization, etc. The oligonucleotide may include other appended groups such as peptides (*e.g.*, for targeting host cell receptors *in vivo*), or agents facilitating transport across the cell membrane (see, *e.g.*, Letsinger et al., 1989, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 86:6553-6556; Lemaitre et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 84:648-652 (1987); PCT Publication No. WO88/09810, published December 15, 1988) or the blood-brain barrier (see, *e.g.*, PCT Publication No. WO89/10134, published April 25, 1988), hybridization-triggered cleavage agents. (See, *e.g.*, Krol et al., *BioTechniques* 6:958-976 (1988)) or intercalating agents. (See, *e.g.*, Zon, *Pharm. Res.* 5:539-549 (1988)). To this end, the oligonucleotide may be conjugated to another molecule, *e.g.*, a peptide, hybridization triggered cross-linking agent, transport agent, hybridization-triggered cleavage agent, etc.

The antisense oligonucleotide may comprise at least one modified base moiety which is selected from the group including, but not limited to, 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xantine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-

methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, (acp3)w, and 2,6-diaminopurine.

The antisense oligonucleotide may also comprise at least one modified sugar moiety selected from the group including, but not limited to, arabinose, 2-fluoroarabinose, xylulose, and hexose.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified phosphate backbone selected from the group including, but not limited to, a phosphorothioate, a phosphorodithioate, a phosphoramidothioate, a phosphoramidate, a phosphordiamidate, a methylphosphonate, an alkyl phosphotriester, and a formacetal or analog thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotide is an alpha-anomeric oligonucleotide. An alpha-anomeric oligonucleotide forms specific double-stranded hybrids with complementary RNA in which, contrary to the usual beta-units, the strands run parallel to each other (Gautier et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6625-6641 (1987)). The oligonucleotide is a 2-O-methylribonucleotide (Inoue et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 15:6131-6148 (1987)), or a chimeric RNA-DNA analogue (Inoue et al., FEBS Lett. 215:327-330 (1997)).

Polynucleotides of the invention may be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, e.g. by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from Biosearch, Applied Biosystems, etc.). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides may be synthesized by the method of Stein et al. (Nucl. Acids Res. 16:3209 (1988)), methylphosphonate oligonucleotides can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:7448-7451 (1988)), etc.

While antisense nucleotides complementary to the IL17RLP coding region sequence could be used, those complementary to the transcribed untranslated region are most preferred.

Potential antagonists according to the invention also include catalytic RNA, or a ribozyme (See, e.g., PCT International Publication WO 90/11364, published October 4, 1990; Sarver et al, Science 247:1222-1225 (1990). While ribozymes that cleave mRNA at site specific recognition sequences can be used to destroy IL17RLP

mRNAs, the use of hammerhead ribozymes is preferred. Hammerhead ribozymes cleave mRNAs at locations dictated by flanking regions that form complementary base pairs with the target mRNA. The sole requirement is that the target mRNA have the following sequence of two bases: 5'-UG-3'. The construction and production of hammerhead ribozymes is well known in the art and is described more fully in Haseloff and Gerlach, Nature 334:585-591 (1988). There are numerous potential hammerhead ribozyme cleavage sites within the nucleotide sequence of IL17RLP. Preferably, the ribozyme is engineered so that the cleavage recognition site is located near the 5' end of the IL17RLP mRNA; i.e., to increase efficiency and minimize the intracellular accumulation of non-functional mRNA transcripts.

As in the antisense approach, the ribozymes of the invention can be composed of modified oligonucleotides (e.g. for improved stability, targeting, etc.) and should be delivered to cells which express IL17RLP *in vivo*. DNA constructs encoding the ribozyme may be introduced into the cell in the same manner as described above for the introduction of antisense encoding DNA. A preferred method of delivery involves using a DNA construct "encoding" the ribozyme under the control of a strong constitutive promoter, such as, for example, pol III or pol II promoter, so that transfected cells will produce sufficient quantities of the ribozyme to destroy endogenous IL17RLP messages and inhibit translation. Since ribozymes unlike antisense molecules, are catalytic, a lower intracellular concentration is required for efficiency.

Endogenous gene expression can also be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the IL17RLP gene and/or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination. (E.g., see Smithies et al., Nature 317:230-234 (1985); Thomas & Capecchi, Cell 51:503-512 (1987); Thompson et al., Cell 5:313-321 (1989); each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). For example, a mutant, non-functional polynucleotide of the invention (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous polynucleotide sequence (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the gene) can be used, with or without a selectable marker and/or a negative selectable marker, to transfect cells that express polypeptides of the invention *in vivo*. In another embodiment, techniques known in the art are used to generate knockouts in cells that contain, but do not express the gene of interest. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the targeted gene. Such approaches are particularly suited in research and agricultural fields where modifications to embryonic stem cells can be used to generate animal offspring with an inactive targeted gene (e.g., see Thomas & Capecchi 1987 and Thompson 1989, *supra*). However this approach can be routinely

adapted for use in humans provided the recombinant DNA constructs are directly administered or targeted to the required site *in vivo* using appropriate viral vectors that will be apparent to those of skill in the art. The contents of each of the documents recited in this paragraph is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

5 In other embodiments, antagonists according to the present invention include soluble forms of IL17RLP (e.g., the extracellular domain of IL17RLP). Such soluble forms of the IL17RLP, which may be naturally occurring or synthetic, antagonize IL17RLP-mediated signaling by competing with native IL17RLP for binding to IL17RLP ligands (e.g., IL20 (*See*, International Application No. US98/14609)),
10 and/or by forming a multimer that may or may not be capable of binding the ligand, but which is incapable of inducing signal transduction. Preferably, these antagonists inhibit IL17RLP-mediated stimulation of lymphocyte (e.g., T or B cell) proliferation, differentiation, and/or activation. Antagonists of the present invention also include, for example, anti-IL17RLP antibodies IL17RLP-Fc fusion proteins.

15 Antagonists of the present invention also include antibodies specific for IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention. Antibodies according to the present invention may be prepared by any of a variety of standard methods using IL17RLP immunogens of the present invention. As indicated, such IL17RLP immunogens include the complete IL17RLP polypeptides depicted in SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID
20 NO:18 (which may or may not include the leader sequence) and IL17RLP polypeptide fragments comprising, for example, the extracellular domain.

Polyclonal and monoclonal antibody agonists or antagonists according to the present invention can be raised according to the methods disclosed in Tartaglia and Goeddel, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267(7):4304-4307(1992)); Tartaglia et al., *Cell* 73:213-216
25 (1993)), and PCT Application WO 94/09137 and are preferably specific to (i.e., bind uniquely to polypeptides of the invention having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. The term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (mAb) as used herein is meant to include intact molecules as well as fragments thereof (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab') fragments) which are capable of binding an antigen. Fab, Fab' and
30 F(ab') fragments lack the Fc fragment intact antibody, clear more rapidly from the circulation, and may have less non-specific tissue binding of an intact antibody (Wahl et al., *J. Nucl. Med.*, 24:316-325 (1983)).

In a preferred method, antibodies according to the present invention are mAbs. Such mAbs can be prepared using hybridoma technology (Kohler and Millstein,
35 *Nature* 256:495-497 (1975) and U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110; Harlow et al., *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, 1988; *Monoclonal Antibodies and Hybridomas: A New*

Dimension in Biological Analyses, Plenum Press, New York, NY, 1980; Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology," In: *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Volume 13 (Burdon et al., eds.), Elsevier, Amsterdam (1984)).

Proteins and other compounds which bind the IL17RLP domains are also
5 candidate agonists and antagonists according to the present invention. Such binding compounds can be "captured" using the yeast two-hybrid system (Fields and Song, *Nature* 340:245-246 (1989)). A modified version of the yeast two-hybrid system has been described by Roger Brent and his colleagues (Gyuris, *Cell* 75:791-803 (1993); Zervos et al., *Cell* 72:223-232 (1993)). Preferably, the yeast two-hybrid system is
10 used according to the present invention to capture compounds which bind to the ligand binding domain, extracellular, intracellular, and transmembrane domains of IL17RLP. Such compounds are good candidate agonists and antagonists of the present invention.

For example, using the two-hybrid assay described above, the extracellular or
15 intracellular domain of the IL17RLP receptor, or a portion thereof, may be used to identify cellular proteins which interact with the IL17RLP receptor *in vivo*. Such an assay may also be used to identify ligands with potential agonistic or antagonistic activity of IL17RLP receptor function. This screening assay has previously been used to identify protein which interact with the cytoplasmic domain of the murine TNF-RII
20 and led to the identification of two receptor associated proteins. Rothe et al., *Cell* 78:681 (1994). Such proteins and amino acid sequences which bind to the cytoplasmic domain of the IL17RLP are good candidate agonists and/or antagonists of the present invention.

Other screening techniques include the use of cells which express the
25 polypeptide of the present invention (for example, transfected CHO cells) in a system which measures extracellular pH changes caused by receptor activation, for example, as described in *Science*, 246:181-296 (1989). In another example, potential agonists or antagonists may be contacted with a cell which expresses the polypeptide of the present invention and a second messenger response, e.g., signal transduction may be
30 measured to determine whether the potential antagonist or agonist is effective.

Agonists according to the present invention include naturally occurring and synthetic compounds such as, for example, TNF family ligand peptide fragments, transforming growth factor, neurotransmitters (such as glutamate, dopamine, *N*-methyl-D-aspartate), tumor suppressors (p53), cytolytic T cells and antimetabolites.
35 Preferred agonists include chemotherapeutic drugs such as, for example, cisplatin, doxorubicin, bleomycin, cytosine arabinoside, nitrogen mustard, methotrexate and

vincristine. Others include ethanol and alpha- and/or beta-amyloid peptide. (*Science* 267:1457-1458 (1995)).

Preferred agonists are fragments of IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention which stimulate lymphocyte (e.g., T or B cell) proliferation, differentiation and/or
5 activation. Further preferred agonists include polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies raised against the IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention, or a fragment thereof. Such agonist antibodies raised against a TNF-family receptor are disclosed in Tartaglia et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:9292-9296 (1991); and Tartaglia et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:4304- 4307(1992). See, also, PCT Application WO 94/09137.

10 In an additional embodiment, immunoregulatory molecules such as, for example, IL2, IL3, IL4, IL5, IL6, IL7, IL10, IL12, IL13, IL15, anti-CD40, CD40L, IFN-gamma and TNF-alpha, may be used as agonists of IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention which stimulate lymphocyte (e.g., T or B cell) proliferation, differentiation and/or activation. In a specific embodiment, IL4 and/or IL10 are used to enhance the
15 IL17RLP-mediated proliferation of T or B cells.

In further embodiments of the invention, cells that are genetically engineered to express the polypeptides of the invention, or alternatively, that are genetically engineered not to express the polypeptides of the invention (e.g., knockouts) are administered to a patient *in vivo*. Such cells may be obtained from the patient (i.e.,
20 animal, including human) or an MHC compatible donor and can include, but are not limited to fibroblasts, bone marrow cells, blood cells (e.g., lymphocytes), adipocytes, muscle cells, endothelial cells etc. The cells are genetically engineered *in vitro* using recombinant DNA techniques to introduce the coding sequence of polypeptides of the invention into the cells, or alternatively, to disrupt the coding sequence and/or
25 endogenous regulatory sequence associated with the polypeptides of the invention, e.g., by transduction (using viral vectors, and preferably vectors that integrate the transgene into the cell genome) or transfection procedures, including, but not limited to, the use of plasmids, cosmids, YACs, naked DNA, electroporation, liposomes, etc. The coding sequence of the polypeptides of the invention can be placed under the
30 control of a strong constitutive or inducible promoter or promoter/enhancer to achieve expression, and preferably secretion, of the polypeptides of the invention. The engineered cells which express and preferably secrete the polypeptides of the invention can be introduced into the patient systemically, e.g., in the circulation, or intraperitoneally.

35 Alternatively, the cells can be incorporated into a matrix and implanted in the body, e.g., genetically engineered fibroblasts can be implanted as part of a skin graft; genetically engineered endothelial cells can be implanted as part of a lymphatic or

vascular graft. (See, for example, Anderson et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,399,349; and Mulligan & Wilson, U.S. Patent No. 5,460,959 each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

5 When the cells to be administered are non-autologous or non-MHC compatible cells, they can be administered using well known techniques which prevent the development of a host immune response against the introduced cells. For example, the cells may be introduced in an encapsulated form which, while allowing for an exchange of components with the immediate extracellular environment, does not allow the introduced cells to be recognized by the host immune system.

10 In yet another embodiment of the invention, the activity of IL17RLP polypeptide can be reduced using a "dominant negative." To this end, constructs which encode defective IL17RLP polypeptide, such as, for example, mutants lacking all or a portion of any conserved domains, can be used in gene therapy approaches to diminish the activity of IL17RLP on appropriate target cells.

15 The agonists and antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as described above.

The antagonists may be employed for instance to inhibit the activation of macrophages and their precursors, and of neutrophils, basophils, B lymphocytes and some T-cell subsets, e.g., activated and CD8 cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells, 20 in certain auto-immune and chronic inflammatory and infective diseases. Examples of auto-immune diseases include multiple sclerosis, and insulin-dependent diabetes. The antagonists may also be employed to treat infectious diseases including silicosis, sarcoidosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis by preventing the activation of mononuclear phagocytes. They may also be employed to treat idiopathic hyper-eosinophilic syndrome by preventing eosinophil production. Antagonists may also be employed to treat rheumatoid arthritis by preventing the activation of monocytes in the synovial fluid in the joints of patients. Monocyte activation plays a significant role in the pathogenesis of both degenerative and inflammatory arthropathies. The antagonists may be employed to interfere with the deleterious cascades attributed 30 primarily to IL-1 and TNF, which prevents the biosynthesis of other inflammatory cytokines. In this way, the antagonists may be employed to prevent inflammation. Antibodies against IL17RLP may be employed to bind to and inhibit IL17RLP activity to treat such conditions described above. Any of the above antagonists may be employed in a composition with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g., as 35 hereinafter described.

Gene Mapping (Chromosome Assays)

The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are also valuable for chromosome identification. The sequence is specifically targeted to and can hybridize with a particular location on an individual human chromosome. Moreover, there is a current need for identifying particular sites on the chromosome. Few chromosome marking reagents based on actual sequence data (repeat polymorphisms) are presently available for marking chromosomal location. The mapping of DNAs to chromosomes according to the present invention is an important first step in correlating those sequences with genes associated with disease.

In certain preferred embodiments in this regard, the cDNA herein disclosed is used to clone genomic DNA of a IL17RLP protein gene. This can be accomplished using a variety of well known techniques and libraries, which generally are available commercially. The genomic DNA then is used for *in situ* chromosome mapping using well known techniques for this purpose.

In addition, in some cases, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp) from the cDNA. Computer analysis of the 3' untranslated region of the gene is used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, thus complicating the amplification process. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization ("FISH") of a cDNA clone to a metaphase chromosomal spread can be used to provide a precise chromosomal location in one step. This technique can be used with probes from the cDNA as short as 50 or 60 bp (for a review of this technique, see Verma, *et al.*, *Human Chromosomes: A Manual Of Basic Techniques*, Pergamon Press, New York (1988)).

Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found, for example, on the World Wide Web (McKusick, V. *Mendelian Inheritance In Man*, available on-line through Johns Hopkins University, Welch Medical Library). The relationship between genes and diseases that have been mapped to the same chromosomal region are then identified through linkage analysis (coinheritance of physically adjacent genes).

Next, it is necessary to determine the differences in the cDNA or genomic sequence between affected and unaffected individuals. If a mutation is observed in some or all of the affected individuals but not in any normal individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the disease.

Having generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of illustration and are not intended as limiting.

With current resolution of physical mapping and genetic mapping techniques, a cDNA precisely localized to a chromosomal region associated with the disease could be one of between 50 and 500 potential causative genes. (This assumes 1 megabase mapping resolution and one gene per 20 kb).

Utilizing the techniques described above, the chromosomal location of IL17RLP was determined with high confidence using a combination of somatic cell hybrids and radiation hybrids to chromosome position 3p21.1. It is noted that several chemokine receptors and trypsin inhibitors have been mapped in the 3p21.1, 3p21.2, and 3p21 regions.

Examples

Having generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of illustration and are not intended as limiting. Many of the following examples are set forth referring specifically to IL17RLP polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Each example may also be practiced to generate and/or examine IL17RLP polynucleotides and/or polypeptides of the invention.

Example 1(a): Expression and Purification of "His-tagged" IL17RLP in E. coli

The bacterial expression vector pQE9 (pD10) is used for bacterial expression in this example. (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311). pQE9 encodes ampicillin antibiotic resistance ("Ampr") and contains a bacterial origin of replication ("ori"), an IPTG inducible promoter, a ribosome binding site ("RBS"), six codons encoding histidine residues that allow affinity purification using nickel-nitrilo-tri-acetic acid ("Ni-NTA") affinity resin sold by QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*, and suitable single restriction enzyme cleavage sites. These elements are arranged such that an inserted DNA fragment encoding a polypeptide expresses that polypeptide with the six His residues (i.e., a "6 X His tag") covalently linked to the amino terminus of that polypeptide.

The DNA sequence encoding the desired portion of the IL17RLP protein comprising the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP amino acid sequence is amplified

from the deposited cDNA clone using PCR oligonucleotide primers which anneal to the amino terminal sequences of the desired portion of the IL17RLP protein and to sequences in the deposited construct 3' to the cDNA coding sequence. Additional nucleotides containing restriction sites to facilitate cloning in the pQE9 vector are added to the 5' and 3' primer sequences, respectively.

For cloning the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein, the 5' primer has the sequence 5' CGC CCA TGG CCG ACC GTT CAA TGT GGC TCT GAA AC 3' (SEQ ID NO:6) containing the underlined *Nco* I restriction site followed by 26 nucleotides of the amino terminal coding sequence of the mature IL17RLP sequence in SEQ ID NO:2. One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate, of course, that the point in the protein coding sequence where the 5' primer begins may be varied to amplify a DNA segment encoding any desired portion of the complete IL17RLP protein shorter or longer than the extracellular domain of the protein. The 3' primer has the sequence 5' CGC AAG CTT CCA GCC TCC CGG CTT GC 3' (SEQ ID NO:7) containing the underlined *Hind* III restriction site followed by 17 nucleotides complementary to the 3' end of the coding sequence of the IL17RLP DNA sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C.

The amplified IL17RLP DNA fragment and the vector pQE9 are digested with *Nco* I and *Hind* III and the digested DNAs are then ligated together. Insertion of the IL17RLP DNA into the restricted pQE9 vector places the IL17RLP protein coding region downstream from the IPTG-inducible promoter and in-frame with an initiating AUG and the six histidine codons.

The ligation mixture is transformed into competent *E. coli* cells using standard procedures such as those described by Sambrook and colleagues (*Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed.*; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1989)). *E. coli* strain M15/rep4, containing multiple copies of the plasmid pREP4, which expresses the lac repressor and confers kanamycin resistance ("Kanr"), is used in carrying out the illustrative example described herein. This strain, which is only one of many that are suitable for expressing IL17RLP protein, is available commercially (QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*). Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates in the presence of ampicillin and kanamycin. Plasmid DNA is isolated from resistant colonies and the identity of the cloned DNA confirmed by restriction analysis, PCR and DNA sequencing.

Clones containing the desired constructs are grown overnight ("O/N") in liquid culture in LB media supplemented with both ampicillin (100 µg/ml) and kanamycin

(25 µg/ml). The O/N culture is used to inoculate a large culture, at a dilution of approximately 1:25 to 1:250. The cells are grown to an optical density at 600 nm ("OD600") of between 0.4 and 0.6. Isopropyl-β-D-thiogalactopyranoside ("IPTG") is then added to a final concentration of 1 mM to induce transcription from the lac repressor sensitive promoter, by inactivating the lacI repressor. Cells subsequently are incubated further for 3 to 4 hours. Cells then are harvested by centrifugation.

The cells are then stirred for 3-4 hours at 4°C in 6M guanidine-HCl, pH 8. The cell debris is removed by centrifugation, and the supernatant containing the IL17RLP is loaded onto a nickel-nitrilo-tri-acetic acid ("Ni-NTA") affinity resin column (QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*). Proteins with a 6 x His tag bind to the Ni-NTA resin with high affinity and can be purified in a simple one-step procedure (for details see: The QIAexpressionist, 1995, QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*). Briefly the supernatant is loaded onto the column in 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, the column is first washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, then washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl pH 6, and finally the IL17RLP is eluted with 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 5.

The purified protein is then renatured by dialyzing it against phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or 50 mM Na-acetate, pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. Alternatively, the protein can be successfully refolded while immobilized on the Ni-NTA column. The recommended conditions are as follows: renature using a linear 6M-1M urea gradient in 500 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4, containing protease inhibitors. The renaturation should be performed over a period of 1.5 hours or more. After renaturation the proteins can be eluted by the addition of 250 mM imidazole. Imidazole is removed by a final dialyzing step against PBS or 50 mM sodium acetate pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. The purified protein is stored at 4°C or frozen at -80°C.

The following alternative method may be used to purify IL17RLP expressed in *E. coli* when it is present in the form of inclusion bodies. Unless otherwise specified, all of the following steps are conducted at 4-10°C.

Upon completion of the production phase of the *E. coli* fermentation, the cell culture is cooled to 4-10°C and the cells are harvested by continuous centrifugation at 15,000 rpm (Heraeus Sepatech). On the basis of the expected yield of protein per unit weight of cell paste and the amount of purified protein required, an appropriate amount of cell paste, by weight, is suspended in a buffer solution containing 100 mM

Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4. The cells are dispersed to a homogeneous suspension using a high shear mixer.

The cells were then lysed by passing the solution through a microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Corp. or APV Gaulin, Inc.) twice at 4000-6000 psi. The homogenate is then mixed with NaCl solution to a final concentration of 0.5 M NaCl, followed by centrifugation at 7000 x g for 15 min. The resultant pellet is washed again using 0.5M NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4.

The resulting washed inclusion bodies are solubilized with 1.5 M guanidine hydrochloride (GuHCl) for 2-4 hours. After 7000 x g centrifugation for 15 min., the pellet is discarded and the IL17RLP polypeptide-containing supernatant is incubated at 4°C overnight to allow further GuHCl extraction.

Following high speed centrifugation (30,000 x g) to remove insoluble particles, the GuHCl solubilized protein is refolded by quickly mixing the GuHCl extract with 20 volumes of buffer containing 50 mM sodium, pH 4.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA by vigorous stirring. The refolded diluted protein solution is kept at 4°C without mixing for 12 hours prior to further purification steps.

To clarify the refolded IL17RLP polypeptide solution, a previously prepared tangential filtration unit equipped with 0.16 µm membrane filter with appropriate surface area (e.g., Filtron), equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 is employed. The filtered sample is loaded onto a cation exchange resin (e.g., Poros HS-50, Perseptive Biosystems). The column is washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 and eluted with 250 mM, 500 mM, 1000 mM, and 1500 mM NaCl in the same buffer, in a stepwise manner. The absorbance at 280 nm of the effluent is continuously monitored. Fractions are collected and further analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

Fractions containing the IL17RLP polypeptide are then pooled and mixed with 4 volumes of water. The diluted sample is then loaded onto a previously prepared set of tandem columns of strong anion (Poros HQ-50, Perseptive Biosystems) and weak anion (Poros CM-20, Perseptive Biosystems) exchange resins. The columns are equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0. Both columns are washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0, 200 mM NaCl. The CM-20 column is then eluted using a 10 column volume linear gradient ranging from 0.2 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 to 1.0 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.5. Fractions are collected under constant A_{280} monitoring of the effluent. Fractions containing the IL17RLP polypeptide (determined, for instance, by 16% SDS-PAGE) are then pooled.

The resultant IL17RLP polypeptide exhibits greater than 95% purity after the above refolding and purification steps. No major contaminant bands are observed from Commassie blue stained 16% SDS-PAGE gel when 5 µg of purified protein is loaded. The purified protein is also tested for endotoxin/LPS contamination, and typically the LPS content is less than 0.1 ng/ml according to LAL assays.

Example 2: Cloning and Expression of IL17RLP protein in a Baculovirus Expression System

In this illustrative example, the plasmid shuttle vector pA2 is used to insert the cloned DNA encoding complete protein, including its naturally associated secretory signal (leader) sequence, into a baculovirus to express the mature IL17RLP protein, using standard methods as described by Summers and colleagues (*A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures*, Texas Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987)). This expression vector contains the strong polyhedrin promoter of the *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcMNPV) followed by convenient restriction sites such as *Bam* HI, *Xba* I and *Asp* 718. The polyadenylation site of the simian virus 40 ("SV40") is used for efficient polyadenylation. For easy selection of recombinant virus, the plasmid contains the beta-galactosidase gene from *E. coli* under control of a weak *Drosophila* promoter in the same orientation, followed by the polyadenylation signal of the polyhedrin gene. The inserted genes are flanked on both sides by viral sequences for cell-mediated homologous recombination with wild-type viral DNA to generate a viable virus that express the cloned polynucleotide.

Many other baculovirus vectors could be used in place of the vector above, such as pAc373, pVL941 and pAcIM1, as one skilled in the art would readily appreciate, as long as the construct provides appropriately located signals for transcription, translation, secretion and the like, including a signal peptide and an in-frame AUG as required. Such vectors are described, for instance, by Luckow and coworkers (*Virology* 170:31-39 (1989)).

The cDNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein in the deposited clone, including the AUG initiation codon and the naturally associated leader sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, is amplified using PCR oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the 5' and 3' sequences of the gene. The 5' primer has the sequence 5' CGC GGA TCC ATG TCG CTC GTG CTG CTA AGC CTG G 3'

(SEQ ID NO:8) containing the underlined *Bam* HI restriction enzyme site, an efficient signal for initiation of translation in eukaryotic cells (Kozak, M., *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:947-950 (1987)), followed by 25 of nucleotides of the sequence of the complete IL17RLP protein shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C, beginning with the AUG
5 initiation codon. The 3' primer has the sequence 5' CGC GGT ACC CCA GCC TCC CGG CTT GC 3' (SEQ ID NO:9) containing the underlined *Asp* 718 restriction site followed by 17 nucleotides complementary to the 3' noncoding sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C.

10 The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with *Bam* HI and *Asp* 718 and again is purified on a 1% agarose gel. This fragment is designated herein F1.

15 The plasmid is digested with the restriction enzymes *Bam* HI and *Asp* 718 and optionally, can be dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase, using routine procedures known in the art. The DNA is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean" BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). This vector DNA is designated herein "V1".

20 Fragment F1 and the dephosphorylated plasmid V1 are ligated together with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or other suitable *E. coli* hosts such as XL-1 Blue (Statagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA) cells are transformed with the ligation mixture and spread on culture plates. Bacteria are identified that contain the plasmid with the human IL17RLP gene by digesting DNA from individual colonies using *Bam* HI and *Asp* 718 and then analyzing the digestion product by gel electrophoresis. The sequence of the cloned fragment is confirmed by DNA sequencing. This plasmid is
25 designated herein pA2IL17RLP.

30 Five µg of the plasmid pA2IL17RLP is co-transfected with 1.0 µg of a commercially available linearized baculovirus DNA ("BaculoGold™ baculovirus DNA", Pharmingen, San Diego, CA), using the lipofection method described by Felgner and colleague (*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 84:7413-7417 (1987)). One µg of BaculoGold™ virus DNA and 5 µg of the plasmid pA2IL17RLP are mixed in a sterile well of a microtiter plate containing 50 µl of serum-free Grace's medium (Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). Afterwards, 10 µl Lipofectin plus 90 µl Grace's medium are added, mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. Then the transfection mixture is added drop-wise to Sf9 insect cells (ATCC CRL
35 1711) seeded in a 35 mm tissue culture plate with 1 ml Grace's medium without

serum. The plate is then incubated for 5 hours at 27°C. The transfection solution is then removed from the plate and 1 ml of Grace's insect medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum is added. Cultivation is then continued at 27°C for four days.

After four days the supernatant is collected and a plaque assay is performed, as described by Summers and Smith (*supra*). An agarose gel with "Blue Gal" (Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg) is used to allow easy identification and isolation of gal-expressing clones, which produce blue-stained plaques. (A detailed description of a "plaque assay" of this type can also be found in the user's guide for insect cell culture and baculovirology distributed by Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, page 9-10). After appropriate incubation, blue stained plaques are picked with the tip of a micropipettor (e.g., Eppendorf). The agar containing the recombinant viruses is then resuspended in a microcentrifuge tube containing 200 µl of Grace's medium and the suspension containing the recombinant baculovirus is used to infect Sf9 cells seeded in 35 mm dishes. Four days later the supernatants of these culture dishes are harvested and then they are stored at 4°C. The recombinant virus is called V-IL17RLP.

To verify the expression of the IL17RLP gene Sf9 cells are grown in Grace's medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS. The cells are infected with the recombinant baculovirus V-IL17RLP at a multiplicity of infection ("MOI") of about 2. If radiolabeled proteins are desired, 6 hours later the medium is removed and is replaced with SF900 II medium minus methionine and cysteine (available from Life Technologies Inc., Rockville, MD). After 42 hours, 5 µCi of ³⁵S-methionine and 5 µCi ³⁵S-cysteine (available from Amersham) are added. The cells are further incubated for 16 hours and then are harvested by centrifugation. The proteins in the supernatant as well as the intracellular proteins are analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography (if radiolabeled).

Microsequencing of the amino acid sequence of the amino terminus of purified protein may be used to determine the amino terminal sequence of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein, and thus the cleavage point and length of the naturally associated secretory signal peptide.

Example 3: Cloning and Expression of IL17RLP in Mammalian Cells

A typical mammalian expression vector contains the promoter element, which mediates the initiation of transcription of mRNA, the protein coding sequence, and signals required for the termination of transcription and polyadenylation of the

transcript. Additional elements include enhancers, Kozak sequences and intervening sequences flanked by donor and acceptor sites for RNA splicing. Highly efficient transcription can be achieved with the early and late promoters from SV40, the long terminal repeats (LTRs) from Retroviruses, e.g., RSV, HTLV, HIV and the early promoter of the cytomegalovirus (CMV). However, cellular elements can also be used (e.g., the human actin promoter). Suitable expression vectors for use in practicing the present invention include, for example, vectors such as pSVL and pMSG (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), pRSVcat (ATCC 37152), pSV2dhfr (ATCC 37146) and pBC12MI (ATCC 67109). Mammalian host cells that could be used include, human HeLa, 293, H9 and Jurkat cells, mouse NIH3T3 and C127 cells, Cos 1, Cos 7 and CV1, quail QC1-3 cells, mouse L cells and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells.

Alternatively, the gene can be expressed in stable cell lines that contain the gene integrated into a chromosome. The co-transfection with a selectable marker such as dhfr, gpt, neomycin, hygromycin allows the identification and isolation of the transfected cells.

The transfected gene can also be amplified to express large amounts of the encoded protein. The DHFR (dihydrofolate reductase) marker is useful to develop cell lines that carry several hundred or even several thousand copies of the gene of interest. Another useful selection marker is the enzyme glutamine synthase (GS; Murphy, *et al.*, *Biochem J.* **227**:277-279 (1991); Bebbington, *et al.*, *Bio/Technology* **10**:169-175 (1992)). Using these markers, the mammalian cells are grown in selective medium and the cells with the highest resistance are selected. These cell lines contain the amplified gene(s) integrated into a chromosome. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and NSO cells are often used for the production of proteins.

The expression vectors pC1 and pC4 contain the strong promoter (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus (Cullen, *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* **5**:438-447 (1985)) plus a fragment of the CMV-enhancer (Boshart, *et al.*, *Cell* **41**:521-530 (1985)). Multiple cloning sites, e.g., with the restriction enzyme cleavage sites *Bam* HI, *Xba* I and *Asp* 718, facilitate the cloning of the gene of interest. The vectors contain in addition the 3' intron, the polyadenylation and termination signal of the rat preproinsulin gene.

Example 3(a): Cloning and Expression in COS Cells

The expression plasmid, pIL17RLPHA, is made by cloning a portion of the cDNA encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP protein into the expression vector pcDNAI/Amp or pcDNAIII (which can be obtained from Invitrogen, Inc.).

5 The expression vector pcDNAI/amp contains: (1) an *E. coli* origin of replication effective for propagation in *E. coli* and other prokaryotic cells; (2) an ampicillin resistance gene for selection of plasmid-containing prokaryotic cells; (3) an SV40 origin of replication for propagation in eukaryotic cells; (4) a CMV promoter, a polylinker, an SV40 intron; (5) several codons encoding a hemagglutinin fragment
10 (i.e., an "HA" tag to facilitate purification) followed by a termination codon and polyadenylation signal arranged so that a cDNA can be conveniently placed under expression control of the CMV promoter and operably linked to the SV40 intron and the polyadenylation signal by means of restriction sites in the polylinker. The HA tag corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein described
15 by Wilson and colleagues (*Cell* 37:767 (1984)). The fusion of the HA tag to the target protein allows easy detection and recovery of the recombinant protein with an antibody that recognizes the HA epitope. pcDNAIII contains, in addition, the selectable neomycin marker.

A DNA fragment encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide is
20 cloned into the polylinker region of the vector so that recombinant protein expression is directed by the CMV promoter. The plasmid construction strategy is as follows. The IL17RLP cDNA of the deposited clone is amplified using primers that contain convenient restriction sites, much as described above for construction of vectors for expression of IL17RLP in *E. coli*. Suitable primers include the following, which are
25 used in this example. The 5' primer, containing the underlined *Bam* HI site, a Kozak sequence, an AUG start codon, and 25 nucleotides of the 5' coding region of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide, has the following sequence:
5' GCC GGA TCC GCC ACC ATG AAC TCC TTC TCC ACA AGC GCC TTC
GGT CCA GTT GCC TTC TCC CTG GGG CTG CTC CTG GTG TTG CCT GCT
30 GCC TTC CCT GCC CCA GTA TGT CGC TCG TGC TGC FAA GCC TGG 3'
(SEQ ID NO:10). The 3' primer, containing the underlined *Asp* 718 and 17 of nucleotides complementary to the 3' coding sequence immediately before the stop codon, has the following sequence: 5' GGC CGG GTA CCC CAG CCT CCC GGC
TTG C 3' (SEQ ID NO:11).

The PCR amplified DNA fragment and the vector, pcDNAI/Amp, are digested with *Bam* HI and *Asp* 718 and then ligated. The ligation mixture is transformed into *E. coli* strain SURE (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA 92037), and the transformed culture is plated on ampicillin media plates which then are incubated to allow growth of ampicillin resistant colonies. Plasmid DNA is isolated from resistant colonies and examined by restriction analysis or other means for the presence of the fragment encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide

For expression of recombinant IL17RLP, COS cells are transfected with an expression vector, as described above, using DEAE-dextran, as described, for instance, by Sambrook and coworkers (*Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1989)). Cells are incubated under conditions for expression of IL17RLP by the vector.

Expression of the IL17RLP-HA fusion protein is detected by radiolabeling and immunoprecipitation, using methods described in, for example Harlow and colleagues (*Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed.*; Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1988)). To this end, two days after transfection, the cells are labeled by incubation in media containing ³⁵S-cysteine for 8 hours. The cells and the media are collected, and the cells are washed and the lysed with detergent-containing RIPA buffer: 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 0.1% SDS, 1% NP-40, 0.5% DOC, 50 mM TRIS, pH 7.5, as described by Wilson and colleagues (*supra*). Proteins are precipitated from the cell lysate and from the culture media using an HA-specific monoclonal antibody. The precipitated proteins then are analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. An expression product of the expected size is seen in the cell lysate, which is not seen in negative controls.

Example 3(b): Cloning and Expression in CHO Cells

The vector pC4 is used for the expression of IL17RLP polypeptide. Plasmid pC4 is a derivative of the plasmid pSV2-dhfr (ATCC Accession No. 37146). The plasmid contains the mouse DHFR gene under control of the SV40 early promoter. Chinese hamster ovary- or other cells lacking dihydrofolate activity that are transfected with these plasmids can be selected by growing the cells in a selective medium (alpha minus MEM, Life Technologies) supplemented with the chemotherapeutic agent methotrexate. The amplification of the DHFR genes in cells resistant to methotrexate (MTX) has been well documented (see, e.g., Alt, F. W., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 253:1357-1370 (1978); Hamlin, J. L. and Ma, C. *Biochem. et Biophys. Acta*,

1097:107-143 (1990); Page, M. J. and Sydenham, M. A. *Biotechnology* 9:64-68 (1991)). Cells grown in increasing concentrations of MTX develop resistance to the drug by overproducing the target enzyme, DHFR, as a result of amplification of the DHFR gene. If a second gene is linked to the DHFR gene, it is usually co-amplified and over-expressed. It is known in the art that this approach may be used to develop cell lines carrying more than 1,000 copies of the amplified gene(s). Subsequently, when the methotrexate is withdrawn, cell lines are obtained which contain the amplified gene integrated into one or more chromosome(s) of the host cell.

Plasmid pC4 contains for expressing the gene of interest the strong promoter of the long terminal repeat (LTR) of the Rouse Sarcoma Virus (Cullen, *et al.*, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:438-447 (1985)) plus a fragment isolated from the enhancer of the immediate early gene of human cytomegalovirus (CMV; Boshart, *et al.*, *Cell* 41:521-530 (1985)). Downstream of the promoter are the following single restriction enzyme cleavage sites that allow the integration of the genes: *Bam* HI, *Xba* I, and *Asp* 718. Behind these cloning sites the plasmid contains the 3' intron and polyadenylation site of the rat preproinsulin gene. Other high efficiency promoters can also be used for the expression, e.g., the human beta-actin promoter, the SV40 early or late promoters or the long terminal repeats from other retroviruses, e.g., HIV and HTLV. Clontech's Tet-Off and Tet-On gene expression systems and similar systems can be used to express the IL17RLP polypeptide in a regulated way in mammalian cells (Gossen, M., and Bujard, H. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:5547-5551 (1992)). For the polyadenylation of the mRNA other signals, e.g., from the human growth hormone or globin genes can be used as well. Stable cell lines carrying a gene of interest integrated into the chromosomes can also be selected upon co-transfection with a selectable marker such as gpt, G418 or hygromycin. It is advantageous to use more than one selectable marker in the beginning, e.g., G418 plus methotrexate.

The plasmid pC4 is digested with the restriction enzymes *Bam* HI and *Asp* 718 and then dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphates by procedures known in the art. The vector is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel.

The DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide is amplified using PCR oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the 5' and 3' sequences of the desired portion of the gene. The 5' primer containing the underlined *Bam* HI site, a Kozak sequence, an AUG start codon, and 25 nucleotides of the 5' coding region of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide, has the following sequence: 5' CTA GCC GGA TCC GCC ACC ATG TCG CTC GTG

CTG CTA AGC CTG G 3' (SEQ ID NO:12). The 3' primer, containing the underlined *Asp* 718 and 17 of nucleotides complementary to the 3' coding sequence immediately before the stop codon as shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1), has the following sequence: 5' GGC CGG GTA CCC CAG CCT CCC GGC TTG C 3' (SEQ ID NO:13).

The amplified fragment is digested with the endonucleases *Bam* HI and *Asp* 718 and then purified again on a 1% agarose gel. The isolated fragment and the dephosphorylated vector are then ligated with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or XL-1 Blue cells are then transformed and bacteria are identified that contain the fragment inserted into plasmid pC4 using, for instance, restriction enzyme analysis.

Chinese hamster ovary cells lacking an active DHFR gene are used for transfection. Five µg of the expression plasmid pC4 is cotransfected with 0.5 µg of the plasmid pSVneo using lipofectin (Felgner, *et al.*, *supra*). The plasmid pSV2-neo contains a dominant selectable marker, the *neo* gene from Tn5 encoding an enzyme that confers resistance to a group of antibiotics including G418. The cells are seeded in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 1 mg/ml G418. After 2 days, the cells are trypsinized and seeded in hybridoma cloning plates (Greiner, Germany) in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 10, 25, or 50 ng/ml of methotrexate plus 1 mg/ml G418. After about 10-14 days single clones are trypsinized and then seeded in 6-well petri dishes or 10 ml flasks using different concentrations of methotrexate (50 nM, 100 nM, 200 nM, 400 nM, 800 nM). Clones growing at the highest concentrations of methotrexate are then transferred to new 6-well plates containing even higher concentrations of methotrexate (1 µM, 2 µM, 5 µM, 10 mM, 20 mM). The same procedure is repeated until clones are obtained which grow at a concentration of 100-200 µM. Expression of the desired gene product is analyzed, for instance, by SDS-PAGE and Western blot or by reversed phase HPLC analysis.

Example 4: Tissue distribution of IL17RLP mRNA expression

Northern blot analysis is carried out to examine IL17RLP gene expression in human tissues, using methods described by, among others, Sambrook and colleagues (*supra*). A cDNA probe containing the entire nucleotide sequence of the IL17RLP protein (SEQ ID NO:1) is labeled with ³²P using the *rediprime*TM DNA labeling system (Amersham Life Science), according to manufacturer's instructions. After labeling, the probe is purified using a CHROMA SPIN-100TM column (Clontech Laboratories,

Inc.), according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1200-1. The purified labeled probe is then used to examine various human tissues for IL17RLP mRNA.

Multiple Tissue Northern (MTN) blots containing various human tissues (H) or human immune system tissues (IM) are obtained from Clontech and are examined with the labeled probe using ExpressHyb™ hybridization solution (Clontech) according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1190-1. Following hybridization and washing, the blots are mounted and exposed to film at -70°C overnight, and films developed according to standard procedures.

In Northern blot experiments performed essentially as described above, expression of the IL17RLP transcript was detected in pancreas, kidney, liver, and fetal liver. Lower expression was also observed in other endocrine organs such as testis, colon, and small intestine. *See also*, Example 12.

Example 5: Blocking Effect of soluble IL17RLP on IL-20-induced neutrophil migration and macrophage activation in the mouse peritoneum

An analysis of the use of soluble IL17RLP ("sIL17RLP") as an anti-inflammatory agent is performed through the use of a human IL-20 ("hIL-20")-induced inflammation model in mice. Our recent experiment indicate that, when given intraperitoneally, hIL-20 induces a significant migration of neutrophils into the mouse peritoneum at 4 hours after injection as observed by both FACS and Wright-Giemsa stained cytopsin analysis. In addition, after hIL-20 challenge, peritoneal macrophages show activation signals by morphology. Soluble sIL17RLP is expected to bind hIL-20 and inhibit hIL-20-induced neutrophil migration and macrophage activation.

Initiation of the inflammation condition is induced by a single intraperitoneal injection of high (25 µg) and low doses (1-10 µg) of hIL-20 into BALB/c mice. Groups of 4 mice receive either 0.1 to 10 mg/kg of sIL17RLP, soluble human IL-17 receptor or negative control human receptor, intraperitoneally once between 0 and 2 hours prior to hIL-20 injection. The effect of sIL17RLP on neutrophil migration and macrophage activation in the peritoneum is analyzed at 4, 16, 24 or 48 hours by FACS and cytopsin method. Briefly, for FACS analysis, collected peritoneal cells are stained with fluorescein phycoerythrin-conjugated antibodies against MHC class II (I-A/I-E) and FITC-conjugated anti-Mac-1 or anti-Gr1 (PharMingen (San Diego, CA)). Cells are then analyzed on a FACScan (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA), and the percentages of I-A/I-E hi+ Mac-1+ macrophages and Gr1+ neutrophils are determined by two-color analysis. For cytopsin method, peritoneal cells are spun down on to microscope slides and then

differentiated by Wright-Giemsa staining. The percentages of activated macrophages and neutrophils are determined according to the cell morphology.

Example 6: Effect of soluble IL17RLP on adjuvant-induced arthritis

5 An analysis of the use of soluble IL17RLP ("sIL17RLP") to treat rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is performed through the use of an adjuvant-induced arthritis model (AIA) in rats. AIA is a well-characterized and reproducible animal model of rheumatoid arthritis, which is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art (Pearson, *et al.*, *Ann. Rheum. Dis.* 15:379, (1956)); Pearson, *et al.*, *Arthritis Rheum.* 2:440, (1959)). sIL17RLP is expected
10 to bind to hIL-20 and inhibit IL-20-induced synoviocyte activation and cytokine production, which may involve in the perpetuation of chronic arthritis. Lewis rats (available from Charles River Lab, Raleigh, N. C.) are used as the common and responsive strains for adjuvant-induced arthritis in these experiments.

Initiation of the arthritis condition is induced by the intradermal injection of 0.1 ml
15 adjuvant (5 mg/ml) into the base of the tail. Groups of 5 to 6 rats received either 0.1 to 10 mg/kg sIL17RLP or vehicle intra-articularly 10 days after the injection of adjuvant when the acute inflammation just begins. The effect of sIL17RLP on chronic arthritis is analyzed radiologically once each week between day 15-30 essentially as described by Taurog and colleagues (*J. Exp. Med.* 162:962, (1985)). Briefly, rats are anesthetized
20 with ether or chloral hydrate and positioned so that both hind limbs are X-rayed together. The X-ray films are examined blindly using a scoring system of 0-3 for periosteal reaction, bony erosions, joint space narrowing and destruction. When there is a significant amount of joint damage in vehicle-treated rats, the animals are sacrificed. At this point, the paws are evaluated histologically for the relative degree of tissue damage
25 and for the therapeutic effect sIL17RLP has elicited on these joints. Finally, sIL17RLP- and vehicle-treated animals undergo a clinical evaluation twice per week to assess hind paw volume using a plethysmometer system and body weight.

Alternatively, rheumatoid synoviocytes are isolated from RA patients undergoing
knee or wrist synovectomy and cultured in 150 cm² flasks. Nonadherent cells are
30 removed and adherent cells are trypsinized at confluence and passaged. Synoviocytes used between passages 3 and 8 constitute a homogenous population of fibroblast-like cells. Synoviocytes are cultured in 96-well plates in a final volume of 200 µl of the medium. Human IL-20 polypeptides (or human IL-17 as a control) are added at different concentrations to the medium at the onset of the culture. In experimental flasks, human
35 sIL17RLP polypeptide is also added to the culture medium. Subsequently, cell-free supernatants are collected after 72 hr, and stored at -20°C for further use in cytokine assays. Concentrations of IL-6 and IL-8 are measured by ELISA. A decrease in IL-6

and/or IL-8 levels in the culture supernatant indicates that the sIL17RLP polypeptide inhibits the IL-20-mediated increase in IL-6 and/or IL-8 production in this culture system. Consequently, sIL17RLP may be useful to treat rheumatoid arthritis and other related immunoregulatory disorders and diseases.

5

Example 7: Effect of soluble IL17RLP in treating Graft versus Host Disease in mice

An analysis of the use of soluble IL17RLP ("sIL17RLP") to treat graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is performed through the use of a C57BL/6 parent into (BALB/c X C57BL/6) F1 mouse model. This parent into F1 mouse model is a well-characterized and reproducible animal model of GVHD in bone marrow transplant patients, which is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art (see, Gleichmann, *et al.*, *Immunol. Today* 5:324, (1984)). IL17RLP is structurally related to the IL-17R which, in soluble form, has a beneficial effect on the prolongation of allograft survival in association with its inhibiting effect on alloantigen-induced lymphocyte proliferation. sIL17RLP is expected to inhibit the activation of the donor T cells to host MHC class II antigen (alloantigen) which play a crucial role in the pathogenesis of GVHD.

Initiation of the experimental GVHD condition is induced by the intravenous injection of $\sim 1-3 \times 10^8$ spleen cells from C57BL/6 mice into (BALB/c X C57BL/6) F1 mice (available from Jackson Lab, Bar Harbor, Maine). Groups of 6 to 8 mice received either 0.1 to 5.0 mg/kg of sIL17RLP or negative control intraperitoneally daily following the injection of spleen cells. The effect of sIL17RLP on lymphoid hypoplasia and atrophy of spleen is analyzed by FACS and histopathology at multiple time points (3-4) between days 10 and 30. Briefly, splenocytes are prepared from normal CBF1 mice, GVHD mice or sIL17RLP-treated mice, and stained with fluorescein phycoerythrin-conjugated anti-H-2Kb, biotin-conjugated anti-H-2Kd, and FITC-conjugated anti-CD4, anti-CD8, or anti-B220, followed by a CyChrome-conjugated avidin (PharMingen (San Diego, CA)). Cells are then analysis on a FACScan (Becton Dickinson, San Jose, CA). Recipient and donor lymphocytes are identified as H-2Kb+ Kd+ and H-2Kb+ Kd- cells, respectively. Cell numbers of CD4+T, CD8+ T and B220+ B cells of recipient or donor origin are calculated from the total numbers of splenocytes recovered and the percentages of each subpopulation are determined by the three color analysis. Histological evaluation of the relative degree of tissue damage in other GVHD-associated organs (liver, skin and intestine) may be conducted after sacrificing the animals for the beneficial potential of sIL17RLP on these organs.

In addition, the effect of sIL17RLP on spontaneous proliferation and IL-2 production of host splenocytes is analyzed between day 2-10. Finally, sIL17RLP- and its

negative control-treated animals undergo a clinical evaluation every other day to assess cachexia, body weight and lethality. Soluble sIL17RLP in combination therapy with immunosuppressive agents may also be examined in this GVHD murine model.

5 ***Example 8: Analysis of IL-17RLP Ligand Candidates***

IL17RLP ligand candidates are screened for binding using BIACORE technology which enables one to monitor binding events between two or more molecules, in real time, without the use of labels. BIACORE technology relies on the phenomenon of surface plasmon resonance (SPR) which occurs when surface
10 plasmon waves are excited at a metal/liquid interface. Light is directed at, and reflected from, the side of the surface not in contact with sample, and SPR causes a reduction in the reflected light intensity at a specific combination of angle and wavelength. Biomolecular binding events cause changes in the refractive index at the surface layer, which are detected as changes in the SPR signal.

15 The conditioned culture supernatants from three IL-20 CHO (see copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/115,832) clones (numbers 10, 16 and 22), as well as, IL-17 (purchased from R&D) were analyzed for binding to IL17-like receptors. The data indicate that compared to the negative control conditioned media (pC4 vector alone) that all clones showed greater binding. The binding was
20 approximately 115 RU for clones 16 and 22, ~65 RU for clone 10 and ~20 RU for pC4. This binding was greater than that found for IL-17 which was ~60 RU measured at 25 ug/mL. The exact concentration of IL-20 in the culture supernatants is not known but is estimated to be comparable to IL-17, i.e., ~25 ug/mL. This result suggests that the IL-17 receptor binds both ligands, and may even bind IL-20 better.

25 The binding of IL-20 and IL-17 to IL-17 receptor (IL17R-Fc) and IL17RLP fused to the human immunoglobulin domain (IL17RLP-Fc) after immobilization of the receptor on a BIAcore flow cell. Two CHO cell IL-20 preparations were first analyzed as they contain different N-terminal forms of the protein. IL-17 (R&D) ligand was also analyzed. The results indicate that IL-20 predominately bound to
30 IL17RLP-Fc and to a much lesser extent to IL-17R. The dissociation of IL-20 from the IL17RLP-Fc appeared to be biphasic for both batches which might be due to the presence different N-terminally truncated forms of the protein present in both batches. In contrast, IL-17 bound almost exclusively to the IL-17R which little or no binding to IL17RLP-Fc.

35 Thus, these results suggest that IL-20 interacts with the IL-17 receptor and the IL17RLP described herein. As a result, IL17RLP, or soluble fragments thereof, may be useful to modulate the receptor activation pathways in which these receptors are

involved. IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention may be used as an antagonist for binding IL-20 polypeptides and/or other related or unrelated polypeptides which interact with this receptor or the IL-20 ligand, e.g., IL-17. IL17RLP polypeptides of the invention may thus be useful in the diagnosis and/or treatment of immune disorders involving the IL-17 and IL17RLP molecules as known in the art and as described above.

Example 9: Gene Therapy Using the Endogenous IL17RLP Gene

Another method of gene therapy according to the present invention involves operably associating the endogenous IL17RLP sequence with a promoter via homologous recombination as described, for example, in US Patent Number 5,641,670, issued June 24, 1997; International Publication Number WO 96/29411, published September 26, 1996; International Publication Number WO 94/12650, published August 4, 1994; Koller et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:8932-8935 (1989); and Zijlstra et al., Nature 342:435-438 (1989). This method involves the activation of a gene which is present in the target cells, but which is not expressed in the cells, or is expressed at a lower level than desired. Polynucleotide constructs are made which contain a promoter and targeting sequences, which are homologous to the 5' non-coding sequence of endogenous IL17RLP, flanking the promoter. The targeting sequence will be sufficiently near the 5' end of IL17RLP so the promoter will be operably linked to the endogenous sequence upon homologous recombination. The promoter and the targeting sequences can be amplified using PCR. Preferably, the amplified promoter contains distinct restriction enzyme sites on the 5' and 3' ends. Preferably, the 3' end of the first targeting sequence contains the same restriction enzyme site as the 5' end of the amplified promoter and the 5' end of the second targeting sequence contains the same restriction site as the 3' end of the amplified promoter.

The amplified promoter and the amplified targeting sequences are digested with the appropriate restriction enzymes and subsequently treated with calf intestinal phosphatase. The digested promoter and digested targeting sequences are added together in the presence of T4 DNA ligase. The resulting mixture is maintained under conditions appropriate for ligation of the two fragments. The construct is size fractionated on an agarose gel then purified by phenol extraction and ethanol precipitation.

In this Example, the polynucleotide constructs are administered as naked polynucleotides via electroporation. However, the polynucleotide constructs may also be administered with transfection-facilitating agents, such as liposomes, viral

sequences, viral particles, precipitating agents, etc. Such methods of delivery are known in the art.

Once the cells are transfected, homologous recombination will take place which results in the promoter being operably linked to the endogenous IL17RLP
5 sequence. This results in the expression of IL17RLP in the cell. Expression may be detected by immunological staining, or any other method known in the art.

Fibroblasts are obtained from a subject by skin biopsy. The resulting tissue is placed in DMEM + 10% fetal calf serum. Exponentially growing or early stationary
10 phase fibroblasts are trypsinized and rinsed from the plastic surface with nutrient medium. An aliquot of the cell suspension is removed for counting, and the remaining cells are subjected to centrifugation. The supernatant is aspirated and the pellet is resuspended in 5 ml of electroporation buffer (20 mM HEPES pH 7.3, 137 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 0.7 mM Na₂ HPO₄, 6 mM dextrose). The cells are recentrifuged, the supernatant aspirated, and the cells resuspended in electroporation buffer
15 containing 1 mg/ml acetylated bovine serum albumin. The final cell suspension contains approximately 3×10^6 cells/ml. Electroporation should be performed immediately following resuspension.

Plasmid DNA is prepared according to standard techniques. For example, to construct a plasmid for targeting to the IL17RLP locus, plasmid pUC18 (MBI
20 Fermentas, Amherst, NY) is digested with HindIII. The CMV promoter is amplified by PCR with an XbaI site on the 5' end and a BamHI site on the 3' end. Two IL17RLP non-coding sequences are amplified via PCR: one IL17RLP non-coding sequence (IL17RLP fragment 1) is amplified with a HindIII site at the 5' end and an Xba site at the 3' end; the other IL17RLP non-coding sequence (IL17RLP fragment 2)
25 is amplified with a BamHI site at the 5' end and a HindIII site at the 3' end. The CMV promoter and IL17RLP fragments are digested with the appropriate enzymes (CMV promoter - XbaI and BamHI; IL17RLP fragment 1 - XbaI; IL17RLP fragment 2 - BamHI) and ligated together. The resulting ligation product is digested with HindIII, and ligated with the HindIII-digested pUC18 plasmid.

30 Plasmid DNA is added to a sterile cuvette with a 0.4 cm electrode gap (Bio-Rad). The final DNA concentration is generally at least 120 µg/ml. 0.5 ml of the cell suspension (containing approximately 1.5×10^6 cells) is then added to the cuvette, and the cell suspension and DNA solutions are gently mixed. Electroporation is performed with a Gene-Pulser apparatus (Bio-Rad). Capacitance and voltage are set at
35 960 µF and 250-300 V, respectively. As voltage increases, cell survival decreases, but the percentage of surviving cells that stably incorporate the introduced DNA into

their genome increases dramatically. Given these parameters, a pulse time of approximately 14-20 mSec should be observed.

Electroporated cells are maintained at room temperature for approximately 5 min, and the contents of the cuvette are then gently removed with a sterile transfer
5 pipette. The cells are added directly to 10 ml of prewarmed nutrient media (DMEM with 15% calf serum) in a 10 cm dish and incubated at 37°C. The following day, the media is aspirated and replaced with 10 ml of fresh media and incubated for a further 16-24 hours.

The engineered fibroblasts are then injected into the host, either alone or after
10 having been grown to confluence on cytodex 3 microcarrier beads. The fibroblasts now produce the protein product. The fibroblasts can then be introduced into a patient as described above.

Example 10: Production of an Antibody

a) Hybridoma Technology

The antibodies of the present invention can be prepared by a variety of methods. (See, Current Protocols, Chapter 2.) As one example of such methods, cells expressing
15 IL17RLP are administered to an animal to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies. In a preferred method, a preparation of IL17RLP protein is prepared and purified to render it substantially free of natural contaminants. Such a
20 preparation is then introduced into an animal in order to produce polyclonal antisera of greater specific activity.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for protein IL17RLP are prepared using hybridoma technology. (Kohler et al., Nature 256:495 (1975); Kohler et al., Eur. J.
25 Immunol. 6:511 (1976); Kohler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas, Elsevier, N.Y., pp. 563-681 (1981)). In general, an animal (preferably a mouse) is immunized with IL17RLP polypeptide or, more preferably, with a secreted IL17RLP polypeptide-expressing cell. Such polypeptide-expressing cells are cultured in any suitable tissue culture medium,
30 preferably in Earle's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (inactivated at about 56°C), and supplemented with about 10 g/l of nonessential amino acids, about 1,000 U/ml of penicillin, and about 100 µg/ml of streptomycin.

The splenocytes of such mice are extracted and fused with a suitable myeloma cell line. Any suitable myeloma cell line may be employed in accordance with the present
35 invention; however, it is preferable to employ the parent myeloma cell line (SP2O), available from the ATCC. After fusion, the resulting hybridoma cells are selectively maintained in HAT medium, and then cloned by limiting dilution as described by Wands

et al. (Gastroenterology 80:225-232 (1981)). The hybridoma cells obtained through such a selection are then assayed to identify clones which secrete antibodies capable of binding the IL17RLP polypeptide.

Alternatively, additional antibodies capable of binding to IL17RLP polypeptide
5 can be produced in a two-step procedure using anti-idiotypic antibodies. Such a method makes use of the fact that antibodies are themselves antigens, and therefore, it is possible to obtain an antibody which binds to a second antibody. In accordance with this method, protein specific antibodies are used to immunize an animal, preferably a mouse. The splenocytes of such an animal are then used to produce hybridoma cells, and the
10 hybridoma cells are screened to identify clones which produce an antibody whose ability to bind to the IL17RLP protein-specific antibody can be blocked by IL17RLP. Such antibodies comprise anti-idiotypic antibodies to the IL17RLP protein-specific antibody and are used to immunize an animal to induce formation of further IL17RLP protein-specific antibodies.

15 For in vivo use of antibodies in humans, an antibody is "humanized". Such antibodies can be produced using genetic constructs derived from hybridoma cells producing the monoclonal antibodies described above. Methods for producing chimeric and humanized antibodies are known in the art and are discussed infra. (See, for review, Morrison, Science 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., BioTechniques 4:214 (1986); Cabilly et al.,
20 U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne et al., Nature 312:643 (1984); Neuberger et al., Nature 314:268 (1985).)

b) Isolation Of Antibody Fragments Directed Against IL17RLP From A
25 Library Of scFvs

Naturally occurring V-genes isolated from human PBLs are constructed into a library of antibody fragments which contain reactivities against IL17RLP to which the donor may or may not have been exposed (see e.g., U.S. Patent 5,885,793 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

30 *Rescue of the Library.* A library of scFvs is constructed from the RNA of human PBLs as described in PCT publication WO 92/01047. To rescue phage displaying antibody fragments, approximately 109 E. coli harboring the phagemid are used to inoculate 50 ml of 2xTY containing 1% glucose and 100 µg/ml of ampicillin (2xTY-AMP-GLU) and grown to an O.D. of 0.8 with shaking. Five ml of this culture is used to
35 innoculate 50 ml of 2xTY-AMP-GLU, 2 x 10⁸ TU of delta gene 3 helper (M13 delta gene III, see PCT publication WO 92/01047) are added and the culture incubated at 37°C for 45 minutes without shaking and then at 37°C for 45 minutes with shaking. The

culture is centrifuged at 4000 r.p.m. for 10 min. and the pellet resuspended in 2 liters of 2xTY containing 100 µg/ml ampicillin and 50 µg/ml kanamycin and grown overnight. Phage are prepared as described in PCT publication WO 92/01047.

5 M13 delta gene III is prepared as follows: M13 delta gene III helper phage does not encode gene III protein, hence the phage(mid) displaying antibody fragments have a greater avidity of binding to antigen. Infectious M13 delta gene III particles are made by growing the helper phage in cells harboring a pUC19 derivative supplying the wild type gene III protein during phage morphogenesis. The culture is incubated for 1 hour at 37° C without shaking and then for a further hour at 37°C with shaking. Cells are spun down
10 (IEC-Centra 8,400 r.p.m. for 10 min), resuspended in 300 ml 2xTY broth containing 100 µg ampicillin/ml and 25 µg kanamycin/ml (2xTY-AMP-KAN) and grown overnight, shaking at 37°C. Phage particles are purified and concentrated from the culture medium by two PEG-precipitations (Sambrook et al., 1990), resuspended in 2 ml PBS and passed through a 0.45 µm filter (Minisart NML; Sartorius) to give a final concentration of
15 approximately 10¹³ transducing units/ml (ampicillin-resistant clones).

Panning of the Library. Immunotubes (Nunc) are coated overnight in PBS with 4 ml of either 100 µg/ml or 10 µg/ml of a polypeptide of the present invention. Tubes are blocked with 2% Marvel-PBS for 2 hours at 37°C and then washed 3 times in PBS. Approximately 10¹³ TU of phage is applied to the tube and incubated for 30 minutes at
20 room temperature tumbling on an over and under turntable and then left to stand for another 1.5 hours. Tubes are washed 10 times with PBS 0.1% Tween-20 and 10 times with PBS. Phage are eluted by adding 1 ml of 100 mM triethylamine and rotating 15 minutes on an under and over turntable after which the solution is immediately neutralized with 0.5 ml of 1.0M Tris-HCl, pH 7.4. Phage are then used to infect 10 ml of mid-log
25 E. coli TG1 by incubating eluted phage with bacteria for 30 minutes at 37°C. The E. coli are then plated on TYE plates containing 1% glucose and 100 µg/ml ampicillin. The resulting bacterial library is then rescued with delta gene 3 helper phage as described above to prepare phage for a subsequent round of selection. This process is then repeated for a total of 4 rounds of affinity purification with tube-washing increased to 20
30 times with PBS, 0.1% Tween-20 and 20 times with PBS for rounds 3 and 4.

Characterization of Binders. Eluted phage from the 3rd and 4th rounds of selection are used to infect E. coli HB 2151 and soluble scFv is produced (Marks, et al., 1991) from single colonies for assay. ELISAs are performed with microtitre plates coated with either 10 pg/ml of the polypeptide of the present invention in 50 mM bicarbonate pH
35 9.6. Clones positive in ELISA are further characterized by PCR fingerprinting (see, e.g., PCT publication WO 92/01047) and then by sequencing.

**Example 11. Neutralization of IL17RLP/IL17RLP Ligand (e.g., IL20)
Interaction with an anti-IL17RLP Monoclonal Antibody.**

Monoclonal antibodies are generated against IL17RLP protein according to the following method. Briefly, mice are given a subcutaneous injection (front part
5 of the dorsum) of 50 micrograms of His-tagged IL17RLP protein produced by the method of Example 2 in 100 microliters of PBS emulsified in 100 microliters of complete Freund's adjuvant. Three additional subcutaneous injections of 25 micrograms of IL17RLP in incomplete Freund's adjuvant are given at 2-week intervals. The animals are rested for a month before they received the final
10 intraperitoneal boost of 25 micrograms of IL17RLP in PBS. Four days later mice are sacrificed and splenocytes taken for fusion.

The process of "Fusion" is accomplished by fusing splenocytes from one spleen were with 2×10^7 P3X63Ag8.653 plasmacytoma cells using PEG 1500 (Boehringer Mannheim), according to the manufacturer's modifications of an
15 earlier described method. (See, Geftter, M.L., *et al. Somatic Cell Genet* 3:231-36 (1977); Boehringer Mannheim, PEG 1500 (Cat.No. 783641), product description.)

After fusion, the cells are resuspended in 400 ml of HAT medium supplemented with 20% FBS and 4% Hybridoma Supplement (Boehringer
20 Mannheim) and distributed to 96 well plates at a density of 200 microliters per well. At day 7 post-fusion, 100 microliters of medium is aspirated and replaced with 100 microliters of fresh medium. At day 14 post-fusion, the hybridomas are screened for antibody production.

Hybridoma supernatants are screened by ELISA for binding to IL17RLP
25 protein immobilized on plates. Plates are coated with IL17RLP by overnight incubation of 100 microliters per well of IL17RLP in PBS at a concentration of 2 micrograms per ml. Hybridoma supernatants are diluted 1:10 with PBS and placed in individual wells of IL17RLP-coated plates and incubated overnight at 4°C. On the following day, the plates are washed 3 times with PBS containing 0.1%
30 Tween-20 and developed using the anti-mouse IgG ABC system (Vector Laboratories). The color development reaction is stopped with the addition of 25 ml/well of 2M H_2SO_4 . The plates are then read at 450 nm.

Hybridoma supernatants are checked for Ig isotype using Isostrips. Cloning is done by the method of limiting dilutions on HT medium. About
35 3×10^6 cells in 0.9 ml of HBSS are injected in pristane-primed mice. After 7-9 days, ascitic fluid is collected using a 19 g needle. All antibodies are purified by protein G affinity chromatography using the Acta FPLC system (Pharmacia).

All purified monoclonal antibodies are tested for binding to different forms of IL17RLP (including His-tagged and protein produced from a baculoviral system (see Example 2)) in both Western blot analysis and ELISA. Antibodies are also tested for the ability to capture soluble IL17RLP from solution. Antibodies are
5 tested for the ability to differentially recognize membrane-bound IL17RLP as compared to a soluble IL17RLP (e.g., an extracellular domain of IL17RLP). Antibodies are tested for the ability to neutralize IL17RLP receptor-ligand interactions.

10 **Example 12. A Novel Cytokine Receptor-Ligand Pair: Identification, Molecular Characterization, and in vivo Immunomodulatory Activity.**

Cytokines are secreted regulatory peptides that mediate a wide range of biological activities by binding to specific cell surface receptors on target cells. Cytokine actions include control of cell proliferation and differentiation, regulation
15 of hemopoiesis, immune and inflammatory responses (See e.g., Thomson, A. *The Cytokine Handbook*, 3rd Ed., Academic Press, New York, New York (1998)). Cytokines are also major orchestrators of host defense processes and, as such, are involved in responses to exogenous as well as endogenous insults and in repair or restoration of tissue integrity.

20 Except for the presence of an N-terminal signal peptide usually required for secretion, the cytokines known thus far are members of many distinct and structurally unrelated families of molecules.

A novel homologue of Interleukin-17 ("IL-17") has been identified. (See, International Patent Application No. US98/14609; see also, Li, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 97:773-778 (2000)). IL-17 is a cytokine-inducing glycoprotein of 155
25 amino acids, produced predominantly by activated CD4+ T cells and double negative (CD4-CD8-) T cells exhibiting indirect proinflammatory and hematopoietic properties (See e.g., Yao, Z., et al., *J. Immunol.* 155:5483-5486 (1995); Fossiez, F., et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 183:2593-2603 (1996); Cai, X.Y., et al.,
30 *Immunol. Lett.* 62:51-58 (1998); Chabaud, M., et al., *J. Immunol.* 161:409-414 (1998); Jovanovic, D. V., et al., *J. Immunol.* 160:3513-3521 (1998)). In vivo, its expression has been reported elevated in the rheumatoid synovium, in multiple sclerosis blood and cerebrospinal fluid and in peripheral blood mononuclear cells following ischemic stroke (See e.g., Kotake, S., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.* 103:1345-
35 1352 (1999); Chabaud, M., et al., *Arthritis Rheum.* 42:963-970 (1999); Aarvak, T., et al., *Scand. J. Immunol.* 50:1-9 (1999); Matusevicius, D., et al., *Mult. Scler.* 5:101-104 (1999); Kostulas, N., et al., *Stroke* 30:2174-2179 (1999)). Is is

also produced by tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes and increases tumorigenicity of human cervical tumors in nude mice (See, Fridman, W. H., *et al.*, *Res. Immunol.* 149:7-8 (1998); Tarour, E., *et al.*, *Cancer Res.* 59:3698-3704 (1999)). More recently, IL-17 has been implicated in allergic skin immune responses (See, Albanesi, C., *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 162:494-502 (1999)), neutrophil recruitment during airway inflammation (See, Antonysamy, M.A., *et al.*, *Human Immunol.* 55(Suppl):1-15 (1997)), cardiac and renal allograft rejection (See, Laan, M., *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 162:2347-2352 (1999); Van Kooten, C., *et al.*, *J. Am. Soc. Nephrol.* 9:1526-1534 (1998); Antonysamy, M. A., *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 162:577-584 (1999)) and granulopoiesis (See, Fine, J. S., *et al.*, *J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.* 99:225 (1997); Schwarzenberger, P., *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 161:6383-6389 (1998)). In addition, it has been found to up-regulate nitric oxide production in human osteoarthritic cartilage and inflammatory cytokine production by rheumatoid arthritis synoviocytes (See, Attur, M. G., *et al.*, *Arthritis Rheum.* 40:1050-1053 (1997); Amin, A.R., *et al.*, *Curr. Opin. Rheumatol.* 10:263-268 (1998)), to stimulate osteoclastogenesis and the expression of several genes associated with inflammation and cartilage degradation in human chondrocytes (See, Lotz, M., *et al.*, *Arthritis Rheum.* 39(Suppl.):559 (1996); Van bezooijen, R.L., *et al.*, *J. Bone Miner. Res.* 14:1513-1521 (1999); Tali Shalom-Barak, T., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 173:27467-27473 (1998); Martel-Pelletier, J., *et al.*, *Arthritis Rheum.* 42:2399-2409 (1999)), and to induce ICAM-1 expression in human bronchial epithelial cells (See, Kawaguchi, M., *et al.*, *Cell* 46:659-667 (1986)).

Sequence and expression analysis - Full-length cDNAs for human IL-20 (SEQ ID NO:34) and IL17RLP (SEQ ID NOs:1 and 18) were identified, sequenced, and submitted to GenBank. The clones were assigned the accession numbers (AF212311) and (AF212365), respectively. DNA sequencing was performed using ABI 377 automated DNA sequencers and PE Biosystems Big Dye Terminator sequencing chemistries (Foster City, CA). Northern blot analysis of poly-A RNA samples was performed using Clontech (Palo Alto, CA) multiple tissue Northern blots. For analysis of murine IL-20 transcripts, total RNA was prepared from rodent organs, separated on agarose gels containing formamide and blotted onto Nylon filters. Membranes were hybridized overnight in Hybrisol solution (Oncor), preheated to 42°C before use, followed by two subsequent washes in 2xSSC/0.1%SDS and 0.2x SSC/0.1%SDS at the same temperature. Double-stranded cDNA probes, used at a minimum specific activity of 2×10^9 cpm/microgram, were generated by restriction digestion, 32 P-labelled using the

Rediprime random primer labelling system (Amersham/Arlington Heights, IL) and purified with NucTrap ion exchange push columns (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA).

Mapping - The genomic position of the IL20 gene was determined with the standard G3 radiation hybrid panel (Research Genetics, Huntsville, AL). The panel DNAs were amplified by PCR using IL-20 gene specific primers 5'-GGC GGG CAG CAG CTG CAG GCT GAC C-3' (SEQ ID NO:19) and 5'-CTG GGC TGG CCC AGC CCC AGG AAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:20). The primers used for mapping of IL17RLPR were 5'-GAT CCT CCC GGA CTT CAA GAG GC-3' (SEQ ID NO:21) and 3'-GGA AAG GCC AGG CAG GCC TGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:22).

Antibody preparation - For bacterial production of IL-20, an open reading frame coding for the mature form of IL-20 (residues Q21-F180 of SEQ ID NO:2) as predicted by SignalP (See, Nielsen, H., *et al.*, *Protein Eng.* 12:3-9 (1999)), was amplified by PCR and cloned as an NdeI-Asp718I restriction fragment (495-bp product) downstream of an inducible lacZ promoter. For efficient translation, the first 50 nucleotides of mature IL-20 were codon optimized for expression in *E. coli*. The primers used were: sense, 5'-GAC TCA TAT GCA GCC GCG TTC CCC GAA ATC CAA GCG TAA A-3; antisense, 5'-GAC TGG TAC CTT ATC AGA AGA TGC AGG TGC AGC-3'. The reading frame and adjacent areas were sequence confirmed following cloning. After transformation and expression in *E. coli*, IL-20 was present in the inclusion bodies. Inclusion bodies were solubilized with 4M guanidine HCl and dialyzed against 50 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 5, containing 0.1 M NaCl. Antisera were prepared by immunizing rabbits with IL-20 (Q21-F180). The sera were used for immunoblot analysis after 1000-fold dilution.

Cell culture - In vitro cultures were grown in sterile disposable polystyrene (Coming Glass Works, Coming, NY) in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. 293, CHO, NIH3T3, WRL-68, Colo587, PANC-1, HeLa S3, K562, Raji and SW480 cell lines were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC).

Transient transfections - Plasmid DNA was transfected into 293T cells using LipofectAMINE reagent (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Generation of stably transfected CHO clones - The complete open reading frame of human IL-20 was amplified by PCR. The primers used were: sense, 5'-GAC TGG ATC CGC CAT CAT GGA CTG GCC TCA CAA CC-3 (SEQ ID NO:25); antisense, 5'-GAC TGG TAC CGG ATG GTC TCG GGC TGC TG-3'

(SEQ ID NO:26). Full-length IL-20 was cloned as a Bam HI-Asp718I restriction fragment into a CMV-Enhancer/RSV-LTR promoter-based expression vector. The clones were sequence confirmed before transfection into CHO cells. IL-20 positive CHO clones were selected by RT-PCR and amplified to 1 micromolar methotrexate. Conditioned media (CHO-5 serum-free media without methotrexate) from 7 CHO clones were analyzed for IL-20 expression by SDS-PAGE followed by silver staining. Three CHO clones with the highest expression were selected for continued amplification in the presence of 10 micromolar methotrexate.

Purification of IL-20 - Four day conditioned media from IL-20 expressing clones was used for protein purification. The media was adjusted to 25 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2 and applied to the strong-cation exchange resin (Poros HS-50) using a BioCad 60 (PEPerseptive). The HS-50 bound material was eluted using a step gradient of NaCl in 25 mM HEPES buffer, pH 7.2 and fractions analyzed by SDS-PAGE. The 0.8M NaCl pool was applied to weak anion-exchanger (CM HyperD, BioSeptra) and eluted with a NaCl gradient. The IL-20 positive fractions were pooled, subjected to size-exclusion chromatography on a Superdex 75 column (Pharmacia) equilibrated with PBS and pooled again. Protein concentration was determined using the BCA procedure (Pierce Chem. Co). Endotoxin was measured using the LAL assay (Cape Cod Assoc.).

Purification of epitope-tagged IL-20 - For synthesis of N-terminal Flag fusion protein, the mature portion (nucleotides 105-584 of SEQ ID NO:34) coding region of IL-20 was amplified by PCR and cloned into pFLAG-CMV-1 vector (Sigma, Saint Louis, MO) as an EcoRI-BamHI restriction fragment. The primers used were 5'-GCC CCG GAA TTC AAG GAG CCC CAA AAG CAA GAG G-3' (SEQ ID NO:27) (sense) and 5'-GCC CGC GGA TCC TCA GAA GAT GCA GGT GCA GCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:28) (antisense). Conditioned media from 293T cells transiently transfected with pFLAG-CMV-1:IL-20 was prepared and purified using anti-Flag affinity chromatography according to the manufacturer's instructions. Approximately 300 micrograms of purified protein was recovered from 500 ml of culture supernatant.

IL-17R and IL-17RLP Purification - The extracellular portion of each receptor was fused to a human Fc domain (heavy chain constant region of IgG1). The primers used for PCR amplification of the extracellular domain coding region of huIL-17R were 5'-GAT CGC GGA TCC GCC ATC ATG GGG GCC GCA CGC AGC CCG CCG TCC G-3' (SEQ ID NO:29) (sense) and 5'-GAT CGC GGA TCC CCG TCC GGA ATT GGT TCT GGA GTG TCT GGC ATT TCT G-

3' (SEQ ID NO:30) (antisense), and 5'-GAG CGC AGA TCT GCC ACC ATG
TCG CTC GTG CTG CTA AGC CTG G-3' (SEQ ID NO:31) (sense) and 5'-
GGG GGG AGA TCT CCT CCC GGC TTG CTT TTG TTG TTA TC-3' (SEQ
ID NO:32) (antisense) for huIL17RLP, respectively. Clones with correct insert
5 orientation were selected by PCR screening and resequenced before use.
Conditioned media from 293T cells transiently transfected with the IL17RLP (Met-
(-19) through Gly-270 of SEQ ID NO:2)-Fc fusion or IL-17 receptor (Met-1
through Asp-315)-Fc were prepared. The Fc-protein was purified using a Protein
A column (POROS), and approximately 150 micrograms of purified protein was
10 recovered from 500 ml of culture supernatant.

Binding Analyses - IL-20 protein was dialyzed against 10 mM sodium
acetate buffer, pH 5 and a BIAcore flow cell was prepared for each receptor at
densities of 7900 and 9600 RU for IL-17R and IL17RLP, respectively. Various
concentrations of purified IL-20 and IL-17 (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) in
15 50 microliters hepes-buffered saline (HBS) buffer were examined for receptor
binding at a flow rate of 15 microliters per minute. After injection of sample the
flow cell was equilibrated with HBS. Flow cells were regenerated using two 40
sec pulses of 10 mM HCl.

Flow Cytometric Evaluation of IL17RLP transfectants - For detection of
20 IL-20, cells (10^6 in 100 microliters) were incubated with either pre-immunized
rabbit serum (1: 100) or IL-20 immunized rabbit serum (1: 100). Cells were
washed, then incubated with PE conjugated goat anti-rabbit F(ab)₂. Cells were
washed, resuspended in 5 micrograms per milliliter propidium iodide solution and
acquired on the FACScan (Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems, San
25 Jose, CA). Alternatively, cells were first incubated 10 minutes at room
temperature with 1 microgram soluble IL-20, then the anti IL-20 serum was added
as described. Ability of soluble IL17RLP-Fc to block IL-20 binding to IL17RLP
positive cells was also tested, using 1 microgram or 10 micrograms IL17RLP-Fc
added in solution with the soluble IL-20. Analysis was performed using an
30 electronic gate on propidium iodide negative live cells.

Peritoneal Exudate Cells - BALB/c mice (n = 8 per group) were injected
intraperitoneally with 0.2 ml of rhIL-20 at indicated amounts plus 50 micrograms
of the human chemokine HCC-1 (See, Schulz-Knappe, P., *et al.*, *Exp. Med.*
183:295-299 (1996)) as a carrier. At 4 h after injection the mice were sacrificed by
35 CO₂ asphyxiation. The peritoneal cavity was then exposed and the exudate
collected by washing the cavity with 4 ml of PBS. Cell counts performed in
triplicate on each peritoneal exudate sample were quantitated by complete blood

chemistry (CBC) analyzer and hemocytometer. Cytocentrifuge (Shandon, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA) smears of PEC from each mouse were stained with Wright's stain for differential counts. Total numbers of PMN accumulating in the peritoneal cavity were calculated by multiplying total PEC by the percent PMN determined from differential counts. Both percent and total values of PMN were expressed as the mean+SEM. Significance of difference was determined by an ANOVA t-test.

Reagents - Recombinant human IL-17 was from R&D Systems (Minneapolis, MN). Dextran sulfate sodium (DSS, 36,000-44,000 Mol. Wt) was purchased from American International Chemistry (Natick, MA). LipofectAMINE reagent and geneticin (G418) were from Life Technologies (Rockville, MD). Indomethacin and methotrexate were obtained from Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, MO).

Animals - Female Swiss Webster mice (20-25 g) and female Lewis rats (160-180 g) were obtained from Charles River Laboratories (Raleigh, NC) and kept under standard conditions for one week before being used in experiments. The animal protocols used in this study were reviewed and approved by the Human Genome Sciences, Inc, Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

Tissue Collection - Tissues from several models of inflammation were tested for expression of the IL17RLP. Models included murine colitis, rat jejunitis, mouse graft versus host disease and Listeria induced bacteremia in mice.

In the dextran sulfate sodium (DSS) induced murine colitis model, female Swiss Webster mice were given a four percent solution of DSS ad libitum for seven days. Animals were euthanized on day seven, and the distal third of the colon flushed with saline and snap frozen with liquid nitrogen in preparation for RNA extraction.

In indomethacin induced rat jejunitis, female Lewis rats were injected subcutaneously on day 0 and 1 with indomethacin. Indomethacin was prepared by solubilizing in absolute ethanol, sonication for 30 seconds and then diluted 1:4 vol/vol with five percent sodium bicarbonate to create a stock solution of 10 mg/ml. The stock solution was diluted further with five percent sodium bicarbonate, and rats were injected subcutaneously (sc) with a final dose of 8 mg/kg in a volume of 0.2 ml. On day 4, three days after the final indomethacin injection, rats were euthanized, and 10 cm of the small intestine removed, starting 20 cm up from the cecum. The intestinal tissue was flushed with saline and snap frozen with liquid nitrogen prior to RNA analysis.

Primary structure of IL-20 - An EST coding for a putative signal peptide was initially discovered in a human thymus cDNA library. Three additional clones

were subsequently identified in libraries from thymus tumor and from 9 and 12 week old human embryo tissue. All four clones were fully sequenced and found to be identical over the entire open reading frame. They are predicted to code for a protein of 184 amino acids with an N-terminal leader sequence of 20 amino acids (SEQ ID NO:35). The predicted molecular mass for this protein is 20.4 kDa, with an estimated isoelectric point of 9.24. There is one potential N-linked glycosylation site and eight cysteine residues. The short 3' untranslated region contains a single near-consensus polyadenylation site and is devoid of the characteristic AU-repeats found in several other cytokines, growth factors and protooncogenes (See, Shaw, G., *et al.*, *Cell* 46:659-667 (1986)).

A comparison of both nucleotide and amino acid sequences with the GenBank or EMBL databases revealed significant homology of the translation product with the amino acid sequence of the recently described T cell-derived cytokine, IL-17. At the amino acid level, human IL-20 shared 21.3%, 19% and 20.7% identity with human, mouse and rat IL-17, respectively, and 21.9% identity with the product of the 13th ORF of Herpesvirus saimiri (HVS 13). The degree of conservation is higher in the C-terminal portion of the protein, and six of the eight cysteines present in IL-20 are conserved and identically spaced between IL-20 and IL-17 (See, Yao, Z., *et al.* and Fossiez, F., *et al.*, *supra*). A putative murine ortholog of IL-20 was identified in a mouse EST database and found to be 87.8% similar to the human IL-20 and 21.3%, 19.6%, 22% and 21.9% similar to the human, mouse, rat and viral IL-17 sequences.

The map position of the human IL-20 gene was determined by somatic cell hybrid and radiation hybrid mapping. Amplification of the standard G3 radiation hybrid panel using gene specific oligonucleotide primers showed linkage to the SHGC-33930, SHGC-4655 and SHGC-11215 markers on chromosome 6 at distances of 13, 14, and 18 centiRad, with LOD scores of 10.13, 9.25, and 8.94, respectively, corresponding to a cytogenetic location at 6p21.2.

Cellular and tissue distribution of the hIL-20 mRNA - By Northern blot analysis of human tissues, a very strong signal at ca. 1.0 kb was seen in spinal cord, testis and small intestines, and less pronounced in prostate, colon mucosal lining, ovary and in the K-562 chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line. Furthermore, a weak transcript of similar length was routinely observed in trachea, uterus, adrenal gland, substantia nigra and fetal kidney. Even though IL-20 cDNA was initially isolated from thymus, the signal observed on all blots with spleen or thymus poly-A RNA was either faint or not visible. The tissue distribution of murine IL-20 was also determined. A ca. 1.0 kb band was observed on poly-A

mouse RNA blots probed with a murine reading frame-specific cDNA probe. The signal was strongest in brain, heart and testis and weaker in lung, liver and skeletal muscle.

Molecular characterization of an IL-20 receptor - In order to identify target
5 cell types that respond to IL-20, we searched for candidate receptors. Since IL-20
is distantly related to IL17, we screened the EST databases for novel homologs of
the recently described murine and human IL-17 receptor amino acid sequences
(See, Yao, Z., *et al.*, *Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995); Yao, Z., *et al.*, *Cytokine*
9:794-800 (1997)). A cDNA clone containing an open reading frame predicted to
10 code for a type I transmembrane protein was identified in a library from human
adult lung tissue. Overlapping clones were subsequently discovered in libraries
from various other tissues, predominantly eosinophils, brain, pancreas, kidney,
thyroid and osteoclastomas. A large open reading frame is predicted to encode a
receptor of 426 amino acids. Computer- assisted analysis suggests that this
15 protein has an N-terminal signal peptide with a cleavage site after Pro-(-3) of SEQ
ID NO:2. The signal peptide is followed by a 273 amino acid residue extracellular
domain (Arg-(-2) through Gly-270 of SEQ ID NO:2), a 22 amino acid residue
transmembrane stretch (Trp-271 through Leu-292 of SEQ ID NO:2), and a 115
amino acid residue cytoplasmic tail (Met-293 through Leu- 407 of SEQ ID NO:2).
20 There are six potential N-linked glycosylation sites in the extracellular domain, at
positions Asn-48; Asn-84; Asn-137; Asn-164; Asn-178; and Asn-264 of SEQ ID
NO:2. The predicted molecular mass for this protein is 47.9 kDa, with an
isoelectric point of 8.16. Overall, the IL17RLP protein sequence is 19.2% and
18.2% identical to the human and murine IL-17R sequences, respectively. There
25 is no WSxWS motif in the extracellular domain (See, Baumgartner, J.W., *et al.*,
J. Biol. Chem. 269:29094-29101 (1994)). The cytoplasmic portion of this new
receptor is much shorter than the unusually long tail described for IL-17R (See,
Yao, Z., *et al.*, *Cytokine* 9:794-800 (1997)). Furthermore, a segment
(TPPPLR-PRKVV) (SEQ ID NO:33) located proximal to the IL-17R
30 transmembrane domain, which is highly conserved among cytokine receptors
(See, Baumgartner, J.W., *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:29094-29101 (1994)), is
absent.

By Northern blot analysis of human tissues using an open reading frame
specific hybridization probe, two specific transcripts of ca 3.5kb and 1.4kb can be
35 detected in several endocrine tissues, most pronounced in fetal and adult liver,
kidney, pancreas, testis, colon and small intestines but are absent in peripheral
blood leucocytes and lymphoid organs. Only a few of a large series of

transformed human cell lines grown in culture expressed IL17RLP transcript detectable by Northern and real-time PCR analysis. These were predominantly derived from organs found to be positive for IL17RLP message above and included the WRL-68 human embryonic liver, Colo587 pancreas adenocarcinoma-
5 mesothelioma, PANC-1 pancreatic epitheloid carcinoma, HeLa S3 cervical carcinoma, K562 leukemia, Raji Burkitts lymphoma and SW480 colorectal adenocarcinoma lines.

The map location of IL17RLP was determined at 3p21.1 by radiation hybrid mapping, with a LOD score of 12. It is noted that several chemokine
10 receptors and trypsin inhibitors have been mapped in the 3p21.1, 3p21.2 and 3p21 regions.

Tissue distribution of rodent IL17RLP - Many cytokine receptors are not expressed constitutively, but their transcription and surface expression is dependent on specific activation mechanisms. To gain insight into possible roles
15 of this novel cytokine receptor pair in disease processes, a partial cDNA clone for the putative murine IL17RLP ortholog was identified and hybridized with total RNA prepared from a series of rodent disease model organs. Because of the proinflammatory roles of IL-17, RNAs from several inflammatory models were used. These included kidney and liver RNAs from a murine model of graft-
20 versus-host disease, liver following Listeria-infection, as well as colon and intestinal tissues from DSS-induced colitis and from Indomethacin-induced intestinal inflammation in rats. Among the models tested, IL17RLP message was found to be significantly upregulated only in the intestines after Indomethacin treatment. However, the upregulation was drastic, from weak or undetectable in
25 most untreated samples to a readily detectable or intense signal in total RNAs from several different treated animals. As seen above with the human probe and human tissues, two transcripts of 3.4kb and 1.3kb were observed.

Expression of recombinant IL-20 protein - Human IL-20 was cloned as described in experimental procedures and expressed in CHO cells under the
30 control of an RSV-CMV hybrid promoter. Comparison of the protein pattern by SDS-PAGE analysis of conditioned media from IL-20 clones versus the control media revealed that several clones expressed a novel protein of ~20 kDa not present in control media transfected with expression vector plasmid only. One clone was chosen for scale-up and conditioned media were obtained after 4 days.
35 Immunoblot analysis of conditioned media using a polyclonal antibody revealed the presence of several species of IL-20, which suggested the presence of proteolytic processing and/or differential glycosylation of the protein. IL-20 was

purified to apparent homogeneity as described in Experimental Procedures. PAGE analysis of purified IL-20 under non-reducing conditions showed that, unlike IL-17, IL-20 migrates as a monomer and thus is not a disulfide-linked dimer under these conditions. However, when eluted from a Superdex 75 size exclusion column, IL-20 behaves as a dimer. Thus, native IL-20 appears to be a non-disulfide linked dimer.

The major bands were subjected to N-terminal sequence analysis. The 23/22 kDa species had four closely spaced N-termini starting at Arg-23, Ser-27, Arg-29 and Lys-30 of SEQ ID NO:35 (in roughly equal proportion), whereas the 18 kDa band had two N-termini starting at residues Leu-49 and Ser-51 of SEQ ID NO:35. The presence of truncated forms of the protein is suggestive of posttranslational proteolytic processing. This appears to be due to the action of a proprotein convertase-like activity as three of the N-terminal residues Arg-29, Ser-30 and Met-52 of SEQ ID NO:35 are preceded by basic residues. However, Ser-51 of SEQ ID NO:35 is preceded by Val and may not be processed by the same enzyme. When expressed in baculovirus, only one species was detected. The N-terminus of baculovirus expressed IL-20 was Arg-23 of SEQ ID NO:35, which is two residues downstream of the cleavage site predicted by SignalP (*See, Nielsen, et al., supra.*), Gln-21 of SEQ ID NO:35. Thus, IL-20 isolated from CHO conditioned media appears to occur in several forms due to posttranslational proteolysis. The effects of processing on biological activity are not yet known.

Binding experiments - Specific interaction of the extracellular domain of the novel receptor with soluble IL-20 purified as described above was demonstrated independently by three different methods. The predicted extracellular domains of human IL-17 receptor and of IL-20 receptor were expressed as chimeric proteins, fused to the heavy chain constant region of IgG1. When used as immobilized component in the BIAcore surface plasmon resonance analysis system, purified soluble IL-20 bound to IL17RLP, in a concentration-dependent manner. Very poor interaction of this receptor was observed with soluble recombinant human IL-17. In contrast, IL-17 bound well to IL-17 receptor under the same experimental conditions.

293T cells transiently transfected with human IL17RLP expression plasmid were used to measure cell surface binding of IL-20 by flow cytometry as detected by an IL-20 antibody. Significant binding of IL-20 was observed in the IL17RLP transfectants but was undetectable in untransfected cells. IL-20 antibody alone did not bind to untransfected or transfected cells. Furthermore, cell surface binding was inhibited by the addition of soluble IL17RLP-Fc fusion protein. This

inhibition of binding was dose dependent, as the mean fluorescence peak was shifted back by 15% and 90% by the addition of 1 microgram and 10 micrograms of receptor protein, respectively.

Specific cell surface binding of epitope-tagged IL-20 was also demonstrated. The SW480 colorectal adenocarcinoma cell line, shown above to express IL17RLP transcript, was used in this experiment. Binding of N-terminal Flag-IL-20 fusion protein to these untransfected cells was detectable as a quantitative shift after staining with Flag- or IL20-specific antibody, in contrast to the only partial shift observed with the transfected cell population above.

Finally, binding of huIL-20 to huIL17RLP was confirmed by co-immunoprecipitation. Purified IL17RLP-Fc fusion protein was incubated with soluble CHO-derived recombinant human IL-20. Binding of IL-20 to IL17RLP was demonstrated by detection of IL-20 in the protein A agarose coprecipitate by Western immunostaining.

Neutrophil migration elicited by IL-20 in vivo - Treatment with IL-17 has been shown to activate the transcription factor NF-kappaB and to induce, cytokine secretion in fibroblasts (See, Yao, *et al.*, *J. Immunol.* 155:5483-5486 (1995); Fossiez, *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 183:2593-2603 (1996)). In our hands, treatment with CHO-expressed and purified IL-20 did not activate NF-kappaB in NIH3T3 cells. Furthermore, no reproducible induction of cytokine message or protein (e.g., IL-6, IL-8, TNF-alpha, IFN-gamma, IL-3, G-CSF) was observed in HeLa, CHO or 293T cells after treatment with rhIL-20 in vitro.

To examine its possible physiological roles in vivo, recombinant human IL-20 was injected into BALB/c mice. As the abundance of IL-20 transcripts in RNA from colon mucosal lining and small intestines may suggest functions of the cytokine on the gastrointestinal tract walls, intra-peritoneal (i.p.) injection was chosen as the route of administration. The results demonstrate that i.p. injection of rhIL-20 consistently caused a dose-dependent influx of PMN into the peritoneal cavity within 4 hours. This influx of PMN was not a result of non-specific vascular leakage because very few RBC were observed in most cytopreparations. Red blood cells or clotting visible in some animals was attributed to vasculoepithelial injury during injection, and these preparations were excluded from analysis. Another cytokine, rhHCC-1 (Schulz-Knappe, P., *et al.*, *Exp. Med.* 183:295-299 (1996)), showed no effect on PMN infiltration, even over a wide range of protein concentrations, and therefore was chosen to serve as protein carrier for the low dose study of IL-20. Peritoneal PMN infiltration was still marked in response to 100 ng of IL-20 per mouse but became statistically

insignificant at 10 ng. The results are not attributable to LPS contaminants since (a) the amount of LPS in rhIL-20 is ten fold lower than that of rhHCC- 1, and (b) heating of rhIL-20 at 80°C for 45 min completely abrogated its ability to cause PMN influx.

5 Several observations in this report suggest the physiological role of IL-20 to be distinct from IL-17 or other previously described secreted factors. First, while IL-17 is found to be expressed almost exclusively by CD4+ and DN activated T cells (*See, Yao, et al., J. Immunol.* 155:5483-5486 (1995)), IL-20 is highly transcribed in human and murine spinal cord, and low levels of expression
10 can be found in many other organs. Second, the AU-rich repeats indicative of transient expression found in IL-17 and other cytokines are absent from the 3' untranslated region of the IL-20 transcript (*See, Shaw, G., et al., Cell* 46:659-667 (1986)). IL-20 may thus be the translation product of a more stable message that in fact could give rise to a constitutive serum presence of the protein. Third, while
15 a specific cell surface receptor for IL- 17 is described to be expressed in virtually all cell types (*See, Yao, Z., et al., Immunity* 3:811-821 (1995)), the receptor for IL-20 discovered here shows a highly specific message expression pattern, largely restricted to kidney, liver, pancreas and intestines. Furthermore, the drastically shorter cytoplasmic tail of IL17RLP as compared to human and mouse IL-17R
20 indicates that there may be principal differences in the corresponding downstream signalling processes.

Recombinant human IL-20 protein did not exert any detectable chemotactic activity upon peripheral blood neutrophils or eosinophils from several human donors. Moreover, IL17RLP message was undetectable in human neutrophils by
25 either Northern or real-time PCR analysis, and neutrophils failed to bind epitope-tagged recombinant IL-20 by FACS analysis. Therefore, the dose-dependent neutrophil influx observed after i.p. injection is unlikely due to a direct activity on neutrophils. Rather, IL-20 binding to cell surface receptors on stromal or other connective tissue elements may trigger expression and secretion of
30 chemoattractive factors from these cell types, leading to a guided local accumulation of polymorphonuclear leucocyte populations. Accordingly, our inability to observe transcription factor activation or mRNA and protein expression of several known chemokines in transformed cell lines in culture is most likely due to a requirement for a specific activation process to render cells responsive to
35 IL-20. In addition, IL-20 could allow or enhance migration of polymorphonuclear cells into the gastrointestinal tract, or other epithelial structures by acting not on these invading cells directly, but via some effects on the local microvasculature of

these tissues. However, even though recombinant expression of IL17RLP cDNA alone is sufficient to yield specific cell surface binding sites, it cannot be ruled out that IL-20 acts on these cells by additional receptors or receptor components.

Because of the similarity of IL-20 to the pro-inflammatory cytokine, IL-17, and its association with neutrophil chemotaxis, IL17RLP message distribution studies were conducted in target tissue from various models of inflammation. Among those models were DSS induced colitis and indomethacin induced jejunitis, both models of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). Although Northern blot analysis showed no IL17RLP in the colons of DSS treated mice, IL17RLP was dramatically upregulated on day 4 in the mid bowel of rats receiving consecutive indomethacin injections on day 0 and 1. Indomethacin induced jejunitis is characterized by transmural lesions and an influx of neutrophils. Though there is little evidence for an immunologically driven mechanism of action, indomethacin-induced IBD bears some resemblance to Crohn's disease, its clinical counterpart, in that it: a) induces transmural lesions; b) causes non-bloody diarrhea; c) has a genetic component; d) is dependent on the presence of bacteria; e) causes granuloma formation and f) is accompanied by inflammation (See, Kim, H., et al., *Scand. J. Gastroenterol.* 27:529-537 (1992); Elson, C.O., et al., *Gastroenterol.* 109:1344-1367 (1995)).

Thus, as described herein, IL-20 and IL17RLP is a novel cytokine ligand-receptor system that may be involved in specific local inflammatory processes and in the indirect recruitment of neutrophils to tissue repair and immune reactions at specific target organs.

It will be clear that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as particularly described in the foregoing description and examples. Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings and, therefore, are within the scope of the appended claims.

The entire disclosure of all publications (including patents, patent applications, journal articles, laboratory manuals, books, or other documents) cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference.

Further, the Sequence Listing submitted herewith (in both paper and computer readable forms), and the Sequence Listings submitted with U. S. Application Serial No. 09/154,219, filed on September 16, 1998; U. S. Application Serial No. 09/268,311, filed on March 16, 1999; U. S. Provisional Application Serial No.

60/059,133, filed on September 17, 1997, in both computer and paper forms are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>3</u> , line <u>15</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>8 August 1997</u>	Accession Number <u>209198</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
Europe In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<div style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">For receiving Office use only</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"><div style="width: 40%;"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</div><div style="width: 60%; border-bottom: 1px solid black; min-height: 40px;"></div></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;">Authorized officer</div>	<div style="text-align: right; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;">For International Bureau use only</div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-start;"><div style="width: 40%;"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</div><div style="width: 60%; border-bottom: 1px solid black; min-height: 40px;"></div></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;">Authorized officer</div>
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CANADA

The applicant requests that, until either a Canadian patent has been issued on the basis of an application or the application has been refused, or is abandoned and no longer subject to reinstatement, or is withdrawn, the Commissioner of Patents only authorizes the furnishing of a sample of the deposited biological material referred to in the application to an independent expert nominated by the Commissioner, the applicant must, by a written statement, inform the International Bureau accordingly before completion of technical preparations for publication of the international application.

NORWAY

The applicant hereby requests that the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Norwegian Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Norwegian Patent Office without having been laid open inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Norwegian Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Norwegian Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on the list of recognized experts drawn up by the Norwegian Patent Office or any person approved by the applicant in the individual case.

AUSTRALIA

The applicant hereby gives notice that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be effected prior to the grant of a patent, or prior to the lapsing, refusal or withdrawal of the application, to a person who is a skilled addressee without an interest in the invention (Regulation 3.25(3) of the Australian Patents Regulations).

FINLAND

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the National Board of Patents and Regulations), or has been finally decided upon by the National Board of Patents and Registration without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art.

UNITED KINGDOM

The applicant hereby requests that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be made available to an expert. The request to this effect must be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the completion of the technical preparations for the international publication of the application.

Page 2**DENMARK**

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Danish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Danish Patent office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Danish Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Danish Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Danish Patent Office or any person by the applicant in the individual case.

SWEDEN

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Swedish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Swedish Patent Office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the expiration of 16 months from the priority date (preferably on the Form PCT/RO/134 reproduced in annex Z of Volume I of the PCT Applicant's Guide). If such a request has been filed by the applicant any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Swedish Patent Office or any person approved by a applicant in the individual case.

NETHERLANDS

The applicant hereby requests that until the date of a grant of a Netherlands patent or until the date on which the application is refused or withdrawn or lapsed, the microorganism shall be made available as provided in the 31F(1) of the Patent Rules only by the issue of a sample to an expert. The request to this effect must be furnished by the applicant with the Netherlands Industrial Property Office before the date on which the application is made available to the public under Section 22C or Section 25 of the Patents Act of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whichever of the two dates occurs earlier.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions -19 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2);
 - (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO:2 excepting the N-terminal methionine (i.e., positions -18 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2);
 - (c) a nucleotide sequence encoding the predicted mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence at positions 1 to 407 in SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising the predicted extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence at positions 272 to 292 in SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide having the predicted extracellular and intracellular domains, but lacking the predicted transmembrane domain;
 - (f) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198;
 - (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198;
 - (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198;
 - (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; and
 - (j) a nucleotide sequence complementary to any of the nucleotide sequences in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) above.
2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the complete nucleotide sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1).

3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the nucleotide sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence in positions -19 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2.
4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the nucleotide sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence in positions -18 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2.
5. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the nucleotide sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) encoding the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence from about 1 to about 407 in SEQ ID NO:2.
6. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the nucleotide sequence in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence from about 1 to about 407 in SEQ ID NO:2.
7. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of residues n-407 of SEQ ID NO:2, where n is an integer in the range of -19-5;
 - (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of residues -19-m of SEQ ID NO:2, where m is an integer in the range of 340-407;
 - (c) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence consisting of residues n-m of SEQ ID NO:2, where n and m are integers as defined respectively in (a) and (b) above; and
 - (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide consisting of a portion of the complete IL17RLP amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198 wherein said portion excludes from 1 to about 23 amino acids from the amino terminus of said complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198;

(e) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide consisting of a portion of the complete IL17RLP amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198 wherein said portion excludes from 1 to about 67 amino acids from the carboxy terminus of said complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198; and

(f) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide consisting of a portion of the complete IL17RLP amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198 wherein said portion include a combination of any of the amino terminal and carboxy terminal deletions in (d) and (e), above.

8. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the complete nucleotide sequence of the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198.

9. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the nucleotide sequence encoding the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198.

10. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the nucleotide sequence encoding the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198.

11. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide has the nucleotide sequence encoding the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in ATCC Deposit No. 209198.

12. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence identical to a nucleotide sequence in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) or (j) of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide which hybridizes does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence consisting of only A residues or of only T residues.

13. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide which encodes the amino acid sequence of an epitope-bearing portion of a IL17RLP

polypeptide having an amino acid sequence in (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) of claim 1.

14. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 13, which encodes an epitope-bearing portion of a IL17RLP polypeptide wherein the amino acid sequence of said portion is selected from the group of sequences in SEQ ID NO:2 consisting of: about Ser-14 to about Val-22, about Cys-24 to about Pro-32, about Ile-41 to about Arg-49, about Thr-89 to about Val-97, about Thr-110 to about Lys-118, about Ala-144 to about Ser-152, about Thr-240 to about Val-248, about Gly-258 to about Thr-267, about Leu-280 to about Gly-288, about Cys-404 to about Glu-412, about Pro-415 to about Ser-423, about Gly-409 to about Glu-417, and about Cys-404 to about Leu-426.

15. A method for making a recombinant vector comprising inserting an isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 into a vector.

16. A recombinant vector produced by the method of claim 15.

17. A method of making a recombinant host cell comprising introducing the recombinant vector of claim 16 into a host cell.

18. A recombinant host cell produced by the method of claim 17.

19. A recombinant method for producing a IL17RLP polypeptide, comprising culturing the recombinant host cell of claim 18 under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed and recovering said polypeptide.

20. An isolated IL17RLP polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of the full-length IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions -19 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2);

(b) the amino acid sequence of the full-length IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 excepting the N-terminal methionine (i.e., positions -18 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2);

(c) the amino acid sequence of the mature IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions 1 to 407 of SEQ ID NO:2);

(d) the amino acid sequence of the predicted extracellular domain of the IL17RLP polypeptide having the complete amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 (i.e., positions 1 to 271 of SEQ ID NO:2);

(e) the amino acid sequence of a soluble IL17RLP polypeptide having the predicted extracellular and intracellular domains, but lacking the predicted transmembrane domain;

(f) the complete amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198;

(g) the complete amino acid sequence excepting the N-terminal methionine encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198;

(h) the complete amino acid sequence of the mature IL17RLP encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198, and;

(i) the complete amino acid sequence of the extracellular domain of the IL17RLP encoded by the cDNA clone contained in the ATCC Deposit No. 209198.

21. An isolated polypeptide comprising an epitope-bearing portion of the IL17RLP protein, wherein said portion is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Ser-14 to about Val-22 in SEQ ID NO:2,

(b) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Cys-24 to about Pro-32 in SEQ ID NO:2,

(c) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Ile-41 to about Arg-49 in SEQ ID NO:2,

(d) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Thr-89 to about Val-97 in SEQ ID NO:2,

(e) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Thr-110 to about Lys-118 in SEQ ID NO:2,

(f) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Ala-144 to about Ser-152 in SEQ ID NO:2,

(g) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Thr-240 to about Val-248 in SEQ ID NO:2,

(h) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Gly-258 to about Thr-267 in SEQ ID NO:2,

- (i) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Leu-280 to about Gly-288 in SEQ ID NO:2,
- (j) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Cys-404 to about Glu-412 in SEQ ID NO:2,
- (j) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Pro-415 to about Ser-423 in SEQ ID NO:2,
- (k) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Gly-409 to about Glu-417 in SEQ ID NO:2, and
- (l) a polypeptide comprising amino acid residues from about Cys-404 to about Leu-426.

22. An isolated antibody that binds specifically to a IL17RLP polypeptide of claim 20.

23. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having a sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of a portion of the sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) wherein said portion comprises at least 50 contiguous nucleotides from nucleotide 50 to nucleotide 650;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of a portion of the sequence shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C (SEQ ID NO:1) wherein said portion consists of nucleotides 50-1800, 100-1800, 200-1800, 300-1800, 400-1800, 500-1800, 600-1800, 50-650, 100-650, 200-650, 300-650, 400-650, 500-650, 50- 500, 100-500, 200-500, 300-500, 400-500, 50-400, 100-400, 200-400, 300-400, 50-300, 100-300, 200-300, 50-200, 100-200, and 50-100; and
- (e) a nucleotide sequence complementary to any of the nucleotide sequences in (a), (b), (c) or (d) above.

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IL17RLP Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequence

1	GCACGAGCGATGTCGCTCGTGCTGCTAAGCCTGGCCGCTGTGCAGGAGCGCCGTACCC	60
1	<u>M S L V L L S L A A L C R S A V P</u>	17
61	CGAGAGCCGACCGTTCAATGTGGCTCTGAAACTGGGCCATCTCCAGAGTGGATGCTACAA	120
18	<u>R E P T V Q C G S E T G P S P E W M L Q</u>	37
121	CATGATCTAATCCCGGAGACTTGAGGGACCTCCGAGTAGAACCTGTTACAACCTAGTGGT	180
38	<u>H D L I P G D L R D L R V E P V T T S V</u>	57
181	GCAACAGGGGACTATTCAATTTTGATGAATGTAAGCTGGGTACTCCGGGCAGATGCCAGC	240
58	<u>A T G D Y S I L M N V S W V L R A D A S</u>	77
	<i>Domain I</i>	
241	ATCCGCTTGTTGAAGGCCACCAAGATTTGTGTGACGGGCAAAAGCAACTTCCAGTCCTAC	300
78	<u>I R L L K A T K I C V T G K S N F Q S Y</u>	97
	<i>Domain I</i>	
301	AGCTGTGTGAGGTGCAATTACACAGAGGCCCTTCCAGACTCAGACCAGACCCCTCTGGTGGT	360
98	<u>S C V R C N Y T E A F Q T Q T R P S G G</u>	117
361	AAATGGACATTTTCCCTACATCGGCTTCCCTGTAGAGCTGAACACAGTCTATTTCATTGGG	420
118	<u>K W T F S Y I G F P V E L N T V Y F I G</u>	137
421	GCCCATATATTCCTAATGCAAATATGAATGAAGATGGCCCTTCCATGTCTGTGAATTTC	480
138	<u>A H N I P N A N M N E D G P S M S V N F</u>	157
481	ACCTCACCAGGCTGCCTAGACCACATAATGAAATATAAAAAAAGTGTGTCAAGGCCGGA	540
158	<u>T S P G C L D H I M K Y K K K C V K A G</u>	177
	<i>Domain II</i>	
541	AGCCTGTGGGATCCGAACATCACTGCTTGTGAAGAAGATGAGGAGACAGTAGAAGTGAAC	600
178	<u>S L W D P N I T A C K K N E E T V E V N</u>	197
	<i>Domain II</i>	
601	TTCACAACCACTCCCTGGGAAACAGATACATGGCTCTTATCCAACACAGCACTATCATC	660
198	<u>F T T T P L G N R Y M A L I Q H S T I I</u>	217
661	GGGTTTCTCAGGTGTTTGAGCCACACCAGAAGAAACAAACGCGAGCTTCAGTGGTGATT	720
218	<u>G F S Q V F E P H Q K K Q T R A S V V I</u>	237
	<i>Domain III</i>	

FIG. 1A

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IL17RLP Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequence

721	CCAGTGACTGGGGATAGTGAAGGTGCTACGGTGCAGCTGACTCCATATTTTCCTACTTGT	780
238	P V T G D S E G A T V Q L T P Y F P T C	257
781	GGCAGCGACTGCATCCGACATAAAGGAACAGTTGTGCTCTGCCCACAAACAGGCGTCCCT	840
258	G S <u>D C I R H K G T V</u> V L C P Q <u>T G V P</u>	277
	Domain IV Domain V	
841	TTCCCTCTGGATAACAACAAAAGCAAGCCGGGAGGCTGGCTGCCTCTCCTCTGCTGTCT	900
278	<u>F P L</u> D N N K S K P G G W L P L L L L S	297
	Domain V	
901	CTGCTGGTGGCCACATGGGTGCTGGTGGCAGGGATCTATCTAATGTGGAGGCACGAAAGG	960
298	L L V A T W V L V A G I Y L M W R H E R	317
961	ATCAAGAAGACTTCCTTTTCTACCACCACACTACTGCCCCCATTAAAGGTTCTTGTTGTT	1020
318	I K K T S F S T T T L <u>L P P I K V L V V</u>	337
	Domain VI	
1021	TACCCATCTGAAATATGTTTCCATCACACAATTGTACTTCACTGAATTTCTTCAAAAC	1080
338	<u>Y P S E I C F H H T I C Y F T E F L Q N</u>	357
	Domain VI	
1081	CATTGCAGAAGTGAGGTATCCTTTGAAAAGTGGCAGAAAAAGAAAATAGCAGAGATGGGT	1140
358	H <u>C R S E V I L</u> E K W Q K K K <u>I A E M G</u>	377
	Domain VII Domain VIII	
1141	CCAGTGCACTGGCTTGCCACTCAAAGAAGGCAGCAGACAAAGTCGTCTTCCTTCTTTCC	1200
378	P V Q W L A T Q K K A A D K V V F L L S	397
1201	AATGACGTCAACAGTGTGTGCGATGGTACCTGTGGCAAGAGCGAGGGCAGTCCCACTGAG	1260
398	N D V N S V C D G T C G K S E G S P S E	417
1261	AACCTCAAGACTCTTCCCTTGCCCTTTAACCTTTTCTGCAGTGATCTAAGAAGCCAGAT	1320
418	N S Q D S S P C L	426
1321	TCATCTGCACAAATACGTGGTGGTCTACTTTAGAGAGATTGATACAAAAGACGATTACAA	1380
1381	TGCTCTCAGTGTCTGCCCAAGTACCACCTCATGAAGGATGCCACTGCTTTCTGTGCAGA	1440
1441	ACTTCTCCATGTCAAGTAGCAGGTGTCAGCAGGAAAAAGATCACAAGCCTGCCACGATGG	1500

FIG. 1B

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IL17RLP Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequence

1501 CTGCTGCTCCTTGTAGCCCACCCATGAGAAGCAAGWGACCTTAAAGGCTTCCTATCCCAC 1560
1561 CAATTACAGGGAAAAACGTGTGATGATCCTGAAGCTTACTATGCAGCCTACAAACAGCC 1620
1621 TTAGTAATTAAAACATTTTATACCAATAAAAATTTTCAAATATTGCTAACTAATGTAGCAT 1680
1681 TAACTAACGATTGGAAACTACATTTACAACCTCAAAGCTGTTTTATACATAGAAATCAAT 1740
1741 TACAGTTTTAATTGAAAACATAACCATTTTGATAATGCAACAATAAAGCATCTTCAGCC 1800
1801 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 1816

FIG. 1C

4/5

IL17RLP vs. murine IL17R

Percent Similarity: 49.879 Percent Identity: 28.571

IL17RLP.aa

x

mIL17R.aa

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FIG. 2

5/5

IL17RLP Protein Analysis

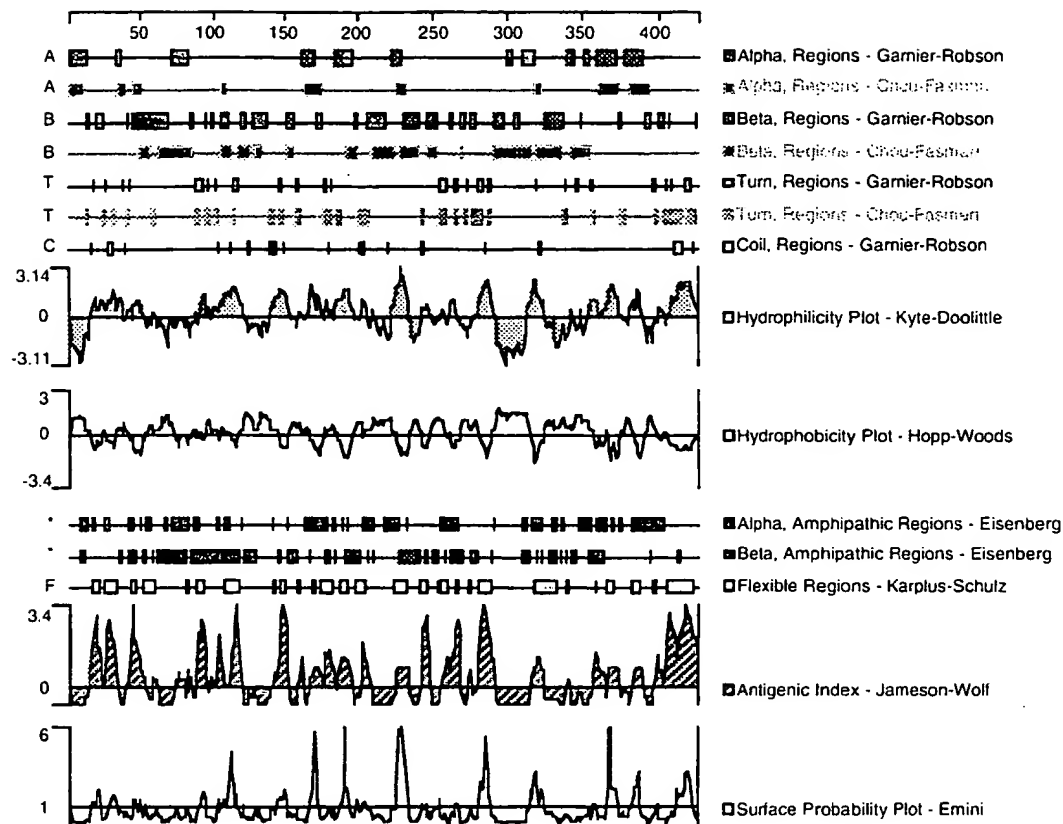


FIG. 3

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US00/05759

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 536/23.1, 23.5, 24.3, 24.31; 530/350, 387.1, 387.9, 388.22; 435/69.1, 71.1, 71.2, 471, 325, 252.3, 254.11, 320.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WEST, CAS ONLINE, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE

search terms: interleukin-17 like receptor, DNA, polynucleotide, nucleic acid, recombinant production, method of making, antibody.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- A	WO 96/29408 A1 (IMMUNEX CORPORATION) 26 September 1996 (26/09/96), see entire document, especially page 20.	12 ----- 1-11, 13-23

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 MAY 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

09 JUN 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/05759

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
IPC (7):

C07K 14/705, 14/715, 16/00, 16/28; C12N 5/10, 5/16, 15/12, 15/63, 15/64

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:
US CL :

536/23.1, 23.5, 24.3, 24.31; 530/350, 387.1, 387.9, 388.22; 435/69.1, 71.1, 71.2, 471, 325, 252.3, 254.11, 320.1

